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THE
ENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MDCCCLVI.

JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME I. OF A NEW SERIES.

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-FIRST SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.

(201)



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.

AS REPRESENTED BY THE FOUNDER OF THE ENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. (1741)
(IN ITS PRESENT STATE, JUNE, 1856.)

LONDON
JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER.
1856.

AT
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P R E F A C E.

OF the time-honoured customs which have reached the present day unimpaired, there are two that may be considered especially important, because both are so closely connected with the British constitution, which will probably cease to exist when either of the customs I allude to are broken through. One is associated with the Lower House of Parliament, the other with the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. In the first it is necessary, when her most gracious Majesty selects a member for Prime Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he should go back to his constituency for re-election, and at the same time give some account of his past stewardship, and an outline of his future intentions. The other custom is very similar; but instead of being occasional, it is periodical, and occurs twice every year. It compels me to appear before my readers, and, like the Premier, give some reasons why I should again be placed at the head of the government.

During the last six months I have been enabled to bring before the reader much that is curious and interesting in the literary history of the past,—including my own Autobiography, The History of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Of a Blue Book, Privately Printed Books, Chatterton, John Marston, Sir Thomas Browne, The Stephensens, Cornelius Agrippa, Perthes, The Greek Epigram, Professor Wilson, and the Public Records. In General History and Biography I may with some pride refer to the articles on the War and the Peace, the Lives of Washington, Peel, The Two Gustavi, and Cockburn, The Saracens, The Danubian Principalities, The Character of Henry VIII., and The Tudor Statute-book; while on the subject of Local History, Architecture, Topography, and Antiquities, the articles on St. David's, Mr. Fergusson's Handbook of Architecture, Mr. Denison's Lectures on Church Building, on Chester, Yarmouth, Tenby, The Kentish Coast, Carved Ivories, The Faussett Collection of Antiquities, &c., &c., will shew that those favourite subjects of study have not been overlooked. My correspondents have been numerous, and their communications important—all evincing continued good feeling towards the Magazine.

In the Biographical department will be found memoirs of most persons of celebrity whose decease we have had to lament. This has always been a conspicuous feature in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and to some extent depends upon the contributions of the relatives of the departed;—readers will do well to bear this in mind. I do not want panegyrics, but facts: if they will supply me with these, they will be conferring a favour upon others.

The future will, I hope, present no falling off. Arrangements have been made for the supply of articles of interest equal to those which have already appeared. Many accessions have been made to my cabinet—none have withdrawn; my readers will therefore have the benefit of a strong and united ministry.

The pleasing duty remains of thanking those who have so ably assisted in storing the Magazine. All have so cheerfully rendered their services, that it would be invidious to specify any; but all will agree with me in making one exception in favour of a gentleman who for many years was chief storekeeper and manager, without whose aid it would have been difficult to conduct the work, and whose contributions will, I hope, for many years continue to instruct and amuse my readers.

Such, then, are my claims. You have now before you the first of my Second Series of Two Hundred Volumes. If you think it worthy of my past fame and name, let me receive your support and recommendation.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY, 1856.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In your Minor Correspondence for February in the present year, appears a paragraph, quoted from the Life of the Rev. J. G. Pike, giving an account of Jane Stuart, an illegitimate daughter of James II., who became a Quaker. The story I have frequently heard; but I believe the place of her burial is wrongly given. My mother, a native of Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, has often told me that she has seen the grave of Jane Stuart in the burial-ground belonging to the Quakers of that town; and that the box-plants and grave were carefully preserved by the Friends, who, with some inconsistency, were rather proud of their singular connection with royalty. I fancy the substitution of Derby must have been a mistake for Wisbeach, by one of Mr. Pike's sons. Mr. P., sen., who was a dissenting minister of the General Baptist persuasion, had very probably been preaching at Wisbeach; and, becoming acquainted with a story which would naturally interest his mother, he wrote to her from Wisbeach, and used the word "here" correctly. This I imagine to be the origin of the mistake; for I never heard that James II. had a daughter buried at Derby, or more than one who turned Quaker; and I am satisfied of the correctness of my statement, having heard the story from other Wisbeach people besides my mother.

Yours, &c. J. S. S.

MR. URBAN,—There is a "*Cole, or Cold Harbour*," too, at Rhydlan here,—spelling of the word amounts to nothing—that is the sound given out; the correct etymology of it must be found, and you, Sir, should be the medium. I remember the Cold Harbour, a green croft on the bank of the Clwyd; it is now half covered over with a coal-yard and warehouses, and this (the *coal*) will serve with the rising generation of the neighbourhood for an etymology. Always, Mr. Urban, spell Rhydlan same as I do,—it means *ford of the church*. On the ford came the bridge Pont Rhydlan. The Clwyd is fordable in two places close by, bearing the names For-ryd-Seaford, and Rhyd-y-ddanddwr, or the *ford of the two waters*—Clwyd and Elwy. This is original, Sir, and better than the far-fetched derivations which we read from Camden upwards, of *Rhudd-led*, *Rhudd-free*, &c.—rubbish.

Dinorben.

J. S.

MR. URBAN,—Among the Lord Chief Justices whose Lives have been written by Lord Campbell, there is none of Judge Meade, of Essex, in the reign of Elizabeth. Can any of the readers, or any savant of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, furnish a brief account of him; of his parentage and descent, armorial bearings, marriage, and death, &c.; indeed, any history of his lordship? It will oblige many more than

Derby.

OSTRICH.

Our correspondent probably refers to Sir Thomas Meade, who purchased the estate of Wendon Lofts. He was sergeant-at-law in 1567, and one of the judges of the King's Bench in 1578. He married Bridget, daughter of Sir John Brograve, Knight, of Herts, and had issue, Thomas who died young, John, who succeeded him, two other sons and five daughters. His father, Thomas Meade, was the first of the family who settled at Elmdon in Essex; he married Joan Clamp, of Huntingdon, and died in 1585, leaving issue three sons—Thomas, Robert, and Matthew. The estate of Elmdon was in Sir Thomas' possession when he died, in 1617.

Arms. Gu. a chev. erm. between three trefoils slipped ar.

ASSUMPTION OF ARMS.—Are there any laws in existence, unrepealed, which render it unlawful, or subject the ambitious tyro in heraldry to degradation and penalty, for such vanity and presumption? There is no necessity, I believe, for the confirmation of a grant to each descent, or party entitled to the use of a coat, within the original patent. And may not a person related to a grantee, of the same name, assume his coat, to shew his common stock, without going to the expense of 70 or £80 for a fresh grant? H. W. G. R.

If a person can prove undoubted descent from the original grantee, he may assume the arms granted; no fresh confirmation is required.

MR. URBAN,—In my article on Lord Roscommon, in your Magazine for December last, mention is made of a friend of his Lordship who was miraculously saved at the taking of Drogheda. I have since ascertained that this person was Dr. Nicholas Bernard, who was left unmolested by the soldiers on their finding him engaged in prayer. See Lloyd's Memoirs, 701.

Cambridge.

THOMAS COOPER.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

CHAPTER I.

MY BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

With some Notice of my Contemporaries.

Few will require to be informed who or what I am. The favourite of past generations, I have still a host of friends in the present. Many of these know me thoroughly, and date their affection for me from their earliest recollections; others will recognise me as their occasional associate in the club or reading-room, if not invited to their closet or library; whilst all who have attained to any acquaintance with the fields of general literature must own to somewhat more than a casual knowledge of my name. But as I have long survived my original comrades and competitors, and am by far the senior of my living contemporaries, I think it may not be unacceptable if I now offer to the world some memorials of my past history and experience. To have survived the term of more than a century and a quarter is indeed no common lot; and it cannot be uninteresting to inquire to what causes so extraordinary a fortune may be attributed.

On these Sylvanus Urban hopes to speak with his wonted modesty, whilst it is impossible to regard the fact itself without a conscious pride. Much, no doubt, is due to the happy idea to which he originally owed his birth, to the large room and wholesome atmosphere in which he was first placed to use his limbs and exert his manly vigour; much to the care of his early nurture; and much to the patriotism, the loyalty, and the moderation that have generally characterized his counsellors and supporters. He has often pleased himself by the fancy that there was something prophetic in the name that was given him. Like a sapling oak, he was planted in the British soil; and, like an oak, his roots still keep a firm hold of that congenial element. Though himself resident, for the most part, within the city walls, his friendships have spread, far and wide, over valley and hill, in every quarter of the country. His visits have been welcomed at the provincial club, at the mansion of the squire, and more especially at the fireside of the parson. Meanwhile the volumes of his past labours have grown on from year to year, until their array is no longer in files, but in battalions; from a goodly grove they have increased into a forest,—a forest that is not to be disregarded in the wide map of English literature. “The ancients,” as Ben Jonson tells us in the introduction to his *Under-*

woods, "called that kind of body *Sylva*, or 'Υλη, in which there were works of divers nature and matter congested." Thus truly has the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE fulfilled the character of a Sylva, both in the variety and the extent of its productions; and therefore it is that I assert that the name of Sylvanus was bestowed upon me with great propriety.

I have not to weary the reader with any prolonged disquisition upon the antiquity of my family, or the details of my genealogy. Suffice it to say that I was born a "Gentleman,"—a designation which, whilst it has lost in a great measure the distinctive sense which it possessed at the time of my birth, as denoting a particular grade in society, has gained in a higher degree in what may be termed its moral character; for it is observable that all ranks, from an emperor downwards, have now no higher or worthier ambition than to be esteemed perfect gentlemen; and the flatterers of one of our late monarchs thought they could not compliment him more highly than by styling him—how deservedly we will not now question—"the first gentleman in Europe." So that, we see, whatever of the spirit of chivalry is kept alive in this nineteenth century, is transferred in imagination from the ancient Knight to the modern Gentleman. Sylvanus Urban is therefore proud that he is now a gentleman of no modern origin^a. He has always aimed to behave himself in accordance with his rank, and its true characteristics; and it is to gentlemen and gentlewomen that his labours ever have been, and still are, devoted.

But though I have nothing to tell of remote progenitors, there were certain personages of my own character existing at my birth, and shortly before, of whom the reader may be glad to know somewhat.

One of the most celebrated of these was *Isaac Bickerstaff, Esquire*, who was ushered into the world towards the end of 1707, by the great Doctor Swift^b, when he wrote his "Predictions for the Year 1708." He was born to a higher degree than mine; and yet it was his fate to be told that "there is one John Partridge can smell a knave as far as Grub-street, although he lies in the most exalted garret, and calls himself 'squire!'" But Mr. Bickerstaff stood his ground for some years, not only in many a skirmish with that redoubted almanac-maker and astrologer, the said John Partridge, but further in the more classic pages of *The Tatler*, where he was the conjoint personification of Swift and Steele^c.

But the far-famed Mr. Bickerstaff was deceased before I came into the world. He had been succeeded by *Caleb Danvers, of Gray's Inn, Esquire*, the author of *The Craftsman*^d,—by *Sir Isaac Ratcliffe, of Elbow-lane*, the

^a Those who are curious in this matter will find the question, "Can the Queen create a Gentleman?" discussed by my ingenious and worthy young kinsman, *Notes and Queries*.

^b "It is said that his choice of Isaac Bickerstaff—a name since so well known—was owing to his finding the surname upon a locksmith's sign."—*Swift's Works*, by Sir Walter Scott, viii. 454.

^c "It happened very luckily," (writes Steele,) "that a little before I had resolved upon this design, a gentleman had written *Predictions*, and two or three other pieces, in my name, which rendered it famous through all parts of Europe, and, by an inimitable spirit and humour, raised it to as high a pitch of reputation as it could possibly arrive at. By this good fortune the name of Isaac Bickerstaff gained an audience of all who had any taste of wit."

Again, on Oct. 16, 1727, appeared No. I. of *The Tatler revived*, by Isaac Bickerstaff, Esquire.

^d The first number of this work appeared under the title of *The Country Journal*; or, *The Craftsman*, Dec. 7, 1726.

author of *The Hyp-Doctor*^e, and others of like designation; of whom the following^f were those who were fretting their hour upon the stage when I made my first appearance:—

The TITLES of PAPERS and their nominal AUTHORS.

The CRAFTSMAN, by	{	Caleb D'anvers, Esq;
		Mr. Oldcastle
LONDON JOURNAL,		Francis Osborne, Esq;
UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR,		Henry Stonecastle, Esq;
APPLEBEE'S JOURNAL,		Philip Sydney, Esq;
READ'S JOURNAL,		Crato
FREE BRITON,		Francis Walsingham, Esq;
HYP-DOCTOR,		Sir Isaac Ratcliffe.
GRUBSTREET JOURNAL,	{	Mr. Bavius.
		Mr. Quidnunc.
	{	Mr. Mævius.
		Mr. Conundrum.
	{	Mr. Spondee.
		Mr. Orthodoxo.
	{	Mr. Dactyl.
		Dr. Quibus.

These are the persons whose lucubrations are quoted and abstracted in the early volumes of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. And here, before proceeding further, allow me to remark that I purposely employ the word Author above, instead of Editor, because the latter was unknown at the time of my birth, and was first introduced at a subsequent period.

It was in January, 1731—the historical year, but 1730, or 1730-1, as it was then customarily written—that, like Pallas from the head of Jupiter, I, Sylvanus Urban, sprang into life from the teeming brain of Edward Cave.

This gentleman, who had then nearly reached the mature age of forty, was an inveterate and indomitable projector; but the only project in which he was known to succeed was that in which I was concerned^g. He had been bred a printer, and subsequently held a place in the Post-office. Both employments had brought him into connection with journalism. While still the apprentice of Mr. Deputy Collins, he had been sent to Norwich to conduct a weekly paper; whilst the journeyman of Mr. Barber, he had written in *Mist's Journal*; and whilst in the Post-office he had collected the country newspapers, through the facilities of his position, and made a guinea a-week by the sale of their intelligence to a journal in London. With the profits of his literary labours he had set up a small printing-house, which he carried on under the name of R. Newton, in the venerable gate-house of the Knights of St. John, beyond Smithfield. This edifice, of massive and ample dimensions, is still standing, almost the sole existing relic of the once magnificent conventual buildings of the city of London^h: here, and in the adjoining house, Cave lived and died; and here was the place of my birth; but, like the worthy gentlemen already named, I had a residence provided for me in a more frequented part of the city,

^e The first number of *The Hyp-Doctor*, Dec. 15, 1730.

^f As given at the back of the title of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. I., in the first edition.

^g “The fortune which he left behind him, though large, had been yet larger, had he not rashly and wantonly impaired it by innumerable projects, of which I know not that even one succeeded.”—Dr. Johnson's *Life of Cave*, first published in the Magazine for Feb. 1754.

^h In the immediate neighbourhood is a portion of the priory church of St. Bartholomew, of much higher antiquity. St. John's Gate, at the Dissolution, was a comparatively modern structure. Erected about 1506, it had seen two centuries and a quarter at the birth of Sylvanus Urban;—another century and a quarter have since elapsed.

and for some time I bore the designation of SYLVANUS URBAN, of *Aldermanbury, Gent.*¹ My father, however, grew so fond of me that he soon took me home to share his own residence, and for the remainder of his life he made me his constant friend and companion; and I have the happiness to know that I repaid his love by materially increasing the fortunes of himself and family. Indeed, he so far identified himself with me, that for three-and-twenty years my history is only to be told in connection with his.

My growth was fast, and exceeded his expectations, and the more so because my birth had been difficult, and preceded by evil forebodings from all the monthly nurses of Paternoster-row^k. Nor was this, as might be thought, because the scheme was new and untried; for that, it must be admitted, was not exactly the case^l. Mr. Cave was the inventor of the name of MAGAZINE, but not of the thing itself. The earliest work in England of this nature appears to have been "*The Monthly Recorder of all True Occurrences, both Foreign and Domestick*," the first number of which belonged to the month of December, 1681. The plea upon which this was set on foot was "the haste in which the *Weekly Gazettes, Intelligences, Mercuries, Currants*, and other News-books, were put together, to make their News sell^m."

In 1692, Peter Motteuxⁿ, a clever French refugee, started *The Gentleman's Journal; or, the Monthly Miscellany*: consisting of News, History, Philosophy, Poetry, Musick, Translations, &c.^o, and this, which lasted for

¹ Title-page of No. IX. Sept. 1731, and title-page of vol. I., original editions.

^k "Mr. Cave, when he formed the project of the Magazine, was far from expecting the success which he found; and others had so little prospect of its consequence, that though he had for several years talked of his plan among printers and booksellers, none of them thought it worth the trial. That they were not restrained by their virtue from the execution of another man's design, was sufficiently apparent as soon as that design began to be gainful; for in a few years a multitude of Magazines arose, and perished: only the *London Magazine*, supported by a powerful association of booksellers, and circulated with all the art and all the cunning of the trade, exempted itself from the general fate of Cave's invaders, and obtained for some years, though not an equal, yet a considerable sale." This passage is from Dr. Johnson's *Life of Cave*; and the statement that Cave "had for several years talked of his plan," is confirmed by one probably written by himself, which occurs in his project for county maps in the Supplement to the volume for 1747, where he says, "As he talked of the *Magazine* above four years before he began it, so this scheme was no secret."

^l "After many trials without success,—after *Monthly Mercuries, Chronicles, Registers, Amusements*, &c., had been tried in vain,—a monthly *Magazine* at last appear'd, which, from the industry and influence of the proprietor, soon met with encouragement; the variety of which it consisted, and the unusual quantity it contain'd, yielding satisfaction to all who gave it a perusal."—Preface to vol. I. of *The Scots Magazine*, 1739.

^m *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. iv. p. 70.

ⁿ Some account of Motteux will be found in *Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary*, and in the *Biographia Dramatica*. Though a foreigner, he wrote some successful pieces for the English stage. He also translated *Don Quixote* into our language.

^o "*The Gentleman's Journal; or the Monthly Miscellany*. By way of Letter to a Gentleman in the Country. Consisting of News, History, Philosophy, Poetry, Musick, Translations, &c. January, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$. Published by R. Baldwin, in Warwick-lane." Small quarto, pp. 64. It was continued monthly throughout 1692 and 1693. The first number in 1694 was for January and February together; it then went on monthly from March to July inclusive; the next number was for August and September, then one for October, and the last for November and December. There is a dedication in each volume,—of the first to the Duke of Devonshire, of the second to Charles Montague, Esq., Commissioner of the Treasury, and of the third to the Earl of Shrewsbury; the first signed P. M., and the two latter at full length—Peter Motteux. (Sets are often unfairly made up by repeating certain numbers, whilst others are deficient.)

three years, was in various respects the prototype of *The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*; but my honoured parent appears to have had also in his eye a later *Gentleman's Journal, and Tradesman's Companion*, a weekly paper, commenced in April, 1721 P. This is probable, because his work was at first entitled, *The Gentleman's Magazine; or, Trader's Monthly Intelligencer*: the prices of goods and stocks, a list of bankrupts, and other commercial matters, being included in his design.

In Jan. 1700-1 first appeared another *Monthly Miscellany; or, Memoirs for the Curious*; in Jan. 1708-9, *Monthly Transactions*, published by Dr. William King; and in 1709, *The Monthly Amusement*, by John Ozell.

In Jan. 1724-5, the *New Memoirs of Literature* were started by Michael de la Roche; they were continued monthly to Dec. 1727, when they formed six volumes octavo.

At the same time was commenced "*The Monthly Catalogue; being a General Register of Books, Sermons, Plays, and Pamphlets, printed and published in London or the Universities:*" and of like composition was *The Monthly Chronicle*, commenced in Jan. 1728, and continued to March, 1732, when it was discontinued to make way for *The London Magazine*.

Except this Chronicle of new publications, all the monthlies above named had passed away before Cave started *The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*; and the only other works which then appeared monthly were two resembling the modern *Court Calendar*,—one of which was called *The Old Political State of Great Britain*, and the other *The New Political State of Great Britain*; and a similar book called *The Present State of Europe*.

The idea of epitomizing the contents of the newspapers was one which also had been carried partially into effect,—in a paper, not a pamphlet, before the time of Cave. *The General Postscript*, published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the year 1709, is described as "being an Extract of all that is most material from the Foreign and English Newspapers; with Remarks upon the *Observer*, *Review*, *Tatlers*, and the rest of the Scribblers; in a Dialogue between Novel and Scandal." Another paper, called *The General Remark*, of contemporary issue, was very probably of like character^q.

Cave's scheme was unfolded in the following

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT has been unexceptionably advanced, that a good Abridgment of the Law is more intelligible than the Statutes at large; so a nice Model is as entertaining as the Original, and a true Specimen as satisfactory as the whole Parcel: This may serve to illustrate the Reasonableness of our present Undertaking, which in the first place is

^p "*The Gentleman's Journal, and Tradesman's Companion*; containing the News, Foreign and Domestick, the Price-Current of Goods on Shore, the Exports and Imports, the Prices of Stocks, and a Catalogue of the Books and Pamphlets published in the Week. April 1, 1721."

^q In No. 12 of the *General Postscript*, for Oct. 24, 1709, is given a list of all the papers then published:—on Monday 6, on Tuesday 12, on Wednesday 6, on Thursday 12, on Friday 6, on Saturday 13;—in all, 55 weekly sheets. There was then but one diurnal paper, the *Daily Courant*, which had commenced in 1703. Nearly all the rest were published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, viz. the *London Gazette*, the *Post-Man*, *Post-Boy*, *Flying Post*, *The Review*, *The Tatler*, the *Rehearsal revived*, the *Evening Post*, the *Whisperer*, the *Post-Boy Junior*, and the *City Intelligencer*. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays appeared the *Supplement*, the *General Remark*, the *General Postscript*, and the *Female Tatler*,—the Supplement corresponding to the *Post-Boy* of the intermediate days, as the *Observer* on Wednesday and Friday

to give Monthly a View of all the Pieces of Wit, Humour, or Intelligence, daily offer'd to the Publick in the News-Papers, (which of late are so multiply'd, as to render it impossible, unless a man makes it a business, to consult them all,) and in the next place we shall join therewith some other matters of Use or Amusement that will be communicated to us.

Upon calculating the Number of News-Papers, 'tis found that (besides divers written Accounts) no less than 200 Half-sheets per Month are thrown from the Press only in London^r, and about as many printed elsewhere in the Three Kingdoms : a considerable Part of which constantly exhibit Essays on various Subjects for Entertainment ; and all the rest occasionally oblige their readers with matters of Publick Concern, communicated to the World by Persons of Capacity thro' their Means : so that they are become the chief Channels of Amusement and Intelligence. But these being only loose Papers, uncertainly scatter'd about, it often happens, that many things deserving Attention, contained in them, are only seen by Accident, and others not sufficiently publish'd or preserved for universal Benefit and Information.

This consideration has induced several Gentlemen to promote a Monthly Collection, to treasure up, as in a Magazine, the most remarkable Pieces on the Subjects above-mention'd, or at least impartial Abridgments thereof, as a Method much better calculated to preserve those things that are curious, than that of transcribing.

Such was the scheme formed by Mr. Edward Cave, and which with almost unexampled perseverance and industry he carried out and perfected. His work was to be the Magazine or Storehouse, into which were to be garnered all the treasures of "Wit, Humour, or Intelligence" that could be gleaned from the whole ephemeral press. The term MAGAZINE, which he thus originated, in its literary sense, was undeniably a happy expression of his object. It had once figuratively been used by Mr. Locke, much in the sense that my respected parent hoped it would be applicable to myself : — "His head (he remarked, speaking of a man of varied talents,) was so well-stored a Magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not master of." Originally derived from the Arabic *machsan*, signifying "treasure," the term had come to us from the French^s, and was applied, as Dr. Johnson informs us, commonly to an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions. Sir Walter Raleigh speaks of "a magazine of all necessary provisions and munitions," and in England the word had generally been adopted in a military sense. Thus the gate-house of the Newarke at Leicester was, and still is, called the Magazine, from its having been made the depository of the arms for the county trained-bands. In Bailey's Dictionary of 1736, a preference is given to that sense^t for which we now generally employ the word "arsenal;" but it was my friend Dr. Johnson who was the first to recognise the new acceptation the word had acquired. This act of grateful justice he thus performed, assigning to the word two significations : —

did to the Flying Post. On Wednesday and Friday also appeared the *British Apollo*, making, in all, seventeen different publications. A copy of the list will be found in *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, iv. 84.

^r In this case they had not actually increased since 1709, when, as we have seen, there were 55 per week.

^s The French, as is well known, still apply the term very generally to storehouses of all descriptions. In England a magazine has usually a public character ; and now—except in its literary sense—it is almost limited to depositories of gunpowder : but in France it has been used whenever we say *warehouse*, and our American cousins *store*.

^t "MAGAZINE [*magazin*, F., *magazzino*, It.], is a publick store-house ; but it is most commonly used to signify a place where all sorts of warlike stores are kept ; where guns are cast ; smiths, carpenters, and wheel-wrights, &c. are constantly employed in making all things belonging to an artillery ; as carriages, waggons, &c."—*Bailey's Dictionary Britannicum*, 1786, fol.

“ 1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.

“ 2. Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by *Edward Cave*.” (*Johnson's Dictionary*, first edition, in folio, 1755.)

The Magazine, in its early days, was not published at the end of the month to which it belonged, nor on the first day of the following month, but a few days later still, so that it might embrace as far as possible the whole that belonged to the month whose name it bore^u.

When the year 1731 was complete, Mr. Cave took care to supply adequate indexes to his first volume, and a title-page was given, which set forth the contents of the Miscellany, as comprised under the following heads:—

I. An impartial View of the various Weekly Essays, Controversial, Humorous, and Political; Religious, Moral, and Satirical.

II. Select Pieces of Poetry.

III. A concise Relation of the most remarkable Transactions and Events, Domestick and Foreign.

IV. The Prices of Goods and Stocks, Bill of Mortality, Bankrupts declared, &c.

V. A Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets published.

VI. Observations on Gardening, and a List of Fairs.

The whole acknowledged to be “ *Collected chiefly from the Public Papers, by SYLVANUS URBAN.*” A typical device was added, being a hand holding a nosegay of flowers, with the motto “*E PLURIBUS UNUM*,”—which device, I may inform you, was directly copied from the bouquet which Peter Motteux had displayed, with the same motto, in his *Gentleman's Journal*. The motto of each monthly Magazine had previously been “*Prodesse et Delectare*.” Both these mottoes have been retained in more recent times, as they have never ceased to be appropriate to the objects and contents of the miscellany.

I have now related the main particulars and circumstances of my birth and parentage. The history of my early life and my early friends will unfold some matters equally curious, and introduce some personages of greater importance in the literary annals of the last century.

(*To be continued.*)

^u Thus, in 1731, the Magazine for February was published March 6; that for March, April 5; for April, May 7; for May, June 5; for June, July 5; for July, Aug. 5; for August, Sept. 3; for September, Oct. 5; for November, Dec. 3. It was not until the year 1834 that the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE ceased to be named after the month that had passed. At that time, all the other Magazines were named after the month on the 1st of which they were ready for the public; and, as this gave Sylvanus Urban the disadvantage of appearing to be a month behind his fellows, he then thought it necessary to follow their example.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF ST. DAVID'S^a.

WE have before given a passing notice of this learned work, as it issued from the press in parts, but deem no apology necessary for bringing it once more before our readers in its complete state.

The place which it undertakes to describe is so little known, and was until of late so utterly inaccessible, that the authors are entitled to the merit (which indeed they claim) of having added a new territory to the domains of archæology. Not only is it quite removed from the route of ordinary tourists and travellers, but it presents moreover such positive difficulties of access as appear to have checked even the zeal of the antiquary. Certain it is, that although few places are so rich in antiquities, none have been so neglected by the antiquary; and we are naturally led to explain this neglect by the fact recorded in the volume before us, that even at the present day, in this locomotive age, "the only 'public' conveyance which ever ventures within the sacred limits of Davisland, is a slow omnibus which plies twice a-week" between St. David's and Haverfordwest, sixteen miles distant. Having described the geographical position of the see, the authors proceed:—

"A position so singular, especially with reference to the diocese of which it was designed to be the religious centre, has necessarily produced most important results in the past and present condition of St. David's. It will therefore be impossible fairly to elucidate its history, without considering one among the most active causes of the events which we shall have to chronicle; and it may be added, that the reader will form a very inadequate conception of the wonderful remains existing there, without having attempted to realise the strange and desolate scenery by which they are surrounded."—(p. 1.)

Of this scenery, the chief feature is undoubtedly the utter absence of wood, especially of hedge-row timber, and even of a quickset hedge, in the extreme west, which gives an appearance of wild barrenness and desolation, even greater than it really deserves. On this account, nothing can be more striking than the first glimpse of the magnificent cathedral, or more in harmony with the surrounding desolation:—

"The peculiar position of St. David's Cathedral necessarily hinders it from being at all a prominent object in any distant view. Lying in a deep hollow immediately below the town, from most points of view the body of the church is hardly visible, the upper part of the tower alone indicating its existence. And consequently, even the tower itself is not seen to the same distance, nor does it form the same central point in the landscape, as is the case with those churches which possess a greater advantage of position. Yet the situation of this cathedral can hardly be esteemed a disadvantage. It seems almost essential to the general idea of the place that the church and its surrounding buildings should be hardly discernible until the spectator has approached quite close to them. This circumstance certainly tends to increase the general feeling of wonder which the whole aspect of the place excites. The character of St. David's is altogether unique, unless Llandaff may be allowed to approach it in a very inferior degree. Both agree in being cathedral churches whose surrounding cities claim no higher rank than that of mere villages. But Llandaff—a fabric on the whole far less striking than St. David's, and still more deficient in the vast extent of episcopal and collegiate buildings which go so far to produce the general effect of the latter—has nothing of the strangely awful character derived from the position of St. David's. Without the utter desolation of the surrounding country, and the entire separation from all traces of man besides its own narrow world, a large portion of the stern charm of 'Ancient Menevia' would be com-

^a "The History and Antiquities of St. David's. By William Basil Jones, M.A., Fellow of University College, and Edward Augustus Freeman, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford." (Tenby: R. Mason. London: J. H. and J. Parker. 4to.)

pletely lost. The effect of Llandaff is a mixture of that of a ruined abbey and that of an ordinary parish church. St. David's, standing erect amid desolation, alike in its fabric and its establishment—decayed, but not dead—neglected, but never entirely forsaken—still remaining in a corner of the world, with its services uninterrupted in the coldest times, its ecclesiastical establishment comparatively untouched—is, more than any other spot, a link between the present and the past: nowhere has the present so firm and true a hold upon the past. Ruin and desolation speak of what has been, but not ruin and desolation alone; it still lives its old life, however feebly: all is uninterrupted retention, without change or restoration.”—(p. 48.)

But these wonderful mediæval remains are not the only treasure of which St. David's can boast. The neighbourhood is also extremely rich in primeval antiquities, the account of which is highly interesting. These include “*meini hirion*” (long stones), cromlechs, tumuli, camps, “*cyttiau*,” (traces of the foundations of circular huts,) and ancient roads, one of which, known as the “*Ffôs-y-myneich*,” was traced several miles by Archdeacon Payne in 1816. Cromlechs in particular abound in Pembrokeshire. The authors of this work, supported by Worsaae, are of opinion that cromlechs “were erected by a people unacquainted with metals,” (p. 25). Many of the stones of which they are formed have evidently been *quarried*, and it is difficult to conceive how stones of this magnitude could have been detached from the original rock without the aid of metal. The Archdeacon of Cardigan, in the last number of the “*Cambrian Quarterly Journal*,” observes that “it was a *religious* institute common to many of the primeval nations, both to erect their altars and temples of unhewn stone;—in ancient language, ‘stones unpolluted by iron,’” (vol. iii. p. 89). Certainly, when the immense size of many of these stones is considered, it renders the Archdeacon's theory extremely probable, that it was not from the want of metal, but from a religious scruple, that these megalithic monuments were unhewn.

Returning to the cathedral, we recognise in the architectural history, the descriptive powers of the author of the “*History of Architecture*.” It is admitted that the cathedral, viewed as a work of art, presents externally no display of architectural magnificence; yet by its intermixture of ruined with perfect buildings, combined with the bold and striking character of its outline, the effect produced exceeds that of many other edifices of far greater pretensions. But the absence of external ornament, which is only the natural result of its exposed position, is more than compensated for by the richness of decoration which has been lavished on the interior. Into the details of this it is not our intention to enter, for the simple reason that within our limits it would be impossible to do them anything like justice. For these, we refer our readers to the work itself, where they will have the advantage of numerous engravings, not only excellent in an artistic point of view, but also remarkably accurate in detail. We can only note here one or two of the most striking features. We notice first the remarkable richness of the internal architecture of the Norman nave, together with its singular, if not unique, roof of late Perpendicular (if not Debased) date.

The latter is—

“In its construction, simply a flat ceiling of timber laid upon the walls; but by some, certainly unjustifiable, violation of the laws of architectural reality, such as are not uncommon even in the stone roofs of that period, it is made to assume a character wholly its own, and which it is very difficult to describe in an intelligible manner. By the employment of vast pendants, which at the sides take the form of immense overlapping capitals to the small shafts already mentioned, the ceiling appears to be supported by a system of segmental arches effecting a threefold longitudinal division of the roof, and crossed by a similar range springing from the walls. Of course these arches in reality

support nothing, but are in fact borne up by what appears to rest on them. Notwithstanding this unreality, and the marked inconsistency of this roof with the architecture below—notwithstanding that its general character would have been much more adapted to some magnificent state apartment in a royal palace, still the richness and singularity of such an interminable series of fretted lines renders this, on the whole, one of the most attractive features of the cathedral. Both the arches themselves, and the straight lines which divide the principal panels, drip with minute foliations like lace-work in a style of almost Arabian gorgeousness.”—(p. 59.)

The internal view of the choir next excites our admiration, but the description is too long for quotation :—

“ Bishop Vaughan’s Chapel is an extremely fine specimen of late Perpendicular, and that of the best kind, and is the more conspicuous as being the only portion of the cathedral of any merit or importance belonging to that style. It exhibits the same chasteness of design and delicacy of execution which distinguishes King’s College Chapel, opposed alike to the meagreness of Bath Abbey, and the corrupt forms and overdone ornament of Henry the Seventh’s Chapel.”—(p. 70.)

The *parclose* dividing the choir from the presbytery—

“ Deserves great attention from its remarkable, and, in this country at least, we believe unique, position; and as bearing the most distinct testimony to the threefold ritual division spoken of above. This division, although commonly marked in the construction of large churches, was not, so far as we know, ordinarily denoted by any actual separation; at all events, this is the only remaining instance that has fallen within our observation. It is perhaps the more important, as the present screen appears to have occupied a corresponding, though not identical, position from the middle of the fourteenth century, and to have been designedly retained, when removed to make room for Bishop Morgan’s throne.”—(p. 89.)

In the chapel of St. Thomas, now the chapter-house, there is a beautiful Early English piscina in the usual place, consisting of two pointed trefoil arches under a square head, having the spandrils filled up with extremely rich foliage. In one of the spandrils is a curious group representing a combat between a man and a monster in the act of swallowing another man.

Into one of several altar-stones which have been laid in the pavement near the high altar, a small one of a different material has been inserted. It is fifteen inches in length by nine in breadth, and is thought to be unique;—the authors suggest that this may have been consecrated at a distance, by a non-resident bishop, and inserted in an unconsecrated stone in order to bring it into compliance with the requirements of the rubric.

We regret our inability to follow the authors in their description and other interesting matters, but pass on to the architectural history of the cathedral. The earliest portions of the existing buildings are attributed to Peter de Leia, the third of the Norman prelates, c. 1180. Of his work, the nave and the western arch of the lantern yet remain. Subsequently, as circumstances required, or devotion prompted, it underwent various repairs, alterations, and additions, Transitional and Early English, down to the time of Bishop Gower, 1328—1347, whose alterations in the complete Decorated style extend nearly throughout the whole building, and appear to have been carried on from one uniform design. After him, a few alterations in early and late Perpendicular bring us down to Bishop Vaughan, 1509—1522, who, more than any other prelate, may be said to have *completed* the present structure; all subsequent efforts having been limited to simple preservation or restoration. In 1630 Bishop Field held a visitation, and, by and with the consent of the chapter, decreed that his cathedral should be whitewashed!



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It is questionable whether more harm occurred to the cathedral during the eventful era of the civil war or at the Reformation; probably the work of spoliation may be fairly divided between the two periods. To Bishop Horsley is due the credit of taking the lead in the work of restoration, who set on foot a subscription for the purpose, and under whose direction the sum of £2,015 was expended. This was in 1804, since which time various repairs have been effected.

St. David's ranks high in the extent of its subordinate ecclesiastical buildings. The chapel of St. Mary's College, founded by Bp. Adam Houghton in 1377, forms a prominent object in viewing the cathedral from the north. Even in its present complete state of ruin it is easy to recognise traces of high architectural excellence. There is a small but very plain tower standing at the north-western corner, with a singular-looking buttress, which appears to have been added as an afterthought, to strengthen the tower, which was originally crowned, or intended to be crowned, with a spire. The chapel is roofless, and no vestige whatever of any internal arrangement remains, the whole building having been thoroughly gutted. Even Bp. Houghton's tomb, which must have been an immense structure, is only to be traced by marks against the wall where its ashlar has been torn away.

While many churches, even of inferior ecclesiastical rank, surpass St. David's in extent and beauty, of the palace, on the other hand, the authors affirm that it is unsurpassed by any existing English edifice of its own kind. Standing within a fortified close, it required no defences of its own; but its prominent features are the superb rose-window of the hall, and the graceful spire of the chapel, importing an abode, not of warfare, but of hospitality and religion.

The palace, like the college, has the advantage of being a structure of a single date and style, erected from one harmonious design. The founder was Bishop Gower, who held the see from 1328 to 1347, and the date of 1342 may be assigned to the building, which is a beautiful example of Decorated work. The general form of the palace is quadrangular, but so broken up by numerous projections, some at right angles to the main fabric, others assuming the form as it were of aisles, that the monotony of the square form is altogether lost, and a most varied and picturesque effect produced. The most striking feature is the very rich and singular form of the parapet; it consists of open arches resting on octagonal shafts corbelled off a little way down the wall. Over the arcade is a corbel-table; over which, again, is a battlement with extremely narrow embrasures and loopholes. The arcade remains perfect, and is shewn in the plate annexed, which, by the kindness of the proprietors of the work, we are enabled to present to the readers of our magazine. This parapet, it should be observed, is mainly indebted for its beauty to the roofless condition of the building it surrounds,—otherwise its effect would be lost.

From the cathedral close, with its remarkable gate-tower, the authors proceed to the neighbourhood, in which there were formerly seven district chapels;—one only remains, and that in a ruined, roofless condition. Wells, ancient houses, crosses and stones, engage their attention, as doubtless they will also engage the attention of many of our readers, now that their curiosity has been attracted to this singular, but hitherto unexplored, region. We now pass on to the general history of the church and see, where, of course, the founder and patron-saint, St. David, occupies the foremost place. After a thorough sifting of the fabulous legend, the authors consider the

following to be the "residuum of historical truth" to be extracted from it :—

"That St. David established a see and monastery at Menevia early in the seventh century, the site being chosen for the sake of retirement; that his diocese was regarded as co-extensive with the territory of the Demetæ; but that he had no archiepiscopal jurisdiction; that a synod of the British Church was held at Llanddewi-Brefi, near the site of the ancient Loventium, in which it is probable that St. David played a conspicuous part, but that of the objects of this convention nothing certain is known; that no further particulars of the life of St. David are ascertained; and that of his immediate successors nothing whatever is recorded."—(p. 257.)

These are conclusions which, if they do not satisfy the old Welsh school, who insist on tracing their pedigree, will probably find many supporters among our English antiquaries. As a specimen of the manner in which the authors conduct the "sifting," we subjoin their reasons for deciding as they have done the question "whether St. David, from a misguided asceticism, fixed his seat in the least eligible spot of his diocese; or whether, under circumstances then existing, the position was more convenient and reasonable at that time than at present." Considering that the question turns upon the point whether or not there was ever a Roman station at Menevia, they argue thus :—

"We have no contemporary written evidence to prove that the Romans penetrated to this extremity of the island; and it is certain they have not left extensive traces of their dominion. The principal towns of the Demetæ were apparently converted into Roman stations, but these were situated at a considerable distance from Menevia. It is stated, however, in the work which bears the name of Richard of Cirencester, that the great Roman road which penetrated South Wales, the Via Julia, was carried on from Muridunum (Caermarthen) to a point on the western coast, from which there was a short passage of thirty miles to the shores of Ireland. There is no part of St. George's Channel so narrow as thirty miles, but the narrowest part is immediately opposite to St. David's Head, which is distant about five-and-forty miles from the Irish coast. To this station the writer gives the name of Menapia, and the existence of such a place rests on his unsupported authority. The value of that authority has been keenly contested; but in spite of the serious difficulties attending the supposition that the work is genuine, it is undeniable that some of its statements have been verified by subsequent discoveries."—(p. 238.)

"But it must be observed that the Roman station of Menapia, granting its existence under that or any other name, cannot have been a very important one, as it is not mentioned either by Ptolemy or Antoninus; and that St. David, had he acted upon the principle observed in England, and still more on the continent, would probably have fixed his seat at Caermarthen, which has been, from the days of Ptolemy to the present time, the most important place in Demetia, and which has since become, for all practical purposes, the bishop's see."—(pp. 239-40.)

"Why did St. David go to Menevia? It has been already shown that we need not suppose it to have been a place of importance before his time. The inquirer therefore is forced back upon the ordinary answer, namely, that he chose it as a place of religious retirement. And whatever may be the difficulty in reconciling such a motive with that which ought to regulate a bishop in the choice of his seat, a solution is supplied to a certain extent by the account given in the legend; namely, that St. David combined the functions of a bishop with those of an abbot, as it is all but certain that his successors did in the seventh and eighth centuries, and as it is known from contemporary evidence that they did in the ninth. Such a practice, however alien from that of the Church in general, was common enough in Britain."—(p. 251.)

From St. David we have a succession of Welsh prelates down to the commencement of the twelfth century. In 1115 the see, which had been gradually losing its independence of the metropolitan powers of Canterbury, even to the suspension of Bishop Wilfred by Archbishop Anselm, passed into the hands of the Norman,—Bernard, chancellor to Matilda, being the first Norman bishop.

The first era of Norman prelates, 1115—1280, is designated by the authors the era of small bishops, and is thus contrasted with the second era, 1280—1414, the era of great bishops:—

“In passing from Bishop de Carew and his predecessors to the line of prelates, who successively occupied the see during the remainder of the thirteenth century, and the whole of the fourteenth, we are at once struck by the remarkable contrast subsisting between them. Instead of the ambitious and unscrupulous ecclesiastics who were intruded into the bishopric during the first century after the conquest, or the active and vigilant, but otherwise undistinguished, pastors who succeeded them, we suddenly meet with a series of bishops apparently no less sedulous in their official duties, but differentiated (?) from them by their prominent civil positions, and evincing, both by that fact and by other indications, the higher reputation to which the see had at this time attained.”—(p. 298.)

“Of the prelates included in the second era, one is said to have been a cardinal, two became archbishops; two, perhaps three, held the office of Lord Chancellor; three, that of Lord Treasurer—two of them more than once; three were Keepers of the Privy Seal; one was Master of the Rolls; three were Chancellors of the University of Oxford. All but two held distinguished civil positions of one kind or another; most of them are among the principal benefactors of their church and diocese; more than one have a historical reputation. It is evident that the see, from some cause or other, was regarded as one of the highest ecclesiastical positions in the realm; and it would seem, among other things, that its endowments had considerably increased in value since the time that Giraldus regarded it as unworthy of his acceptance in a pecuniary point of view, and even since the days of Thomas Wallensis, when it was considered, according to Browne Wallis, ‘a miserable poor thing.’”

Similarly, the great bishops are contrasted with those of the third era, 1414—1536:—

“During the next 122 years not less than fourteen bishops held the see in succession. One of these was translated to it, and four were translated hence to other places; three or four more enjoyed it for so extremely short a period, that we must conclude some of them to have been appointed in extreme old age. Among these was the only one who ever acquired any general celebrity, which was earned previously to, and quite independently of, his connexion with the diocese. We speak of the great canonist Lyndwood.”—(p. 306.)

“We can do no more than point out the contrast between this and the preceding era, as we have already indicated that existing between the latter and the one which went before it. To explain either is beyond our power. We have already intimated our belief that the see advanced in wealth towards the close of the thirteenth century; it must certainly have declined in public estimation about the beginning of the fifteenth. One fact only we will notice as a curious coincidence, without attempting to trace any connection between it and a problem which we confess ourselves unable to solve. The transition from the first to the second era nearly synchronizes with the final subjugation of the principality by Edward I.; while the third commences soon after the complete degradation of the Welsh people, in consequence of the rebellion of Owen Glyndwr, which lasted until their emancipation in the twenty-seventh year of Henry VIII.”—(pp. 306-7.)

The Reformation gives us a new era—one which is most conspicuously marked as that at which the bishops ceased to have the same local connection with the see as heretofore. In the history of the first era is included an interesting account of Giraldus Cambrensis, and his appeal from the archbishop to the pope; but although extremely interesting, there is nothing novel to call for particular notice.

In discussing the changes which took place at the time of the Norman succession, and the previous condition of the Welsh Church, occur some remarks on the celibacy (?) of the Welsh clergy, which we subjoin, as revealing a strange and startling state of things:—

“One of the most striking characteristics, as compared with the mediæval system, is the apparently general absence of clerical celibacy. Bishop Sulien, as we have seen, had a large family, and was succeeded by one of his sons, according to what we are informed

was the general practice of the clergy. For the benefices appear, in many instances, to have passed regularly from father to son, not only in the parochial cures, which must have had very much the character of a modern family living, but even in the cathedral itself. Against this system Giraldus inveighs most vigorously. The canons' sons, he tells us, married the canons' daughters, and the cathedral had altogether the appearance of a family party."—(p. 273.)

"It seems clear from the open and avowed character of the succession-system, which would seem to have existed from a very early date in the British Church, that these *liaisons* of the clergy were regarded as real and legitimate marriages previous to the change which we are now contemplating. Yet it appears to have been discouraged by the laws of the country, as the son of a priest, born after his ordination, was regarded as illegitimate, and had no share of his father's property. In the time of Giraldus, marriage indeed was altogether forbidden, but concubinage was extremely common. That author gives vent to a great amount of pious indignation against the state of things which he found in existence. They have midwives, he says, and nurses, and cradles, under the very shadow of the cathedral. But it may be questioned whether, even at that time, the so-called concubines of the Welsh clergy were not legally and formally, as they certainly were in every practical sense, their wedded wives.

"This license was by no means confined to the inferior clergy, but was assumed by more than one of the Norman bishops of St. David's, though doubtless under a less respectable name than that of wedlock."—(Ibid.)

It is worthy of observation that considerable attention appears to have been devoted by the Chapter to the Cathedral School. Some extracts from original documents, appended as notes, are very curious. In these the prebendaries have the prefix of "Mr.," yet some of them could not have been Masters of Arts; and the inferior clergy have the usual clerical prefix of "Sir."

Some interesting notices of the church furniture and literature are also given, (p. 343) —

"It. for 3 sawter bocks for y^e church 4s. 8d.

It. for 3 bocks of Jenevia salmes — 5s."

This was in 1565. Six years later we find:—

"Elis ap Howel, Because he being Sextene in the Cath' church of S. Davids, of long tyme did conceall certain vngodly popish books: as masse books, hymnalls, Grailes, Antiphon's, and suche like (as it were loking for a day): m^r Chaũtor dep^rvid hym of the sextenship and the ffees thereunto belonging, Jn the pñs of m^r Richard Ed chaũcellour and other &c. And the said m^r Chanter on the . . . day of this instant July, caused the said ungodly books to be canceld and torne in pieces in the Vestrie before his face, Jn the pñs of m^r Chaũcell^o & other vt suprà. &c."

Probably our readers will agree with us in wishing that the indignation of the worthy m^r Chaũcellour had been vented upon the Jenevia salmes, even if, to save his conscience, he had locked up the "ungodly books," and left them for the present age to judge of their value.

We close our notice with a glance at the *Liber Communis*, from the archives of the chapter, part of which is appended *in extenso*, and throws much light on the daily life of the olden time. From it we learn that in 1384 the wages of a labourer ranged from 2d. to 3d. per day; masons had 4d.; carpenters, 4½d. to 6d. From the occurrence of such names as Jak. Hakker, and Joh. Carpentarius, carpenters; Henry Smyth, blacksmith; Jak. Lokyer, locksmith; and the imposing title of Christianus Glaziarius, glazier—it would appear as if hereditary surnames had not yet completely established themselves.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which the authors have done their work. Besides the learning and ability which they so eminently possess, they have brought to bear on the subject an amount of industry and patient research such as we have seldom seen equalled, and the result is one of the best and most interesting works of the kind published.

SIR ROBERT PEEL^a.

THE late Sir Robert Peel, anxious that his public conduct in connection with certain important questions should stand right in his country's history, thought it necessary to bequeath to posterity the materials by which it might arrive at an independent and impartial verdict.

By a codicil dated 24th March, 1849, he devised to Lord Mahon and Edward Cardwell, Esq., M.P., all the unpublished letters, papers, and documents, whether of a private or of a public nature, in print or in manuscript, of which he died possessed. He says:—

“Considering that the collection of letters and papers referred to in this codicil includes the whole of my confidential correspondence for a period extending from the year 1812 to the time of my decease; that during a considerable portion of that period I was employed in the service of the crown; and that when not so employed I took an active part in parliamentary business,—it is highly probable that much of that correspondence will be interesting, and calculated to throw light upon the conduct and character of public men, and upon the political events of the time.”

Among the numerous MSS. thus committed to the charge of the trustees, those which engaged their earliest and most especial attention were two narratives or memoirs drawn up by Sir Robert Peel, in his own handwriting, and placed together: the first on the Roman Catholic Question, the other on the Corn-Laws. Besides these two there is a third, which in the order of time stands between them,—a Memoir drawn up probably at a much earlier period, and though of no great length, yet of high interest and value. It relates to the circumstances that attended the formation of his first ministry in 1834 and 1835, and comprises the letters that were despatched to him at Rome.

The volume now published is occupied with *the Roman Catholic Question*; that is, the removal of the Roman Catholic Disabilities, or, as it was popularly termed, *Catholic Emancipation*. The materials consist of confidential documents and correspondence, connected by memoranda and a narrative, by which Sir Robert Peel proposed to connect these documents, &c.; it is upon the latter, however, and not upon the narrative or memoranda, that he relies for the explanation of his motives and the vindication of his conduct. He says:—

“It is my firm conviction that not one of these documents was written with a view to publication. They relate and observe upon occurrences as they took place from day to day, and they faithfully reflect the feelings and impressions to which such occurrences gave rise.”

Such a statement is calculated to excite more than ordinary interest in this publication, since it is but seldom that we are permitted to enjoy the confidence of the great movers and actors in such important matters; and the interest thereby excited is not personal merely, but assumes a high historical importance, which nothing less than the extreme anxiety of the author to vindicate himself from calumny could have afforded us.

To correctly appreciate what follows, we must consider the position in which Sir Robert Peel stood at the time this volume opens. He had en-

^a “Memoirs by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., &c. Published by the Trustees of his Papers, Lord Mahon (now Lord Stanhope), and the Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P. Part I., *The Roman Catholic Question, 1828-9.* (London: John Murray, 1856.)

tered the House of Commons in 1809, when scarcely twenty-one years of age, as a decided champion of Toryism. We all know what Toryism was at that time. Under Mr. Perceval's administration he was appointed to the post of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and in 1812 he became Under-Secretary for Ireland, in Lord Liverpool's ministry. In 1821 he was made Home Secretary, and continued in office until the fall of that ministry in 1827. Thus, during a period of seventeen years he was an active member of the Government, and its constant defender.

In 1817 he had been elected member for the University of Oxford; and in the great debate on Catholic Emancipation he defended the exclusive right of the Protestants to rule in Ireland, and the domination of the Anglican Church also. Yet, notwithstanding the uncompromising attitude he assumed as the Protestant champion, he had always shewn himself liberal and impartial towards the Roman Catholics. He manifested a lively and steady interest for the promotion of education in Ireland, by encouraging the establishment of schools, &c. In the debates he always spoke of the Irish people with generous esteem.

To any question, then, relating to the welfare of Ireland, so momentous as *Catholic Emancipation*, he could not have been indifferent; and the mere consideration of it must have caused a violent struggle in his mind between generous inclination and the dictates of his conscience, coupled with what he considered to be his stern duty.

With respect to the removal of the Catholic Disabilities, he says:—

“To that removal I had offered, from my entrance into Parliament, an unvarying and decided opposition,—an opposition which certainly did not originate in any views of personal political advantage. When in the year 1812 I voted against the resolution in favour of concession—moved by Mr. Canning after the death of Mr. Perceval, and carried by a majority of 235 to 106—I could not expect that by that vote I was contributing to my political advancement. The grounds on which my opposition was rested are fully developed in a speech delivered by me in the year 1817.”

These were, that the question was more complicated and extensive in its bearings than it was considered to be by the greater part of those who supported the claims of the Roman Catholics. Adverting to the past history of Ireland—her geographical position—her social state in respect to the tenure of property, and the number and religious denominations of her people, he thought it would be extremely difficult to reconcile the perfect equality of civil privilege, or rather the *bona fide* practical application of that principle, with those objects on the inviolable maintenance of which the friends and the opponents of Catholic Emancipation were completely agreed,—namely, the Legislative Union, and the Established Church in Ireland, as guaranteed by the Act of Union. With the opinions and anticipations upon which Mr. Grattan's *Relief Bill* was introduced in 1813 he did not participate. He was not insensible to the manifest evil of subjecting to incapacity and disqualification a class of his Majesty's subjects rapidly increasing in wealth, numbers, and importance, and constituting the vast majority of one part of the United Kingdom. He was fully aware, also, that that evil had been aggravated by the inconsiderate arrangement made in 1793, when the elective franchise was lavishly conferred on the pauper tenantry of Ireland. But there were, on the other hand, many considerations which appeared to him not sufficiently weighed by the advocates of concession. Then there was the danger of abolishing tests which had been established for the express purpose of giving to the Legislature a Protestant character,—tests which had been established, not upon vague constitutional theories, but after practical expe-

rience of the evils which had been inflicted and the dangers which had been incurred by the struggles for ascendancy at periods not remote from the present. There was the danger that the removal of civil disabilities might materially alter the relations in which the Roman Catholic religion stood to the State. He saw no satisfactory solution of the difficulties with which those relations were encompassed under the existing state of the law, but he apprehended that they might be materially increased by the total removal of political incapacities from the professors of the Roman Catholic religion.

His apprehensions were strengthened by the admissions made from time to time by the most able and eminent advocates of concession, particularly those of Mr. Pitt (1805), and Mr. Plunket (1824). But the opposition Sir Robert Peel had uniformly offered on general grounds to the repeal of the disabling laws, was steadily declared by him to be limited to the walls of Parliament. He never attempted to control the free discretion of Parliament on a question demanding the exercise of the calmest judgment, by external appeals to passions and prejudices easily excited on religious matters, and especially on that subject. He entered into no cabals against those from whom he differed on the Catholic question. He contracted no political engagements with those with whom he concurred, except that sort of tacit and implied engagement which is the natural consequence of a prominent part taken in debate for a long period of time. He says:—

“ I make the full admission that, from the part I had uniformly taken on the Catholic question—from the confidence reposed in me on that account—from my position in the Government—from my position in parliament as the representative of the University of Oxford—that interest which I will call by the comprehensive name of the Protestant interest had an especial claim upon my devotion and my faithful service; and if the duty which that acknowledged claim imposed upon me were this,—that in a crisis of extreme difficulty I should calmly contemplate and compare the dangers with which the Protestant interest was threatened from different quarters—that I should advise the course which I believe to be the least unsafe—that, having advised and adopted, I should resolutely adhere to it—that I should disregard every selfish consideration—that I should prefer obloquy and reproach to the aggravation of existing evils, by concealing my real opinion, and by maintaining the false show of personal consistency,—if this were the duty imposed upon me, I fearlessly assert that it was most faithfully and scrupulously discharged.

“ It will be for those who dispassionately review the documentary evidence incorporated into this Memoir to determine whether the assertion thus confidently made be fully borne out or not. It will be for them to determine whether that evidence does not throw light upon much that has hitherto remained obscure—whether it does not account for the apparent abruptness of the change of counsel, and for the maintenance of that reserve which was apparently unnecessary after the course to be taken had been actually resolved upon.

“ It will be seen from that evidence whether there was any disposition on my part to truckle to or to coquet with agitation, or to shrink from the responsibility of using any legal power which could be rendered available for the repression of disorder in Ireland, or for the control of that dangerous influence which it was sought to establish by means of political confederacies, and of an organized excitement of the public mind.”

This vindication of himself is fully borne out by the documentary evidence adduced. Assailed as all men are who venture to differ in opinion or conduct from their fellows or party, the measure of abuse heaped upon Sir Robert Peel was perhaps greater than that bestowed upon any other modern statesman. It must not be forgotten that Catholic Emancipation was made, not only a political, but a religious question, and consequently excited the bitterest passions that deform the human mind. Yet opinions on this question were equally divided; and while on the one side there were found those who stigmatized Peel as an apostate, there were others who regarded him as

a bulwark against a grievous calamity. Many of the zealous but intemperate theologians of his day denounced him with more than their ordinary intensity of bitterness. The scholar found parallels in the wretched Thessalian who disgracefully led the enemies of his country through passes to their melancholy triumph, or commiserated him as "an Actæon, whose hounds were ready to devour him, and for the same offence—opening his eyes."

But the position of a public man must ever be one of conflict—one in which his purest motives and best intentions are sure to be misrepresented or misunderstood^b; and, as such, painful in the extreme to the honest mind. He has no alternative but to leave it to time to remove the aspersions cast upon him by a blind hostility, and make posterity heirs of his reputation. Sooner or later, justice to the memory of the great is awarded: if it be rendered less tardily than common in the case of Sir Robert Peel, it will be due to the care and foresight by which he has himself supplied the materials for his vindication. The present memoir shews that he was keenly alive to the necessity and importance of this apology, and a careful perusal of it confirms the high estimate we had previously formed of his conscientiousness, integrity, and virtue.

The correspondence opens with a letter from the Duke of Wellington, dated January 9, 1828, inviting Sir Robert Peel to join him in a ministry then about to be formed, consequent upon the break-up of the inglorious Goderich Administration^c; but Peel had no desire whatever to resume office, foreseeing great difficulty in the conduct of public affairs, on account of the state of parties, and the position of public men in reference to the state of Ireland and the Catholic question. The attempt to form an united government, on the principle of resistance to the claims of the Roman Catholics, appeared to him perfectly hopeless, for in the preceding year (1827) the measure of concession had been negatived in the House of Commons by a majority of four votes only, in a very full house, —the numbers being 276 to 272.

In his memorandum of a communication made by him to the Duke on this occasion, he says:—

"I see no alternative but an attempt to reunite the most efficient members of Lord Liverpool's Administration, calling to their aid the abilities of others who are willing cordially to co-operate with them in an administration of which the Duke of Wellington shall be the head I will decline all offers of office for myself."

In his letter to Mr. Gregory, Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Feb. 1, 1828, was enclosed a memorandum to this effect:—

"What must have been the inevitable fate of a Government composed of Goulburn, Sir John Beckett, Wetherell, and myself? Supported by very warm friends, no doubt, but those warm friends being prosperous country gentlemen, foxhunters, &c., &c., most excellent men, who will attend one night, but who will not leave their favourite pursuits to sit up till two or three o'clock fighting questions of detail,—on which, however, a Government must have a majority,—we could not have stood creditably a fortnight. I say this as a *raison de plus*. I for one, on other grounds, could not be a party."

^b "Do not take it (office) unless you can make up your mind in the first place to brave every species of abuse and misrepresentation, and the imputation of the most sordid and interested motives; in the second place, go through with it if you undertake it, and not be dispirited by any difficulties or annoyances you may find in the office, and which you may depend upon it no office is free from."—*Extract of letter from Lord Melbourne to Lord Dudley and Ward, Sept. 29, 1822.*

^c It lasted but 168 days.

On the 29th of January, however, he resumed office, succeeding Lord Lansdowne as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Of questions that related to Ireland, requiring immediate consideration and decision, the most important one was as to the policy of continuing the Act passed in 1825 relating to unlawful societies in Ireland; which, unless continued, would expire at the end of the session of 1828. The main object of this Act was the suppression of the Roman Catholic Association, and the prevention of similar confederacies in Ireland. It had not, however, effected its purpose, either through tacit acquiescence in its enactments, or by the practical non-enforcement of them by the Government. Although the law had been on the statute-book three years, the Catholic Association existed apparently in defiance of it, without any abatement of violence, and without the discontinuance of any proceeding that was before deemed dangerous, except perhaps that there was less of interference in the prosecution or defence of criminal cases.

The result of various communications with the Irish Government was a decision on the part of the Cabinet not to seek from Parliament a continuance of the Act of 1825. This Act had been passed with the sanction and approbation of an Administration, the chief members of which were divided in opinion on the Catholic question. Imperfect as it was, it only passed with considerable difficulty. If it ought to have been much more stringent in its provisions, and if legal astuteness could have readily devised the means of making those provisions more effectual for their purpose, that very fact establishes the decisive proof of the evil which resulted from the necessity of uniting in the same Government public men opposed to each other in opinion on the main question.

Yet, on the other hand, Sir Robert points out the difficulties that stood in the way of forming a Government united on the principle either of concession or resistance,—difficulties which he thought there was a tendency to underrate. He passes in review the eminent men who would have been excluded from the service of the Crown at very critical periods of public affairs, and ranged in opposition to a Government formed on the basis of united and decisive opposition to concession, and at the same time capable of conducting with vigour and success the general administration of public affairs, foreign and domestic.

Difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the Catholic question was doubtless a great evil; but in the position of public affairs, and public men, it appears to have been an evil which, for a time at least, did not admit of a remedy. It was an evil submitted to by the Government of which Mr. Fox, Lord Grenville, and Lord Grey were members, in 1806 and 1807, as well as by the Governments of Mr. Perceval, Lord Liverpool, and the Duke of Wellington.

In 1826 Parliament was dissolved, and in the elections Catholic Emancipation was the dominant and exciting question with all constituencies. It also assumed more of a political aspect, for it was seen to involve the extension of equality of civil rights to all religious persuasions. The new Parliament was decidedly more liberal than any that had existed before. On the 26th of February, 1828, the House of Commons declared in favour of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts by a majority of 44. This decision was adverse to the views of the Administration, but all things considered, the advisers of the Crown did not deem themselves justified in abandoning office, and exposing the king to the embarrassment resulting from resignation at such a period, and under such circumstances.

The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was an event of considerable importance in its bearing upon the Catholic question. Previous to the debate on this question, a correspondence passed between Sir Robert Peel and his former private tutor, the Bishop of Oxford, (Lloyd,) which, although of a purely private and confidential nature, is given in full. They both agreed that the sacramental test must be given up; and, according to Bishop Lloyd, a very large majority of the Church and the University were against a sacramental test; while Sir Thomas Acland, Lord Sandon, and many of the staunchest Churchmen, formed part of a majority which supported Lord John Russell's motion, and even some of the most influential bishops wished for a permanent adjustment of the question. The discussion excited by this question was an admirable preparation for the coming discussion on the Roman Catholic question: it induced many to examine the conditions and "securities" offered, who without this preliminary enquiry would doubtless have abruptly set their faces against emancipation, and opposed it without examining it.

For how long a time this question of Catholic Emancipation had been looming in the political horizon, it is needless to enquire; but the condition of Ireland in 1828 shews, in the strongest manner, that the agitation for repeal was increasing in strength and danger from year to year, and if much longer opposed, would burst over the heads of its opponents in anarchy or rebellion. A time always arrives when men grow impatient of their chains, be they physical or political. Writhing under the injustice inflicted upon them by timid yet powerful bigotry, the oppressed Roman Catholics of Ireland sought to obtain by means of intimidation what they could not acquire by force of argument. They were encouraged in this course by the fact, that among Protestants there were many favourable to concession. But the Government, in conformity with traditional tactics, knew no better method of adjusting the difficulty than that of opposing disagreeable arguments by force. The number of troops sent to Ireland to "keep the peace" exceeded that retained at home. And not until a bloody crisis became inevitable were the concessions sought for obtained.

On the 8th of May, 1828, the Roman Catholic question was brought forward by Sir Francis Burdett, who moved a resolution in favour of concession, which was affirmed in committee of the whole House, by a majority of 272 to 266. This was the first time, in that Parliament, a majority of the House of Commons had been obtained in favour of Catholic claims. The Bill for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts had, previously to this vote, been assented to by the House of Lords, and passed into a law. It was evident that great progress in this question of Emancipation had been made, both in Parliament and out of doors; and it is worthy of notice that many of the younger members of the House of Commons who had hitherto taken part against concession confessed to a change of opinion, and it very rarely, if ever, happened that the list of speakers against concession was reinforced by a young member of even ordinary ability.

Shortly after the vote on Sir Francis Burdett's motion, a discussion took place on the Bill for the disfranchisement of East Retford, which led to the retirement from office of Mr. Huskisson, Lord Dudley, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Grant, and Mr. W. Lamb; Sir Robert also wished to retire, being in a minority on the most important domestic questions, but the threatened danger to the Duke of Wellington's Government from the retirement of Mr. Huskisson and his friends, and the difficulty of constructing any other Government, induced him not to insist upon retirement at that moment.

We now arrive at the turning-point in the progress of the question. The office of President of the Board of Trade had become vacant. It was offered to, and accepted by, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. As a necessary consequence of this appointment, his seat for the county of Clare became vacant. At the election Mr. O'Connell opposed Mr. Fitzgerald, and defeated him. This result was of vast importance. Lord Eldon, in a letter to his daughter soon after this event, states, "Nothing is talked of now which interests anybody the least in the world, except the election of Mr. O'Connell," and makes these memorable remarks:—

"As Mr. O'Connell will not, though elected, be allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons, unless he will take the oaths, &c., (and that he won't do, unless he can get absolution,) his rejection from the Commons may excite rebellion in Ireland. At all events, this business must bring the Roman Catholic question, which has been so often discussed, to a crisis and a conclusion. The nature of that conclusion I do not think likely to be favourable to Protestantism."

The Clare election proved the existence of an unusual condition of the public mind in Ireland:—

"That the sense of a common grievance, and the sympathies of a common interest, were loosening the ties which connect different classes of men in friendly relations to each other, to weaken the force of local and personal attachments, and to unite the scattered elements of society into a homogeneous and disciplined mass, yielding willing obedience to the assumed authority of superior intelligence hostile to the law and to the government which administered it."

The evil to be feared from the result of the Clare election was not force, or violence, or any act of which the law could take cognizance, but in the peaceable and legitimate, but novel exercise of a franchise according to the will and conscience of the holder. "All the great interests of the country were broken down," writes Mr. Fitzgerald; that is, the serf had thrown off the landlord's chains, and dared to exercise a right that had been inconsiderately given to him. The Government thought of a remedy—the abrupt extinction of the forty-shilling franchise in Ireland, and the continuance of civil disability; but, from the well-known temper of Parliament, they knew it could not for a moment be entertained.

The correspondence connected with the Clare election, between the Lord-Lieutenant (Anglesey) and Peel, shews the height of excitement prevailing, and the danger to be apprehended from it. Lord Anglesey, a military man, prepares for resistance. Peel's resolution wavers—he inclines to concession. At this time Lord Lansdowne moved that the House of Lords should concur with Sir Francis Burdett's motion in the Commons, and although the motion was rejected, it was admitted that the Catholic question had reduced the country to a state of great difficulty, and the opposition of the Lords to concession appeared to be giving way; and in July, at the close of the session of 1828, the Duke of Wellington entered upon the whole subject with Sir Robert Peel. "But the chief difficulty was with the king." The difficulties of the case appeared insuperable. The Duke consulted certain bishops, hoping that by obtaining their consent to an adjustment of the question, the obstacles on the part of the king might be removed. But the bishops were disinclined to concession. Fearing his secession from the Cabinet might obstruct the measures entertained by the Duke, Peel expressed his willingness to remain in it, in spite of his desire to withdraw. He thought "his support to concession would be more useful out of office than in it." Here we find him an advocate and promoter of concession; how he arrived at this position is best learned from his own apology:—

“At the close of the session of 1828 it became incumbent upon me to decide without delay on the course which I ought to pursue. It was open to me to retain office, or to relinquish it—persisting, in either case, in offering continued resistance to concession. There could be little doubt (considering that the king was opposed to concession, and that a clear majority of the House of Lords was opposed to it,) that, notwithstanding the recent vote of the House of Commons in its favour, resistance to concession would for a time prevail. It would so far prevail as to obstruct the final settlement of the Catholic question, but the same sad state of things must continue; a divided Cabinet, a divided Parliament, the strength of political parties so nicely balanced as to preclude any decisive course, either of concession on the one hand, or the vigorous assertion of authority on the other.

“I maturely and anxiously considered every point which required consideration, and I formed a decision as to the obligation of public duty, of which I may say with truth, that it was wholly at variance with that which the regard for my own personal interests or private feelings would have dictated.

“My intention was to relinquish office; but I resolved not to relinquish it without previously placing on record my opinion, that the public interests required that the principle on which the then existing and preceding governments had been formed, should no longer be adhered to; that the Catholic question should cease to be an open question; that the whole condition of Ireland, political and social, should be taken into consideration by the Cabinet precisely in the same manner in which every other question of grave importance was considered, and with the same power to offer advice upon it to the sovereign.

“I resolved also to place on record a decided opinion that there was less of evil and less of danger in considering the Catholic question with a view to its final adjustment, than in offering continued resistance to that adjustment, and to give every assurance that after retirement from office I would, in a private capacity, act upon the opinion thus given.”

The impressions under which he came to the resolution, and the motives for the advice he gave, are contained in the confidential correspondence which took place with the Duke of Wellington at this time. In a letter to the Duke, dated Aug. 11, 1828, he states:—

“I have uniformly opposed what is called Catholic Emancipation, and have rested my opposition upon broad and uncompromising grounds. I wish I could say that my views upon the question were materially changed, and that I now believed that full concessions to the Roman Catholics could be made, either exempt from the dangers which I have apprehended from them, or productive of the full advantages which their advocates anticipate from the grant of them. But whatever may be my opinion upon these points, I cannot deny that the state of Ireland under existing circumstances is most unsatisfactory; that it becomes necessary to make your choice between different kinds and different degrees of evil, to compare the actual danger resulting from the union and organization of the Roman Catholic body, and the incessant agitation in Ireland, with prospective and apprehended dangers to the constitution or religion of the country; and maturely to consider whether it may not be better to encounter every risk of concession than to submit to the certain continuance, or rather perhaps to the certain aggravation, of existing evils.—Whatever be the ultimate result of concession, there would be an advantage in the sincere and honest attempt to settle the question on just principles, which it is difficult to rate too highly in the present state of affairs.”

Further on he says:—

“No false delicacy in respect to past declarations of opinions, no fear of the imputation of inconsistency, will prevent me from taking that part which present dangers and a new position of affairs may require. I am ready, at the hazard of any sacrifice, to maintain the opinion which I now deliberately give,—that there is upon the whole less of evil in making a decided effort to settle the Catholic question, than in leaving it, as it has been left, an open question; the Government being undecided with respect to it, and paralysed in consequence of that indecision upon many occasions peculiarly requiring promptitude and energy of action.

“I put all personal feelings out of the question. They are, or ought to be, very subordinate considerations in matters of such moment, and I give the best proof that I disregard them by avowing that I am quite ready to commit myself to the support of the

principle of a measure of ample concession and relief, and to use every effort to promote the final arrangement of it."

Sir Robert Peel clearly foresaw the penalties to which he was exposed in taking this course,—such as the rage of party—his rejection by the University of Oxford—the alienation of private friends—the interruption of family affections; and others—such as the loss of office and of royal favour—much heavier in the estimation of vulgar and low-minded men, incapable of appreciating higher motives of public conduct.

The drama was now hastening to its close: the King had a separate interview with each of his ministers, at which they expressed conformity of opinion with a memorandum of Sir Robert's communicated to the King by the Duke. The Cabinet received from his Majesty a general permission to take into consideration the whole condition of Ireland, and to offer their advice upon it; and a royal speech, vaguely worded in accordance with this permission, was reluctantly consented to.

Meanwhile, Sir Robert felt it to be his duty to his constituents to resign his seat for the University of Oxford. On offering himself for re-election, he was defeated by Sir Robert Inglis; but was elected for Westbury, and took his seat on the 3rd of March. Being anxious that there should not be a moment of unnecessary delay, he gave notice on the same day that he would on Thursday, the 5th, call the attention of the House of Commons to that part of the speech from the throne which related to the state of Ireland, and the removal of the civil disabilities under which the Roman Catholics laboured.

In the interim, circumstances wholly unforeseen occurred, which appeared for a time to oppose an insuperable barrier to any further progress with the measures of which the actual notice had been thus given.

On the very evening when the above notice was given, the King commanded the Duke of Wellington, the Lord-Chancellor, and Sir Robert to attend his Majesty at Windsor at an early hour on the following day:—

"We went there accordingly, and on our arrival were ushered into the presence of the King, who received us with his usual kindness and cordiality.

"He was grave, and apparently labouring under some anxiety and uneasiness."

The King objected to the Oath of Supremacy. Upon reference being made to it, he seemed much surprised, and said rapidly and earnestly, "What is this? You surely do not mean to alter the ancient Oath of Supremacy!" He appealed to each of his Ministers on this point. They explained that they proposed the oath should be administered in its present form to all his subjects except the Roman Catholics, who should be required to declare on oath their belief that no foreign prince or prelate hath any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, in this realm. That if the Roman Catholic was still required, before his admission to office or Parliament, to declare his belief that no foreign prelate hath or ought to have any spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction, power, or pre-eminence within the realm, the measure of relief would be unavailing; that an effectual impediment to the enjoyment of civil privileges would remain unremoved:—

"The King observed, that be that as it might, he could not possibly consent to any alteration of the ancient Oath of Supremacy; that he was exceedingly sorry that there had been any misunderstanding upon so essential a point; that he did not blame us on account of that misunderstanding; that he did not mean to imply that in the explanation which we had previously given to him in writing, there had been any concealment or reserve on this point: still the undoubted fact was, that he had given his sanction to our

proceedings under misapprehension with regard to one particular point, and that a most important one, namely, the alteration of the Oath of Supremacy; and he felt assured that our opinions would be in concurrence with his own,—that a sanction so given ought not to be binding upon the Sovereign, and that his Majesty had no alternative but to retract his consent, if the measure to which it had been given under an erroneous impression were *bond fide* disapproved of by his deliberate and conscientious judgment.”

Expressing their concern that there had been any misunderstanding on so important a matter, the Ministers entirely acquiesced in the King's opinion that his Majesty ought not to be bound by a consent unwarily given to important public measures under a misapprehension of their real character and import:—

“After a short lapse of time, his Majesty then said, ‘But after this explanation of my feelings, what course do you propose to take as my Ministers?’ He observed that notice had been given of proceedings in the House of Commons for the following day; and addressing himself particularly to me, who had charge of those proceedings, said, ‘Now, Mr. Peel, tell me what course you propose to take to-morrow.’ I replied, that with all deference and respect for his Majesty, I could not have a moment's hesitation as to my course; that the speech from the throne had justified the universal expectation that the Government intended to propose measures for the complete relief of the Roman Catholics from civil incapacities; that I had vacated the seat for Oxford on the assumption that such measures would be proposed; that the consent of the House of Commons had been given to the Bill for the suppression of the Roman Catholic Association, if not on the express assurance, at least with the full understanding, that the measure of coercion would be immediately followed by the measure of relief; that I must therefore entreat his Majesty at once to accept my resignation of office, and to permit me on the following day to inform the House of Commons that unforeseen impediments, which would be hereafter explained, prevented the King's servants from proposing to Parliament the measures that had been announced; that I no longer held the seals of the Home Department, and that it was my painful duty to withdraw the notice which had been given in my name.”

To a similar question, the Duke of Wellington expressed his desire to retire from office, and to make to the House of Lords an announcement to the same effect with that Sir Robert Peel wished to make to the House of Commons; and the Chancellor intimated his entire acquiescence in the course which the Duke and Sir Robert proposed to pursue.

This interview lasted five hours. After expressing his deep regret that they could not remain in his service consistently with their sense of honour and public duty, his Majesty accepted their resignation of office, “and took leave of them with great composure and kindness,” and they returned to London under the full persuasion that the Government was dissolved;—joining their colleagues at a Cabinet dinner, they announced, to their infinite astonishment, that they had ceased to be members of the Government:—

“A sudden change, however, took place in the King's intentions. At a late hour on the evening of the fourth of March, the King wrote a letter to the Duke of Wellington, informing him that his Majesty anticipated so much difficulty in the attempt to form another administration, that he could not dispense with our services; that he must therefore desire us to withdraw our resignation, and that we were at liberty to proceed with the measures of which notice had been given in Parliament.”

Sir Robert Peel accordingly proceeded with his measure, and on the 10th of April the Bills for the removal of the civil incapacities of the Roman Catholics, and for the regulation of the franchise in Ireland, were each read a third time, and passed the House of Lords. Thus terminated the parliamentary conflict on these important measures. Sir Robert concludes his Memoir by a “solemn affirmation” that, in advising and promoting the measures of 1829, he was swayed by no fear except the fear of public calamity, and that he acted throughout on a deep conviction that those

measures were not only conducive to the public welfare, but that they had become imperatively necessary in order to avert from interests which had a special claim upon his support—the interests of the Church, and of institutions connected with the Church—an imminent and increasing danger :—

“It may be that I was unconsciously influenced by motives less pure and disinterested—by the secret satisfaction of being

‘ ————— when the waves went high,
A daring pilot in extremity.’

“But at any rate it was no ignoble ambition which prompted me to bear the brunt of a desperate conflict, and at the same time to submit to the sacrifice of everything dear to a public man, excepting the approval of his own conscience, and the hope of ultimate justice.”

With these words ends the secret history of the Roman Catholic Question. We cannot say that the expectations raised upon opening the volume were realised upon closing it. Some addition, it is true, is made to our previous knowledge of the subject, yet the materials appear to be contracted within very narrow limits, and we cannot but think that much belonging to the history of the question has been suppressed. The names of many statesmen who took a prominent part in public affairs at the date of the Catholic Question are not even alluded to ; and it also appears to us that Sir Robert Peel, in his anxiety to avoid wounding the feelings of many of his contemporaries, or of their connections, has been careful even to timidity in expressing his opinions.

MEMORIALS OF HIS TIMES. BY HENRY COCKBURN^a.

LORD COCKBURN'S name is conspicuous among those of his countrymen who are eminent for private worth and public spirit. It appears in the annals of Scotland, and in those of Edinburgh, his native town, in connection with the events of the first half of the present century. As a lawyer and judge he was eminently distinguished, while his private character commanded universal respect. In 1821, being then nearly sixty years of age, he was seized with a desire to place on record the various events that had occurred within his own recollection, thinking it “a pity that no private account should be preserved of the distinguished men or important events that had marked the progress of Scotland, or at least of Edinburgh, during his day.” He had never made a single note with a view to such a record, but he now began to recollect and inquire. His task occupied him some nine years, bringing his “Memorials” down to the year 1830, at which date he was made Solicitor-General for Scotland. Mingling largely in the events of his time, he enjoyed ample facilities for the task he imposed upon himself, and has done ample justice to his subject, contributing to contemporary history such a work as rarely comes under the notice of the historian. Full of anecdote, portrait-sketches of well-known men, and other entertaining matter, related in a quiet, easy style, marked by keen

^a “Memorials of His Times. By Henry Cockburn.” (Edinburgh : A. and C. Black, 1856. 8vo. 470 pp.)

observation and decided opinions, enlivened with a vein of genial, subdued humour, he has rendered his volume of "Memorials" one of the most entertaining books we ever met with.

Lord Cockburn was born in 1779. At that time his father was sheriff of Midlothian,—“A man of strong sense, and with no aversion to a joke, whether theoretical or practical. He was one of the many good fathers who, from mere want of consideration and method, kept his children at a distance.” His mother, Janet Rannie, was the best woman he had ever known. He says,—“If I were to survive her for a thousand years, I should still have a deep and grateful recollection of her kindness, her piety, her devotion to her family, and her earnest, gentle, and Christian anxiety for their happiness in this life and in the life to come.”

When eight years of age, he was sent to the High School, and subjected to the uncontrolled discipline of “as bad a schoolmaster as it is possible to fancy,” enduring for four years a life of torture and idleness. Brougham and Horner were both schoolfellows with Cockburn, although not of the same class. Horner he describes as “grave, studious, honourable, kind; steadily pursuing his own cultivation; everything he did marked by thoughtfulness and greatness.” He thought Horner a god, “and wondered what it was that made such a hopeless difference between him and me.” Horner’s splendid career is frequently alluded to; his premature death in 1817 calls forth the following remarks:—

“The valuable and peculiar light in which Horner stands out, the light in which his history is calculated to inspire every right-minded youth, is this:—He died at the age of thirty-eight, possessed of greater public influence than any other private man, and admired, beloved, trusted, and deplored by all except the heartless or the base. No greater homage was ever paid in Parliament to any deceased member. Now let every young man ask, how was this attained? By rank? He was the son of an Edinburgh merchant. By wealth? Neither he, nor any of his relations, ever had a superfluous sixpence. By office? He held but one, and only for a few years, of no influence and with very little pay. By talents? His were not splendid, and he had no genius. Cautious and slow, his only ambition was to be right. By eloquence? He spoke in calm good taste, without any of the oratory that either terrifies or seduces. By any fascination of manner? His was only correct and agreeable. By what then was it? Merely by sense, industry, good principles, and a good heart—qualities which no well-constituted mind need ever despair of attaining. It was the force of his character that raised him; and this character not impressed upon him by nature, but formed, out of no peculiarly fine elements, by himself. There were many in the House of Commons of far greater ability and eloquence, but no one surpassed him in the combination of an adequate portion of these with moral worth. Horner was born to shew what moderate powers, unaided by anything whatever except culture and goodness, may achieve, even when these powers are displayed amidst the competition and jealousy of public life.”

Of Brougham he gives this characteristic anecdote:—

“Brougham was not in the class with me. Before getting to the rector’s class, he had been under Luke Fraser, who, in his two immediately preceding courses of four years each, had the good fortune to have Francis Jeffrey and Walter Scott as his pupils. Brougham made his first public explosion while at Fraser’s class. He dared to differ from Fraser, a hot but good-natured old fellow, on some small bit of Latinity. The master, like other men in power, maintained his own infallibility, punished the rebel, and flattered himself that the affair was over. But Brougham reappeared next day, loaded with books, returned to the charge before the whole class, and compelled honest Luke to acknowledge that he had been wrong. This made Brougham famous throughout the whole school. I remember, as well as if it had been yesterday, having had him pointed out to me as ‘the fellow who had beat the master.’ It was then that I first saw him.”

He was sent to the College of Edinburgh in 1793. He says:—

“After being kept about nine years to two dead languages, which we did *not* learn, the intellectual world was opened to us by Professor Finlayson’s lectures on what was styled logic. . . . Though no speaker, and a cold, exact, hard reader, he surprised and delighted us with the good sense of his matter. Until we heard him, few of us knew that we had minds. He next advanced to the Moral Philosophy of Dugald Stewart, which was the great era in the progress of young men’s minds. His philosophy, and the general cast of his style and powers, are attested by his published works. His merit as a lecturer must depend on the recollection of those who heard him. His excellence in this very difficult and peculiar sphere was so great, that it is a luxury to recal it.

“He was about the middle size, weakly limbed, and with an appearance of feebleness which gave an air of delicacy to his gait and structure. His forehead was large and bald, his eyebrows bushy, his eyes grey and intelligent, and capable of conveying any emotion, from indignation to pity, from serene sense to hearty humour, in which they were powerfully aided by his lips, which, though rather large, perhaps, were flexible and expressive. The voice was singularly pleasing; and, as he managed it, a slight burr only made its tones softer. His ear, both for music and for speech, was exquisite, and he was the finest reader I ever heard. His gesture was simple and elegant, though not free from a tinge of professional formality; and his whole manner that of an academical gentleman. Without genius, or even originality of talent, his intellectual character was marked by calm thought and great soundness. His training in mathematics, which was his first college department, may have corrected the reasoning, but it never chilled the warmth, of his moral demonstrations. Besides being deeply and accurately acquainted with his own subject, his general knowledge, particularly of literature and philosophical history, was extensive, and all his reading well meditated. A strong turn for quiet humour was rather graced, than interfered with, by the dignity of his science and habits. Knowledge, intelligence, and reflection, however, will enable no one to reach the highest place in didactic eloquence. Stewart exalted all his powers by certain other qualifications which are too often overlooked by those who are ambitious of this eminence, and wonder how they do not attain it—an unimpeachable personal character, devotion to the science he taught, an exquisite taste, an imagination imbued with poetry and oratory, liberality of opinion, and the loftiest morality.

“To me,” adds Cockburn, “his lectures were like the opening of the heavens,—I felt I had a soul: they changed my whole nature.”

At this period debating societies were much in vogue in Edinburgh, and the intellectual excitement caused by Dugald Stewart’s lectures was stimulated by the exercises of one of them, called the “Speculative,” which he joined in 1799. Jeffrey, Horner, and Brougham were members, taking a regular and active part, and considered by Cockburn as good speakers and writers at that time as at any subsequent period of their lives, and each in the same style he afterwards retained.

The sketches of Scottish society given by Cockburn are by no means flattering specimens of the refinement of a “Modern Athens.” Edinburgh had at that time a truly grand array of intellects,—philosophers, historians, poets, and wits,—but the wit was strongly tainted by whiskey, and the latter, circulating too freely, engendered coarseness. Happily, the picture does not hold good at the present day, so that even a Scotchman may read the details of drunkenness and indecorum with a feeling of satisfaction that “we are not so bad as here painted.” England at that date, however, could show scenes of debauchery, different in quality, but no less disgusting. But we have changed all that, and have become decorous and dull.

The portrait-sketches of many of the celebrities of the day, men and women, are exceedingly interesting. There is Adam Ferguson, who wrote the “History of the Roman Republic,” looking like a philosopher from Lapland; and Principal Robertson, a pleasant-looking old man, with an eye of great vivacity and intelligence; others less known to

fame, as Dr. Carlyle, Professor Robison, Dr. John Erskine, Henry the historian, are graphically depicted.

The recollections of the bench and the bar occupy a very large space in the "Memorials," as might be anticipated. Of the fifteen judges of those days, some, of course, were "heads without a name." The peculiarities of Monboddo were classical learning, good conversation, excellent suppers, and ingenious, though unsound, metaphysics. Lord Swinton was a very excellent person—dull, mild, solid, and plodding. It is only a subsequent age that has discovered his having possessed a degree of sagacity for which he did not get credit while he lived. So far back as 1765 he published an attack on our system of entails; in 1779 he explained a scheme for a uniform standard of weights and measures. But the giant of the bench was Braxfield:—

"His very name makes people start yet. Strong-built and dark, with rough eyebrows, powerful eyes, threatening lips, and a low growling voice, he was like a formidable blacksmith. His accent and his dialect were exaggerated Scotch; his language, like his thoughts, short, strong, and conclusive.

* * * * *

"With this intellectual force, as applied to law, his merits, I fear, cease. Illiterate, and without any taste for refined enjoyment, strength of understanding, which gave him power without cultivation, only encouraged him to a more contemptuous disdain of all natures less coarse than his own. Despising the growing improvement of manners, he shocked the feelings even of an age which, with more of the formality, had far less of the substance, of decorum than our own. Thousands of his sayings have been preserved, and the staple of them is indecency; which he succeeded in making many people enjoy, or at least endure, by hearty laughter, energy of manner, and rough humour. Almost the only story of him I ever heard that had some fun in it without immodesty, was when a butler gave up his place because his Lordship's wife was always scolding him. 'Lord!' he exclaimed, 'ye've little to complain o'; ye may be thankfu' ye're no married to her.'

* * * * *

"It may be doubted if he was ever so much in his element as when tauntingly repelling the last despairing claim of a wretched culprit, and sending him to Botany Bay or the gallows with an insulting jest; over which he would chuckle the more from observing that correct people were shocked. Yet this was not from cruelty, for which he was too strong and too jovial, but from cherished coarseness."

When Lord Cockburn first entered the Outer House, David Rae, Lord Eskgrove, was the most prominent judge. "When I first knew him," he says, "he was in the zenith of his absurdity,—a more ludicrous personage could not exist." Brougham tormented him; he revenged himself by sneering at Brougham's eloquence, calling it, and the orator too, the *Harangue*. "Well, gentlemen, what did the Harangue say next?" "Why, it said this," (mis-stating it;) "but here the Harangue was most plainly wrong, and not intelligible." In the trial of Glengarry for murder, one of the witnesses was a lady of great beauty, who came into court veiled. The judge thus addressed her:—"Young woman, you will now consider yourself as in the presence of Almighty God, and of this High Court. Lift up your veil, throw off all modesty, and look me in the face."

Of the intemperate habits of the Scotch people at this date, we have many instances, but none so shocking as this:—

"At Edinburgh, the old judges had a practice at which even their barbaric age used to shake its head. They had always wine and biscuits on *the bench*, when the business was clearly to be protracted beyond the usual dinner-hour. The modern judges—those, I mean, who were made after 1800—never gave in to this; but with those of the preceding generation, some of whom lasted several years after 1800, it was quite common.

Black bottles of strong port were set down beside them on the bench, with glasses, caraffes of water, tumblers, and biscuits; and this without the slightest attempt at concealment. The refreshment was generally allowed to stand untouched, and as if despised, for a short time, during which their lordships seemed to be intent only on their notes. But in a little time, some water was poured into a tumbler, and sipped quietly as if merely to sustain nature; then a few drops of wine were ventured upon, but only with the water, till at last patience could endure no longer, and a full bumper of the pure black element was tossed over; after which the thing went on regularly, and there was a comfortable munching and quaffing, to the great envy of the parched throats in the gallery. The strong-headed stood it tolerably well, but it told plainly enough upon the feeble. Not that the ermine was absolutely intoxicated, but it was certainly sometimes affected. This, however, was so ordinary with these sages, that it really made little apparent change upon them. It was not very perceptible at a distance; and they all acquired the habit of sitting and looking judicial enough even when their bottles had reached the lowest ebb. This open-court refection did not prevail, so far as I ever saw, at circuits. It took a different form there. The temptation of the inn frequently produced a total stoppage of business, during which all concerned—judges and counsel, clerks, jurymen, and provosts, had a jolly dinner; after which they returned again to the transportations and hangings. I have seen this done often. It was a common remark, that the step of the evening procession was far less true to the music than that of the morning."

The extracts we have given from this amusing book convey but a very inadequate idea of the history of the growth of public opinion, or of the growth of political life in Scotland; nor could this be fairly accomplished without quoting the greater portion of the volume. Enough, however, has been given to shew the nature of the work, and, we hope, to excite the reader to its perusal. Of current events Lord Cockburn's description is just as vivid as of individuals and of character. We give as a specimen his account of the great fire of 1824:—

"About noon next day an alarm was given that the Tron Church was on fire. We ran out from the court, gowned and wigged, and saw that it was the steeple, an old Dutch thing, composed of wood, iron, and lead, and edged all the way up with bits of ornament. Some of the sparks of the preceding night had nestled in it, and had at last blown its dry bones into flame. There could not be a more beautiful firework; only it was wasted on the daylight. It was one hour's brilliant blaze. The spire was too high and too combustible to admit of any attempt to save it, so that we had nothing to do but to admire. And it was certainly beautiful. The fire seized on every projecting point, and played with the fretwork, as if it had been all an exhibition. The outer covering-boards were soon consumed, and the lead dissolved. This made the strong upright and cross-beams visible; and these stood, with the flame lessened, but with the red fire increased, as if it had been a great burning toy. The conflagration was long presided over by a calm and triumphant gilded cock on the top of the spire, which seemed to look on the people, and to listen to the crackling, in disdain. But it was undermined at last, and dived down into the burning gulph, followed by the upper half of the steeple. The lower half held out a little longer, till, the very bell being melted, this half came down also, with a world of sparks. There was one occurrence which made the gazers start. It was a quarter before twelve, when the minute-hand of the clock stood horizontally. The internal heat—for the clock was untouched outwardly—cracked the machinery, and the hand dropped suddenly and silently down to the perpendicular. When the old time-keeper's function was done, there was an audible sigh over the spectators. When it was all over, and we were beginning to move back to our clients, Scott, whose father's pew had been in the Tron Church, lingered a moment, and said, with a profound heave, 'Eh Sirs! mony a weary, weary sermon hae I heard beneath that steeple!' About nine that evening I went over to the old town to see what was going on. There were a good many people on the street, but no appearance of any new danger. I had not been home again above half an hour, when it was supposed that the sky was unnaturally red. In spite of Hermand's remonstrances, whose first tumbler was nearly ready, I hurried back, and found the south-east angle of the Parliament Close burning violently. This was in the centre of the same thick-set population and buildings; but the property was far more valuable. It was almost touching Sir William Forbes' Bank, the Libraries of the Advocates and of the Writers to the Signet, the Cathedral, and the Courts. Of course the alarm was very great; but this seemed only to increase the confusion."

We conclude with a sketch taken of Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford, in 1828 :—

“His habits at this time were these. He rose about six; wrote from about half-past six till nine—the second series of the ‘Tales of a Grandfather’ being then the work; breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven; wrote from eleven till about two; walked till about four; dined at five, partaking freely, but far from immoderately, of various wines; and then, as soon as the ladies withdrew, taking to cigars and hot whiskey-toddy; went to the drawing-room soon, where he inspired everybody with his passion for Scotch music, and, if anxiously asked, never refused to recite any old ballad or tell any old tale. The house was asleep by eleven. When fitted up for dinner he was like any other comfortably ill-dressed gentleman. But in the morning, with the large coarse jacket, great stick, and leathern cap, he was a Dandy Dinmont, or Dirk Hatteraick—a smuggler or a poacher.”

STANZAS WRITTEN AT HASTINGS.

I.

WHEN the shadows of night
 Gather fast from the land,
 And the moon sheds her light
 On the surf-beaten strand;
 When no step can follow,
 And no eye is near,
 To remark on our sorrow,
 Or witness a tear,—
 O'er some broken vision what heart may not mourn,
 O'er some dream of its youth that can ne'er return!

II.

The world may applaud us,—
 It sees our success;
 Earth's honours reward us,
 E'en envy caress;
 But the dim realms of Thought
 Deep and silent remain,
 And their dreamings are sought
 By the wise world in vain;—
 'Tis at night, when alone, their sad impress we feel,
 Then we weep over thoughts we may never reveal.

III.

Some bitter regret
 Will come o'er the feeling,
 Some hope that has set,
 To remembrance appealing,
 Some hours that were blest,
 But ah! fleeting they prov'd!
 Some wish of the breast,
 Or some voice that was lov'd,
 Will moan thro' the heart, like the tones of a lute,
 That once echo'd with joy, but that long has been mute.

C.

FERGUSSON'S ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF ARCHITECTURE ^a.

THE public are much indebted both to the author and to the publisher of this work: to the former, for the diligence with which he has collected and digested an immense mass of materials; to the latter, for the spirit and liberality with which he has illustrated them by an extraordinary number of very beautiful woodcuts, without the help of which Mr. Fergusson's labours could scarcely have been made intelligible to the general reader. It was indeed, a noble undertaking to illustrate the architecture of the whole world, by digesting an entire library of architecture into a single work of moderate dimensions. We hardly go too far in saying, that most of the best plates in the best works upon architecture that have ever been published, are here copied on a reduced scale, but large enough to be perfectly clear and distinct, and sufficient for the purpose of study. The idea of giving ground-plans of all the principal buildings in the world reduced to one scale, (100 feet to an inch,) is also an excellent one, and enables us more clearly to understand the relative proportions, and many other points which were not to be ascertained without great difficulty and long study in previous works.

The works which Mr. Fergusson has previously published all relate to the architecture of Eastern countries, and this would lead us to expect—what we find to be the case—that those countries which are in general the least known to Europeans are here most fully illustrated, and their architectural history the most clearly developed. This gives the work a novelty and freshness to the general reader. The whole of the first volume relates to what may be called the Pagan styles, including the ancient Greek and Roman, but treating with equal fulness of the Buddhist, the Hindu, the Chinese, the Egyptian, the Sassanian or Persian, and the Saracenic. The very existence of some of these styles of architecture is scarcely known to the greater part of English readers of ordinary education. The second volume relates entirely to Christian architecture, and this portion is less complete and satisfactory. Probably owing to the long residence of the author in the East, he is less familiar with the architecture of Western Europe, and is not aware of the rapid progress which has been made in its study during the last twenty years. He is either not acquainted with, or purposely ignores, the school of Rickman, such as Pugin, Whewell, Willis, Hussey, Petit, and others, the result of whose observations he could readily have obtained by only asking for them. He follows too implicitly the foreign local antiquaries, who are seldom safe guides as to the dates of the buildings they describe. Each local antiquary naturally wishes to prove the church of his own town to be the finest or the most ancient in the country, or in the world. Mr. Fergusson should have sifted their evidence, and examined their authorities more carefully than he has done, and he would thereby have saved himself from several gross blunders. Such an enthusiast as M. Blavignac, of Geneva, for instance, is a very unsafe guide for the dates of the buildings he has described; but as he is a

^a "The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture; being a Concise and Popular Account of the Different Styles of Architecture prevailing in all Ages and Countries. By James Fergusson, M.R.I.B.A., Author of 'Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis restored,' &c." (London: Murray. 2 vols. 8vo., 1004 pp., with 850 Illustrations on wood.)

very honest enthusiast, the authorities he quotes in the notes to his own work supply sufficient data for upsetting his theories, and shewing the real dates of the buildings. Mr. Fergusson may not have had the opportunity of examining the buildings themselves with the help of M. Blavignac, as we have done; but when he found that the theories of that gentleman involved him in the necessity of considering such buildings as the cathedrals of Geneva and Lausanne as belonging to the eleventh century, which to the eyes of any experienced traveller are palpably of the thirteenth, he should have learned to mistrust such a guide, and not have followed him implicitly, as he has done.

Mr. Fergusson also betrays upon many occasions a prejudice against the Gothic styles and the pointed arch, which he commonly calls the broken arch! But it is time that we allowed our author to speak for himself; and though we cannot agree with all that he says, he is at least entitled to a patient hearing and our best attention. With the greater part of his preface we can cordially agree:—

“There are few branches of artistic or scientific research which have made such rapid and satisfactory progress during the last fifty years as those which serve to illustrate and elucidate the arts and architecture of bygone ages. Not only has an immense mass of new materials been collected, but new principles of criticism have been evolved, and studies which in the last century were the mere amusement of the amateur, and cultivated only as matters of taste, are now becoming objects of philosophical inquiry, and assuming a rank among the most important elements of historical research. Beyond this, which is perhaps the most generally attractive view of the matter, there is every reason to hope that the discovery now being made of the principles that guided architects in the production of their splendid works in former days, may ultimately enable us to equal, if not to surpass, all that has been hitherto done in architectural design.

“With these inducements, added to the inherent beauty and interest which always attach themselves more or less to the objects of architectural art, the study of it ought to be one of the most useful as well as one of the most attractive which can occupy the attention of the public, and no doubt would be much more extensively cultivated, were it not for the difficulties attending its pursuit.”—(p. v.)

“The object of the present work is to remedy to some extent these inconveni-

ences, and, by supplying a succinct but popular account of all the principal buildings of the world, to condense within the compass of two small volumes the essence of the information contained in the ponderous tomes composing an architectural library; and by generalizing all the styles known, and assigning to each its relative value, to enable the reader to acquire a more complete knowledge of the subject than has hitherto been attainable without deep study.

“Up to the present time it has been hardly possible to accomplish this, and even now very much more information is required before it can be done satisfactorily for all styles; but on comparing this work with any of the older productions of its class, it is easy to see how much progress has been made, and how much nearer we are to completeness than we ever were before.”—(p. vi.)

“One object that has been steadily kept in view in this work has been to shew that architecture may be efficiently illustrated by plates on a small scale, yet sufficiently clear to convey instruction to professional architects. Every pains has been taken to secure the greatest possible amount of accuracy, and in all instances the sources from which the woodcuts have been taken are indicated. Many of the illustrations are from original drawings, and of buildings never before published.”—(p. x.)

The Introduction is a clever sketch of the general subject, which hardly admits of extract or further condensation: there are some few passages from which we should be disposed to differ in opinion, but this would involve too long a discussion. The following, however, strikes us as a very questionable and dangerous doctrine to inculcate on a young architect:—

“It is not necessary that the engineer should know anything of architecture,

though it certainly would be better in most instances if he did; but, on the

other hand, it is indispensably necessary that the architect should understand construction. Without that knowledge he cannot design; but it would be well if, in most instances, he could delegate the mechanical part of his task to the engineer, and so restrict himself entirely to the artistic arrangement and the ornamentation of his design. This division of labour is

essential to success, and was always practised where art was a reality; and no great work should be undertaken without the union of the two. Perfect artistic and perfect mechanical skill can hardly be found combined in one person, but it is only by their joint assistance that a great work of architecture can be produced."—(p. xxix.)

It appears to us, that when the architect "delegates the mechanical part of his task to the engineer," he simply abdicates his office and becomes the mere decorator: if Mr. Fergusson's principle is generally believed and acted upon by his profession, as we fear is too often the case, there is no wonder that our modern architects have produced so many wretched failures, and that as a body our civil engineers are so much in advance of our architects. The proper business of the architect is to construct, and to make all ornament or decoration subsidiary and subordinate to the construction. The great fault of modern architects is that they make a pretty drawing of the exterior façade of a proposed building, and then make the internal arrangements fit in with their "design" as well as they can, often at the sacrifice of every kind of comfort, or propriety, or convenience. This is exactly the opposite of the course pursued by the ancient architects; they attended first to the requirements of the interior and the construction, and left the exterior to take care of itself; or, at least, made the appearance of it, and all ornament, entirely secondary; they ornamented what was useful, and did not build mere ornament.

The section on ethnography is so good and true that we quote it entire:—

"It is the circumstance mentioned in the last section, of the perfectly truthful imitation of Nature in all true styles of art, that gives such a charm to the study, and raises the elaboration of these principles to the dignity of a science. It leads also to one further conclusion: when men expressed their knowledge so truthfully, they expressed also their feelings, and with their feelings their nationality. It is thus that, looking on an ancient building, we can not only tell in what state of civilization its builders lived, or how far they were advanced in the arts, but we can almost certainly say also to what race they belonged, and what their affinities were with the other races or tribes of mankind. So far as my knowledge extends, I do not know a single exception to this rule; and, as far as I can judge, I believe that architecture is in all instances as correct a test

of race as language, and one far more easily applied and understood. Languages alter and become mixed, and when a change has once been established it is extremely difficult to follow it back to its origin, and unravel the elements which compose it; but a building once erected stands unchanged to testify to the time when it was built, and the feelings and motives of its builders remain stamped indelibly upon it as long as it lasts.

"Owing to the confusion of styles which has prevailed since the Renaissance, this branch of the subject has been little understood or followed out; but it is the characteristic which lends to the study of ancient architecture its highest value, and which, when properly understood, will elevate what has been considered as a merely instructive pastime into the dignity of an important science."—(p. lii., liii.)

With Mr. Fergusson's ideas of a new style we cannot entirely agree, but there is a good deal in them deserving of consideration, especially in his preliminary remarks:—

"There is still one other point of view from which it is necessary to look at this question of architectural design, before any just conclusion can be arrived at regarding it. It is in fact necessary to answer two

questions, nearly as often asked as those proposed at the beginning of this Introduction. 'Can we ever again have a new and original style of architecture?'—'Can any one invent a new style?' Reasoning

from experience alone, it is easy to answer these questions. No individual has, so far as we know, ever invented a new style in any part of the world. No one can even be named who during the prevalence of a true style of art materially advanced its progress, or by his individual exertion did much to help it forward; and we may safely answer, that as this has never happened before, it is hardly probable that it will ever occur now."—(p. liii.)

"In the confusion of ideas and of styles which now prevails, it is satisfactory to be able to contemplate, in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, at least one great building carried out wholly in the principles of Gothic or of any true style of art. No material is used in it which is not the best

for its purpose, no constructive expedient employed which was not absolutely essential, and it depends wholly for its effect on the arrangement of its parts and the display of its construction. So essentially is its principle the same which, as we have seen, animated Gothic architecture, that we hardly know even now how much of the design belongs to Sir Joseph Paxton, how much to the contractors, or how much to the subordinate officers employed by the Company. Here, as in a cathedral, every man was set to work in that department which it was supposed he was best qualified to superintend. There was room for every art and for every intellect, and clashing and interference were impossible."—(pp. lvi., lvii.)

The remainder of the first volume, or of Pagan architecture, we must on the present occasion pass over for want of space. We will only observe in passing, that Mr. George Williams and Professor Willis, in their elaborate work on the architecture of Jerusalem, are altogether at variance with Mr. Fergusson respecting the Temple.

The second volume commences with the Romanesque style. We cannot help expressing our regret that Mr. Fergusson has used this term in a different sense from that which has been commonly applied to it for the last twenty years: it had become appropriated to the imitations of the Roman style in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; Mr. Fergusson applies it to the later Roman buildings:

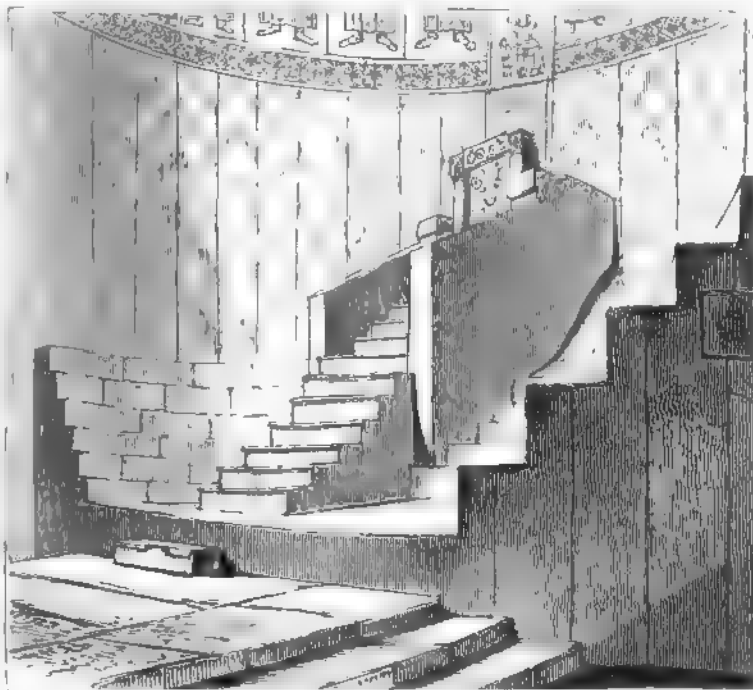
"The first chapter in this history must necessarily be devoted to the Romanesque, or debased Roman—the first form which

Christian architecture took on emancipating itself entirely from Pagan influence."

It is true that the word might originally have been equally applicable to either of these classes of buildings, or might include them both; but when we have it established and in common use for buildings of one period, it is needlessly puzzling to use the same term in a technical sense for another group of buildings some hundred years earlier. Nor does Mr. Fergusson's essay on Nomenclature reconcile us to his own practice. His proposal to distinguish the different styles of English architecture by dynastic names entirely, appears to us to add one more puzzle as a stumbling-block for the tyro. The French mode of using the dates only, distinguishing the styles by centuries, is perhaps, after all, the most simple and easy. Only, as the change of style began soon after the middle of each century, this division is apt to mislead: the last twenty years of each century belong in style to the century following. Mr. Fergusson's remark, that the reigns of "the three Richards by a singular coincidence mark three ages of transition," is worthy of notice; and the observation is perhaps sufficiently near the truth to make it useful to assist the memory, although the change of style did not take place exclusively in those reigns. The first change began in the time of Henry II., the second change began in the latter part of Henry III., and the third in the latter part of Edward III. Still the remark is a happy one, and more accurate than such coincidences usually are. Mr. Fergusson seems particularly fond of applying new senses to terms of long-established usage in a different sense: having given his own meaning to



NORTH WEST VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF S. APOLLINARE AT RAVENNA, A.D. 499—500.



INTERIOR OF THE APSE OF THE BASILICA AT TORCELLO, A.D. 1000.

the term *Romanesque*, he next proposes a new sense for the term *Gothic*; applying it to the rude buildings of the time of Charlemagne, although in the previous paragraph he had correctly informed us that in the west of Europe the Romanesque style continued to be practised down to the eleventh or twelfth century. How is the tyro to distinguish between Romanesque and Gothic, according to Mr. Fergusson's definition?—

“The first is most properly designated Romanesque, or modified—in this instance, unfortunately, debased—Roman. From the time of Constantine to that of Justinian it pervaded the whole empire, and no distinction can be drawn between the East and West sufficient to warrant their separation. Minute differences may be observed, constituting varieties;—these are easily marked by secondary titles.

“With Justinian a distinct separation takes place, the limits of which may be generally defined as follows:—If a line be drawn from the shores of the Adriatic to the shores of the Baltic, say from Fiume to Königsberg, it will divide Europe into two nearly equal portions: of these, the eastern half is inhabited by Slaves, Huns, Servians, and other races, differing considerably from those to the westward, generally adhering to the Greek Church, and practising a style of architecture correctly called the Byzantine, which neither influenced nor was influenced by that of the West, after the age of Justinian. To the westward of this line the case was very different: in those countries which had been the most populous, and were most completely civilized under the Roman rule, the Romanesque style continued to

be practised to a much later date than the seventh century,—in Ravenna and Venice down to the tenth or eleventh century, with the solitary but important exception of St. Mark's of Venice, the design of which certainly belongs to the East, with which that city was at that age more closely connected than with Rome. On the west coast, at Florence and Pisa, it continued to at least as late a date, and in the south of France it was practised till the twelfth century at least, though with a difference sufficiently marked to obtain for it the distinguishing name of Romance or Provençal. In Spain, too, it continued, I believe, along the Mediterranean shore to as late a period; but that land is still architecturally almost unknown.

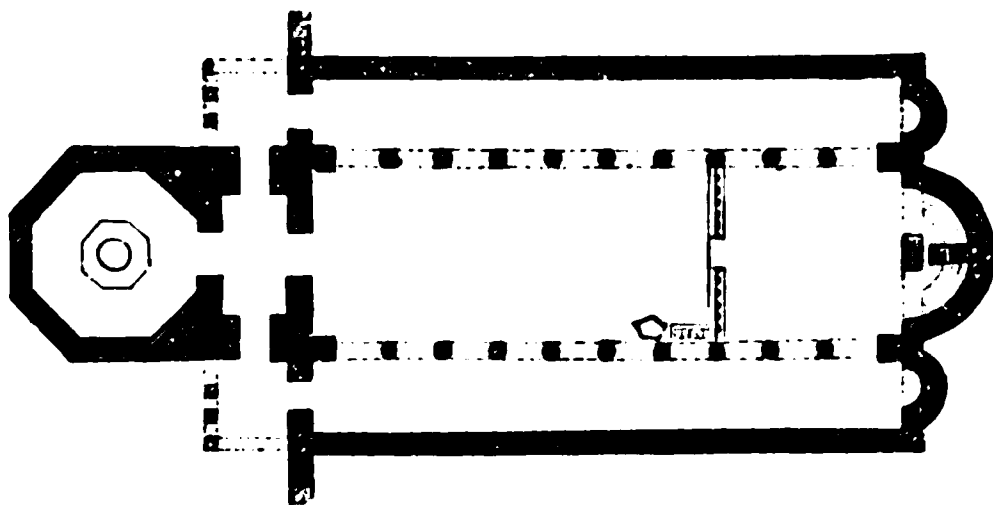
“With the age of Charlemagne a new form of art arose, to which the general name of Gothic may be correctly applied; *meaning thereby all those styles which were introduced by the barbarians who overthrew the Roman empire.* Acting at first under the direct influence of Rome, and afterwards guided by their own experience, they brought the style to that pitch of perfection which we still admire.”

We are glad to see that Mr. Fergusson does full justice to the Roman Basilicas as the foundation of all the modern styles, and to the buildings of Ravenna and Torcello as very valuable connecting links:—

“During the whole period when the Romanesque style was most flourishing, the city of Ravenna almost rivalled in importance the old capital of the world, and her churches were consequently hardly less important, either in number or in richness, than those we have just been describing.

“Besides a considerable number of other churches, which have either been lost or destroyed by repair, Ravenna still possesses two first-class three-aisled basilicas—the San Apollinare Nuovo, originally an Arian church, built by Theodoric, king of the Goths, (A.D. 493—525); and the San Apollinare ad Classem, at the Port of Ravenna, situated about three miles

from the city, commenced A.D. 538, and dedicated 549. They are both similar in plan, in as far at least as their naves are concerned, and apparently so in dimensions. (See page 37.)



PLAN OF THE CHURCH AT TORCELLO.

“Scarce less interesting is the basilica of Torcello, in the Venetian Lagune, built

in the first years of the eleventh century. Like Parenzo, it is one of those buildings that neither artists nor architects will look at. No church, however, of its age, probably possesses in such perfection the basilican arrangement as this—at least, at so late an age. As will be seen from the woodcut (from Agincourt's work), it is a simple basilica, with nine pillars on each side of the nave, and three apses; the two smaller on each side of the larger one being the only thing that can be called an innovation on the old arrangement. Its most striking peculiarity, however, is the position of the baptistery, which, instead of being separated from the church by an atrium, as was usually the case, is only divided from it by a narrow passage. It is evident that it only required one slight step further to convert this into a double apse cathedral, such as are found so commonly in Germany.

"The most interesting part of this church is the interior of its apse, which still retains the bishop's throne, surrounded by six ranges of seats for his presbytery, arranged like those of an ancient theatre. It presents one of the most extensive and best preserved examples of the fittings of the apse, and gives a better idea of the

mode in which the apses of churches were originally arranged, than anything that is to be found in any other church, either of its age or of an earlier period. (See p. 37.)

"The architectural history of Italy is nearly a blank during the four centuries that elapsed between the building of the basilicas of Parenzo and Torcello. This is only too easily to be accounted for from the irruption of the barbarians, and the troubled state of all political relations during these truly dark ages. This may account for the style reappearing at Torcello with so little change from what is found at Ravenna and Parenzo, after so long a lapse of time, and side by side with the celebrated church of St. Mark's of Venice, which alone of all Italian churches can fairly be called a direct importation from the East. Still we should by no means despair of being able to fill up the gap to a considerable extent from among the smaller and more obscure churches of towns lining the shores of the Adriatic: no systematic survey has yet been attempted for this purpose, and the slight glimpses of knowledge that we here and there possess, serve only to indicate the permanence of the forms throughout the whole of that dark period."

In the next chapter, on "Lombard and Rhenish Architecture," Mr. Fergusson has endeavoured to throw some light on an obscure subject; but we do not quite understand how the various changes he narrates are to be traced in existing buildings, when the genuine remains of this period are so extremely small, few, and far between:—

"It is easy to trace the general outline of these changes, but very difficult to fix and settle either the date in which they took place or the mode in which they were effected, owing to the singular paucity of authentic monuments of the strictly Lombard period.

"Indeed, except one little chapel at Friuli, there is scarcely a single building belonging to this style which remains unaltered to the present day, and whose date is anterior to the eleventh century.

"The chapel at Friuli, though extremely small, being only 18 ft. by 30 inside the walls, is interesting, as retaining all its decorations almost exactly as they were left by Gertrude, duchess of Friuli, who erected it in the eighth century. It shews considerable elegance in its details, and the sculpture is far better than it afterwards became, though perhaps its most remarkable peculiarity is the intersecting vault that covers it, (*pulchre testudinatam*, as the old chronicle terms it,) shewing how early was the introduction of a feature which afterwards became the

formative principle of the whole Gothic style, and as essentially its characteristic as the pillars and entablatures of the five orders were the characteristics of the classical styles of Greece and Rome. It is essential to remark this, and to bear it in mind even here; for in all the subsequent remarks on Gothic Architecture, it is this necessity for a stone roof that was the problem to be solved by the architects, and to accomplish which the style took almost all those forms which are so much admired in it.

"From this example of the Carolingian era we are obliged to pass to the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the great building age of the Gothic nations. It is true, nevertheless, that there is scarcely a single important church in Pavia, in Verona, or indeed in any of the cities of Lombardy, whose original foundation cannot be traced back to a much earlier period. Before the canons of architectural criticism were properly understood, antiquaries were inclined to believe that in the edifices now existing they saw the

identical edifices erected during the period of the Lombard sway. Either, however, in consequence of the rude construction of the earlier buildings, or because they were too small or too poor for the increased population and wealth of the cities at a later period, every one of those original churches has disappeared, and been replaced by a larger and better constructed edifice, adorned with all the

improvements which the experience of centuries had introduced into the construction of religious edifices.

"Judging from the rudeness of the earliest churches which we meet with erected in the eleventh century, it is evident that the progress that had been made, up to that period, was by no means equal to what was accomplished during the next two centuries."

We are obliged to pass over Piacenza, Novara, and Pavia, where no early work remains, and come to Milan, where there is a little :—

"Though Milan must have been rich in churches of this age, the only one that now remains tolerably entire is San Ambrogio, which is so interesting a church as almost to make amends for its

singularity. Historical evidence shews that a church did exist here from a very early age. This was rebuilt in the ninth century by Anspertus, a bishop of the time, aided by the munificence of Louis



CHURCH OF S. AMBROGIO, MILAN, A.D. 635, (SHOWING THE ATRIUM AND WEST FRONT).

the Pious; but except the apse and the older of the two towers—that of the canons—nothing remains of even that church, all the rest having been rebuilt in the twelfth century. The vaulting of the church, which is singularly clumsy, and clumsily fitted to the substructure, is

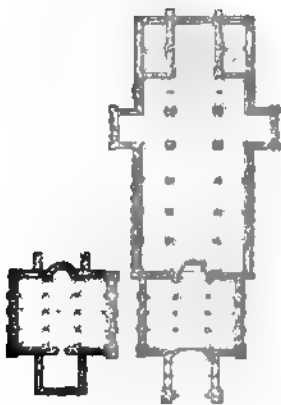
the work of the thirteenth century.

"The disposition of this church will be understood from the following plan, which shews the atrium as well as the church, the former being virtually the nave. In other words, had the church been erected on the colder and stormier side of the

Alps, a clerestory would have been added to the atrium, and it would have been roofed over; and then the plan would have been nearly identical with that of one of our northern cathedrals. If, besides this, there had been a baptistery at the western entrance, as at Novara, Piacenza, or Torcello, we should then have had a building with two apses—a complete German cathedral. As it is, the atrium is a singularly pleasing adjunct to the façade, removing the church back from the noisy world outside, and by its quiet seclusion tending to produce that devotional feeling so suitable to the entrance of a church. The façade of the building itself, though, like the atrium, only in brick, is one of the best designs of its age, the upper loggia or open gallery of five bold but unequal arches, spaced equally with those below, producing more shadow than the façade at Pisa, without the multitude of small parts there crowded together, and with far more architectural propriety and grace. As seen from the atrium with its two towers, one on either flank, it forms a composition which is not surpassed by any other in this style, so far as I know.

"Owing to the bad arrangement of the vaulting, the internal architecture of the church is hardly worthy of that of the exterior; but it is a perfect museum of ecclesiological antiquities of the best class. The silver altar of Angilbertus (A.D. 835.) is unrivalled either for richness or beauty of design by anything of the kind known to exist elsewhere, and the *baldachino* that surmounts it is also of singular beauty;

We pass on to Switzerland, where, as we have already observed, Mr. Fergusson has placed too much reliance on the fanciful theories of M. Blavignac:—



PLAN OF THE CHURCH AT ROMAIN-MOTIER.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLVI.

so are some of its old tombs of the earliest Christian workmanship. Its mosaics, its pulpit, and the bronze doors, not to mention the brazen serpent, said to be the very one erected by Moses in the wilderness, and innumerable other relics, make this church one of the most interesting in Italy, if not indeed of all Europe.

"Generally speaking, the most beautiful part of these Lombard churches is their eastern ends. The apse, with its gallery, the transepts, and, above all, the dome that almost invariably surmounts their intersection with the choir, constitute a group which always has a pleasing effect, and very often is highly artistic and beautiful. The sides, too, of the nave, are often well designed and appropriate; but, with scarcely a single exception, the west end, or entrance-front, is comparatively mean. The building seems to be cut off at a certain length without any appropriate finish, or anything to balance the bold projections towards the east. The French cathedrals, on the contrary, while they entirely escape this defect by means of their bold western towers, are generally deficient in the eastern parts, and almost always want the central dome or tower. The English Gothic architects alone understood the proper combination of the three parts. The Italians, when they introduced a tower, almost always used it as a detached object, and not as a part of the design of the church. In consequence of this, the façades of their churches are frequently the least happy parts of the composition, notwithstanding the pains and amount of ornament lavished upon them."

"Among the churches illustrated in this work, one of the earliest and most interesting is that of Romain-Motier, the body of which certainly remains as it was when consecrated in the year 753. The narthex, which is in two stories, may be a century or two later, and the porch and east end are of the pointed style of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. The vaulting of the nave also can hardly be coeval with the original building.

"From other examples in the neighbourhood, we may safely infer that it originally terminated eastward in three apses. Supposing these to be restored, we have a church of about 160 feet in length by 55 in width across the nave, with transepts, a tower at the intersection, and nearly all the arrangements found at a much later age, and with scarcely any details of the Romanesque style. The external mode of



CHURCH OF ROMAIN MOTIER, SWITZERLAND, A.D. 758.

decoration is very much that of the two churches of San Apollinare at Ravenna, but carried one step further, inasmuch as in the upper story of the nave each compartment is divided into two arches, with no central support; in the tower there are three such little arches in each bay, in the narthex five. This afterwards became, in Germany and Italy, the favourite string-course moulding.

"The church of Granson, on the borders of the lake of Neuchâtel, though much smaller, is scarcely less interesting. It belongs to the Carolingian era, and, like many

churches of that age, has borrowed its pillars and many of its ornaments from earlier monuments. Its most remarkable peculiarity is the vault of the nave, which shews how timidly at that early period the architects undertook to vault even the narrowest spans, the whole nave being only 30 feet wide. It is the earliest specimen we possess of a mode of vaulting which subsequently became very common in the south of France, and which, as we shall see hereafter, led to most of the forms of vaulting afterwards introduced."

We much doubt the fact, as stated, that the body of the church of Romain-Motier *certainly remains* as it was consecrated in the year 753. The church, when examined on the spot, and not in M. Blavignac's drawings only, is evidently of two or three different periods: the arches of the central tower, with its vault, one transept, and one bay of the choir, are evidently older than the rest; and these oldest parts are built of Roman materials, and probably are of the eighth century, as stated. The body of the church is very different,—much ruder and more clumsy work,—but evidently later, and the narthex, or western porch, of two stories, is later still. The outer walls do not appear to be earlier than the tower of St. Maurice, which is of the beginning of the eleventh century.

Mr. Fergusson's remarks on the churches of Cologne are valuable and interesting:—

"Of the other churches, that of Sta. Maria in Capitulo is apparently the oldest; but of the church erected in the tenth century only the nave remains, and that con-

siderably altered. The three noble apses that adorn the east end belong to the twelfth, or perhaps to the thirteenth, century. In plan these apses are more spa-



APSE OF THE CHURCH OF THE APOSTLES AT COLOGNE, A.D. 1030.

cious than those of the Apostles' Church, or of that of St. Martin; this alone having a broad aisle running round each, which gives great breadth and variety to the perspective. The apse of the church of the Apostles (erected A.D. 1035) is far more beautiful externally. This building is perhaps, taken altogether, the most pleasing example of its class, though it has not the loftiness of the great church of St. Martin, which competes more directly with the aspiring tendencies of the pointed style. These three churches, taken together, illustrate sufficiently the nature and capabilities of the style which we are describing. The arrangement with three apses possesses the architectural propriety of terminating nobly the interior to which it is applied. As the worshipper advances up the nave, the three apses open gradually upon him, and form a noble and appropriate climax, without the effect being destroyed by something less magnificent beyond. But their most pleasing effect is external, where the three

simple circular lines combine gracefully together, and form an elegant basement for the central dome or tower. Compared with the confused buttresses and pinnacles of the apses of the French pointed churches, it must certainly be admitted that the German designs are far nobler, as possessing more architectural propriety, and more of the elements of true and simple beauty. They are small, it is true, and consequently it is not fair to compare them with such imposing edifices as the great and overpoweringly-magnificent cathedral of the same town; but among buildings on their own scale they stand as yet unrivalled. As they now are, perhaps their greatest defect is that the apses are not sufficiently supported by the naves. Generally these are of a different age and less ornate style, so that the complete effect of a well-balanced composition is wanting; but this does not suffice to overpower the great beauties they undoubtedly possess."

We come now to the architecture of France, which, from its closer connection with our own country, is generally the most interesting to Englishmen of any foreign styles; and we are sorry to observe that this is the least satisfactory portion of Mr. Fergusson's work,—he has followed his local guides too implicitly. The division of the subject is, on the whole, the best that can be adopted, and the small archæological map of France, after De Caumont, is very useful for giving a general idea of the division of styles:—

"The first and most obvious subdivision of France is that into the provinces of North and South, by a line passing through the valley of the Loire. To the north of it, the Franks, Burgundians, and Normans—all German races, or closely allied to them—settled in such numbers as nearly to obliterate the original Celtic and other races, introducing their own feudal customs, and a style of architecture not only essentially Gothic, but virtually the Gothic *par excellence*.

"To the south of this line the Teutonic races never settled, nor did they gain the ascendancy here till after the campaigns of Simon de Montfort, before alluded to, when the sword and the faggot extinguished the Protestantism of the races, and introduced a bastard Gothic style into the land. Before that time the Romanesque style, derived from the Romans, had gradually been undergoing a process of change and naturalization, taking a form in which we can trace the gradually rising influence of the Northern styles. It was, like the German Round Gothic, a distinct and separate style, till superseded by the all-pervading Gothic from the north of France.

"As will be observed on the map, the

line dividing these two provinces includes both banks of the Loire as high as Tours, dividing Brittany into two equal halves. It then follows the course of the Cher to the northern point of Auvergne, leaving Bourges and Bourbon to the north; thence, by a not very direct line, it passes east, till it reaches the Rhone at Lyons. It follows that stream to the lake of Geneva, and leaves the whole valley of the Saône to the Burgundians; thus dividing France into two nearly equal and well-defined ethnographic and architectural provinces.

"As it is necessary to distinguish the styles of these provinces by names, I should propose to call that of the southern the Romance, and that of the northern Frankish.

"Turning first, then, to the south, it is necessary to subdivide that province into at least four, or perhaps more correctly six, subdivisions. The first of these is Provence, and the style the Provençal,—a name frequently used by French archæologists, and familiar to them. It occupies the whole valley of the Rhone as far as Lyons, and along the coast between the hills and the sea to the Pyrenees. Within these limits there is not, so far as I know,

a single church or building that can lay a fair claim to the title of Gothic. All are Romanesque, or, more properly, Romance, the earliest examples with a native element timidly peering through, which afterwards displays itself more boldly. What instances there are of late Gothic are so bad, and so evidently importations, as to deserve no mention.

"The next province may be called the Aquitanian, comprising the whole of the valley of the Garonne and its tributaries—all that country, in fact, where the names of towns end in the Basque article *ac*. Its style is not nearly so closely allied to the Romanesque as that of Provence; and though tending towards a Gothic feeling, is always so mixed with the native element as to prevent that style from ever prevailing, till forcibly introduced by the Franks in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

"The third is designated that of Anjou, or the Angiovine, from its most distinguished province. This includes the lower part of the Loire, and is bounded on the north-east by the Cher. Between it and the sea is a strip of land, including the Angoumois, Saintonge, and Vendée, which it is not easy to know where to place. It may belong, so far as we yet know, to either Aquitania or Anjou, or possibly may deserve a separate title altogether; but in the map it is annexed for the present to Poitou or the Angiovine province.

"In Brittany the two styles meet, and are so mixed together, that it is impossible to separate them. There is neither pure Romance nor pure Frankish, but a style partaking of the peculiarities of each without belonging to either.

"Besides these, there is the small and secluded province of Auvergne, having a style peculiarly its own, which, though certainly belonging to the southern province, is easily distinguished from any of the neighbouring styles, and is one of the most pleasing to be found of an early age in France.

"Taking, then, a more general view of the southern province, it will be seen that if a line were drawn from Marseilles to Brest, it would pass nearly through the middle of it. At the south-eastern extremity of such a line we should find a style almost purely Romanesque, passing by slow and equal gradations into a Gothic style at its other extremity.

"On turning to the Frankish province, the case is somewhat different. Paris is here the centre from which everything radiates, and though the Norman invasion, and other troubles of those times, with

the rebuilding mania of the thirteenth century, have swept away nearly all traces of the early buildings, still it is easy to see how the Gothic style arose in the Isle of France, and thence spread to all the neighbouring provinces.

"Not to multiply divisions, we may include in the Northern province many varieties that will afterwards be marked as distinct in maps of French architecture, especially at the south-east, where the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, if not deserving of separate honours, at least consist of such a complete mixture of the Frankish, the Burgundian, with the Southern styles, that they cannot strictly be said to belong to any one, and yet partake of all. The northern, however, is certainly the predominant element, and with that therefore they should be classed.

"Beyond this to the eastward lies the great Burgundian province, having a well-defined and well-marked style of its own, influenced by or influencing all those around it, but possessing more similarity to the German styles than to those of France, though the Roman influence is here strong enough to give it an apparent affinity with the Provençal. This is, however, an affinity of form, and not of spirit; for no style is much more essentially Gothic than that of Burgundy.

"To the westward lies the architectural province of Normandy, one of the most vigorous offshoots of the Frankish style; and from the power of the Norman dukes in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and the accidental circumstance of its prosperity in those centuries when the rest of France was prostrate from their ravages and torn by internal dissensions, the Round Gothic style shews itself here with a vigour and completeness not found elsewhere. It is, however, evidently only the Frankish style based remotely on Roman tradition, but which the barbarians used with a freedom and boldness which soon converted it into a purely national Gothic art. This soon ripened into the complete Gothic style of the thirteenth century, which was so admired as soon to spread itself over the whole face of Europe, and which became the type of all Gothic architecture.

"Alsace is not included in this enumeration, as it certainly belongs wholly to Germany. Lorraine too is more German than French, and if included at all, must be as an exceptional transitional province. French Flanders belongs, in the age of which we are now speaking, to the Belgian provinces behind it, and may therefore also be disregarded at present; but even after rejecting all these, enough

is still left to render it difficult to remember and follow all the changes in style introduced by these different races, and which marked not only the artistic, but the political, state of France during the middle ages, when the six territorial peers of France, the counts of Toulouse, Flanders, Aquitania, Normandy, Burgundy, and Champagne, represented the six principal

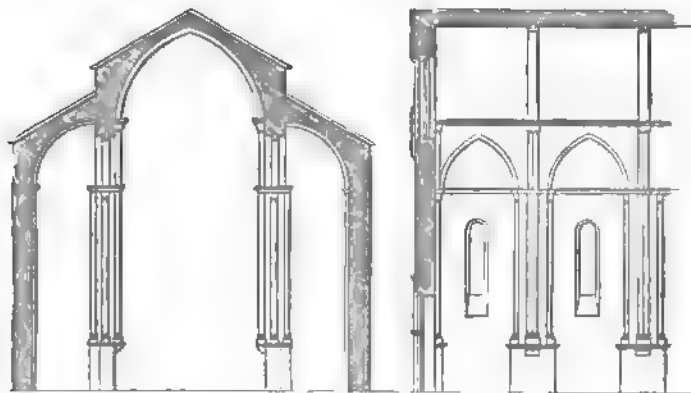
provinces of the kingdom, under their suzerain, the Count or King of Paris. These very divisions might now be taken to represent the architectural distinctions, were it not that the pre-eminence of these great princes belongs to a later epoch than the architectural divisions which we have pointed out, and which we must now describe somewhat more at length."

The style of Provence is certainly very marked, and peculiar to itself; and it does appear to be clearly made out that the pointed arch was commonly used there in vaulting as early as the middle of the eleventh century, or about a hundred years before it was used in the north of France, or in England; but this did not lead to the Gothic style—at least, not then: it may be that some northern architects took up the idea, and made use of it at a subsequent period:—

"The church of Fontfroide, near Narbonne, shews the style in its completeness, perhaps better than any other example. There not only the roof is pointed, but all the constructive openings have assumed the same forms. The windows and doorways,

it is true, still retain their circular heads, and did retain them as long as the native style flourished, the pointed-headed opening being only introduced by the Franks under Simon de Montfort.

"The section across the nave shews the



SECTIONS OF THE CHURCH OF FONTFROIDE.

form of the central vault, which the other section shews to be a plain tunnel-vault, unbroken by any intersection throughout the whole length of the nave. The side-aisles are roofed with half-vaults, forming abutments to the central arches, — the advantage of this construction being, as before explained, that the tiles or paving-stones of the roof rest directly on the vault, without the intervention of any carpentry. Internally also the building displays an elegant simplicity and constructive propriety. Its chief defect is the darkness of the vault, from the absence of a clerestory, which, though tolerable in the bright sunshine of the South, could not be borne in the more

gloomy North. It was to correct this, as we shall afterwards perceive, that in the North the roof of the aisles was first raised to the height of that of the central nave, light being admitted through a gallery. Next, the upper roof of the aisles was cut away, with the exception of mere strips or ribs left as flying buttresses. Lastly, the central vault was cut up by intersections, so as to obtain space for windows to the very height of the ridge. It was this last expedient that necessitated the adoption of the pointed-headed window; which might never have been introduced, but for the invention of painted glass, which, requiring larger openings, compelled the architects to bring these



CHURCH OF ST. SERVIN AT TOULOUSE, A.D. 1090

windows close up to the lines of the constructive vaulting, and so follow its forms. In the South, however, painted glass never was, at least in the age of which we are now speaking, a favourite mode of decoration, and the windows remained so small as never to approach or interfere in any way with the lines of the vault, and they therefore retained their national and more beautiful circular-headed termination. The arrangements for lighting are, however, undoubtedly the most defective part of the arrangements of the Provençal churches, and

have given rise to its being called a 'cavern-like Gothic,' from the gloom of their interiors, as compared with the glass walls of their Northern rivals. Still it by no means follows that this was an inherent characteristic of the style, which could not have been remedied by further experience; but it is probable that no ingenuity would ever have enabled this style to display these enormous surfaces of painted glass, whose introduction was, if not the only, at least the principal, motive of all those changes which took place in the Frankish provinces."

In Aquitaine we have two distinct styles carried on side by side and simultaneously; the one entirely Byzantine, the other as clearly of Roman origin. Of the first, St. Front at Perigueux, is the type; and this has been shewn by Mr. Verneilh to be an exact copy of St. Mark's at Venice, or that both are copied from a common original; but we cannot follow him in his dates as implicitly as Mr. Fergusson does. It is now pretty well ascertained that the existing church of St. Mark's is the one that was rebuilt in the eleventh century, and ornamented with mosaics as soon as it was completed; to which a series of porches, forming a sort of external aisle, was added about fifty years afterwards. If St. Front is copied from St. Mark's, it was before the porches were added, or in the first half of the twelfth century; and this agrees with the rebuilding after the great fire, and with the recorded date of Angouleme. Of the Roman style, St. Sernin at Toulouse is the finest example:—

"The solidity with which these churches were built, and the general narrowness of their proportions as compared with the domical churches of the same time and district, enabled the architects to attempt some splendid erection on the intersection of the nave and transepts, which is the spot where height should always be aimed at. The dome at Cruas, in the Provençal district, has already been described. The church at Conques has one as important, though dissimilar; but the finest is that of St. Sernin at Toulouse, which rivals, if indeed it does not in some respect surpass, our spires at Salisbury, Norwich, and elsewhere. The three lower stories only are of the age of the church; the two upper were added long afterwards, but adapted with remarkably good taste. Though differing in design and detail, their general form and outline is

such as to accord most happily with the older structure on which they are placed.

"The form of the spire being octagonal, admits of its including the width of the side-aisles as well as of the nave in its base, and thus gaining that breadth in which all pointed Gothic spires of this class are so deficient, and which was only attained in the domes of the Renaissance, and then at the expense both of truthfulness of construction, and by concealed mechanical expedients that almost certainly ensure their early destruction.

"In this example there is a sameness of design in placing so many similar stories one over the other, merely diminishing in size. The general effect, however, is good, and for a central object it is, if not the finest, certainly one of the very best which France possesses."

The style of Anjou is passed over much more rapidly and slightly than it deserves. It was in this district that the styles of the north and of the south came directly into collision, and it is very probable that from this collision the Gothic style arose. The public hospital at Angers, founded, endowed, and built as it stands, by Henry II. of England, is materially in advance of anything of the same age in Paris or elsewhere, so far as we have been able to learn. Mr. Fergusson follows his French guides implicitly in this part of his work; and the able architects of Paris, though

perhaps the most able men of the day, and the safest guides he can have on the whole, are liable to local prejudices as much as other people. It is a well-known article of the Paris creed, that Notre Dame and St. Dennis are in advance of every other building in the world of their day; but facts and dates do not appear to us to bear out this theory. It *may* be true, but the proofs of it have never yet been laid before English readers; and Mr. Fergusson merely takes it for granted, without attempting to prove it, or to sift the evidence. We are disposed to allow that in the time of St. Louis, or the middle of the thirteenth century, when the Sainte Chapelle was built, Paris had attained the pre-eminence in art as in political importance; but in the time of Philip Augustus, or the end of the twelfth century, when the great change took place, this is very questionable; and we are disposed to give the precedence of style at that period both to Angers and to Caen, and probably also to Soissons and to Canterbury. But we hope to have many opportunities of discussing the interesting questions belonging to this period.

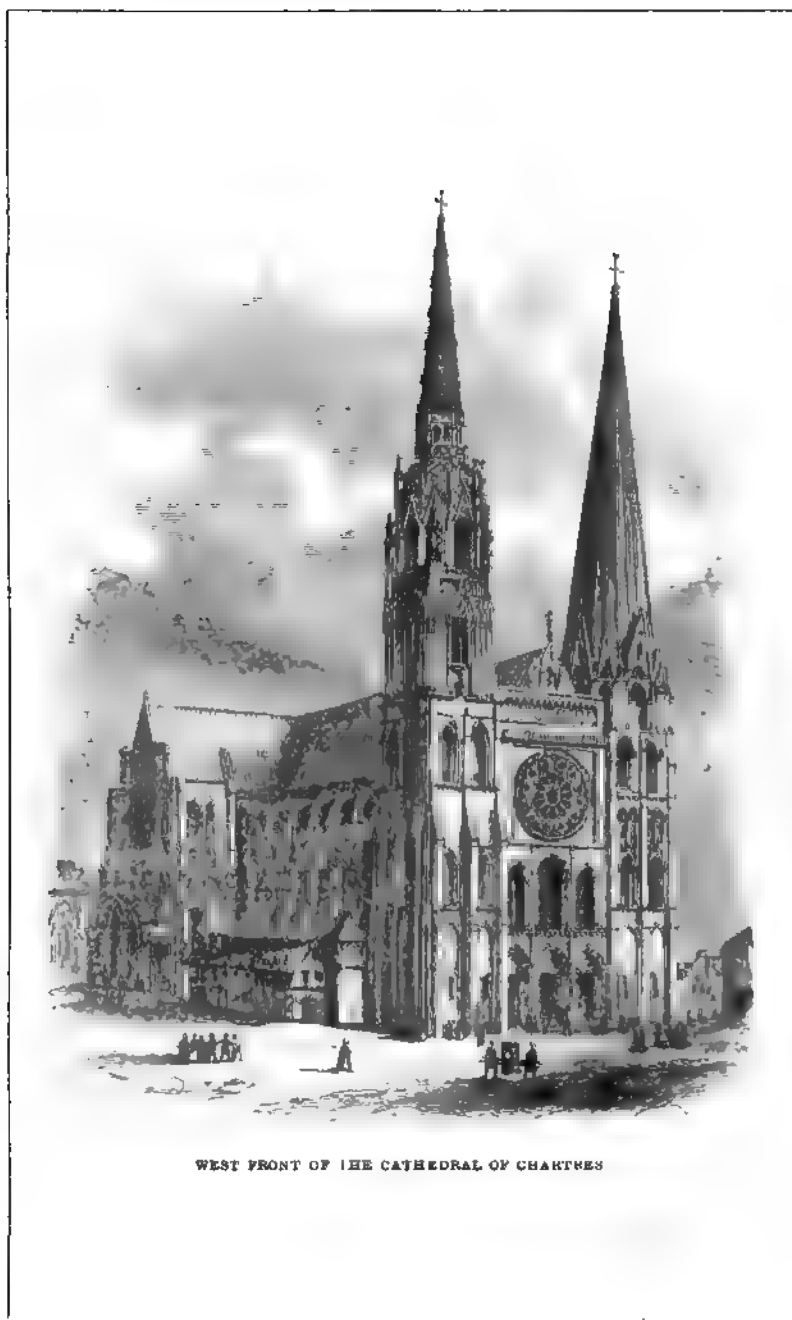
Auvergne presents another singular style of its own—formed, perhaps, also by the mixture of the two styles; but it seems to have been entirely isolated, and to have had little influence beyond the borders of the province itself. Normandy and Burgundy are passed over in the same summary manner; and as our present object is to do justice to Mr. Fergusson's book, not to write an essay on French Gothic, we must be content to follow his example, and pass on to the glory of the art, the FRENCH GOTHIC CATHEDRALS:—

“The great difficulty in attempting to describe the architecture of France during the glorious period of the thirteenth century is really the *embarras de richesse*. There are even now some thirty or forty cathedrals of the first class in France, all owing their magnificence to this great age. Some of these, it is true, were commenced even early in the twelfth, and many were not completed till after the fourteenth century; but all their principal features, as well as all the more important beauties, belong to the thirteenth century, which, as a building epoch, is perhaps the most brilliant in the whole history of architecture. Not even the great Pharaonic era in Egypt, the age of Pericles in Greece, nor the great period of the Roman empire, will bear comparison with the thirteenth century in Europe, whether we look to the extent of the buildings executed, their wonderful variety and constructive elegance, the daring imagination that conceived them, or the power of poetry and of lofty religious feelings that is expressed in every feature, and in every part of them.

“During the previous age almost all the greater ecclesiastical buildings were abbeys, or belonged exclusively to monastic establishments—were in fact the sole property, and built only for the use, of the clergy. The laity, it is true, were admitted, but only on sufferance. They had no right to be there, and no part in the ceremonies

performed. During the thirteenth century almost all the great buildings were cathedrals, in the erection of which the laity bore the greater part of the expense, and shared, in at least an equal degree, in their property and purposes. In a subsequent age the parochial system went far to supersede even the cathedral, the people's church taking almost entirely the place of the priest's church—a step which was subsequently carried to its utmost length by the Reformation. . . .

“The lower part of the façade at Chartres is older than that of Paris, and so plain (it might almost be called rude) as hardly to admit of comparison with it; but its two spires, of different ages, are unsurpassed in France. Even in the southern or older of the two, which was probably finished in the twelfth century, we find all the elements which were so fully developed in Germany and elsewhere in the following centuries. The change from the square to the octagon, and from the perpendicular part to the sloping sides of the spire, are managed with the most perfect art; and were not the effect it produces destroyed by the elaborate richness of the other spire, it would be considered one of the most beautiful of its class. The new or northern spire was erected by Jean Texier, between the years 1507 and 1514. Notwithstanding the lateness of its date, this must be considered as on the whole the most beautiful spire on the continent



WEST FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL OF CHARTRES

of Europe—certainly far surpassing those at Strasburg, Vienna, or Antwerp. If it has a rival, it is that at Freiburg, or those designed for the cathedral at Cologne: but with details of the same date, I have no doubt that this would be considered the finest spire of the three.

“The transepts at Chartres have more projection than those of Paris, and were originally designed with two towers to each, and two others were placed one on each side of the choir; so that the cathedral would have had eight towers altogether, if completed; but none except the western two have been carried higher than the springing of the roof; and though they serve to vary the outline, they do not relieve, to the extent they might have done, the heavy mass of the roof. In other respects, the external beauty of the cathedral is somewhat injured by the extreme massiveness of the flying buttresses, which were deemed necessary to resist the thrust of the enormous vault of the central nave; and, though each is in itself a massive and beautiful object, they crowd to an inconvenient extent the clerestory; the effect of which is also somewhat injured by the imperfect tracery of the windows, each of which is more like separate openings grouped together than one grand and simple window. . . .

“The church of St. Ouen, at Rouen, was beyond comparison the most beautiful and perfect of the abbey edifices of France. This was commenced by Marc d'Argent in the year 1318, and carried on interruptedly for twenty-one years. At his death the choir and transepts were completed, or very nearly so. The English wars interrupted at this time the progress of this, as of many other buildings, and the works of the nave were not seemingly resumed till about 1490, and twenty-five years later the beautiful western front was commenced.

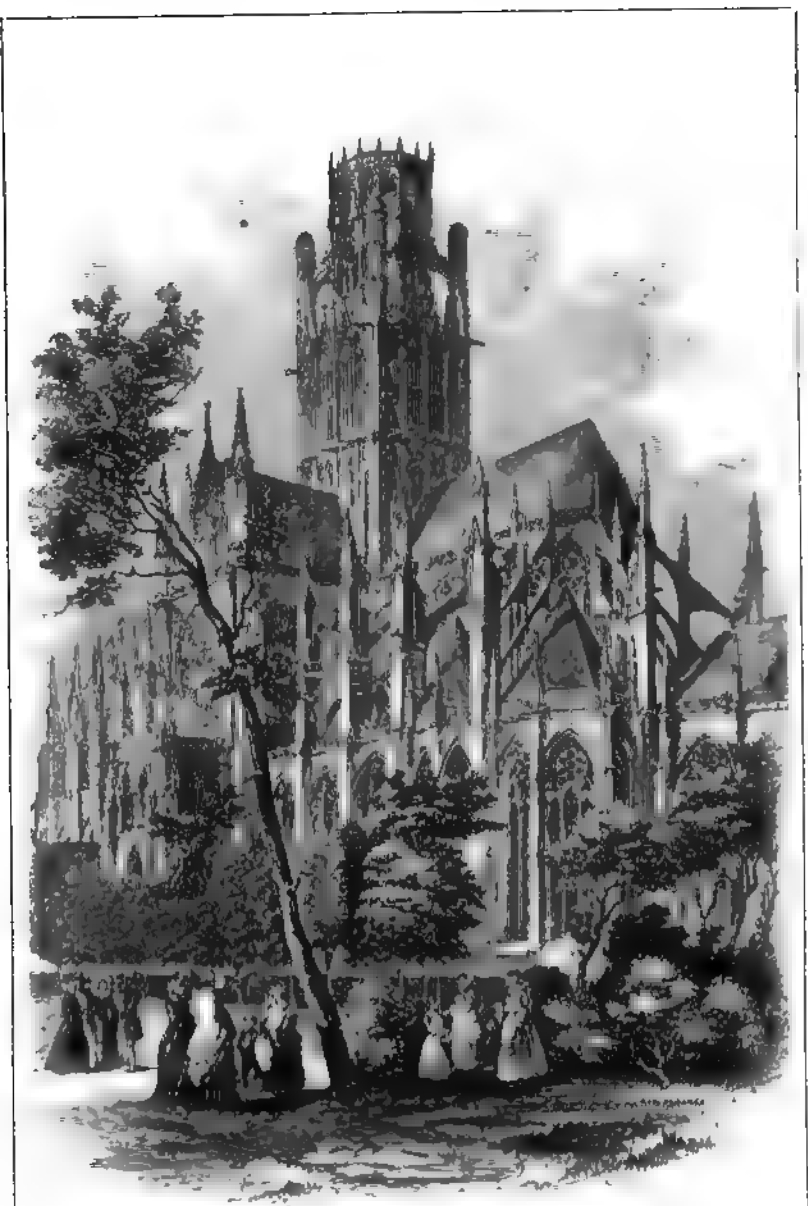
“Except that of Limoges, the choir is almost the only perfect building of its age, and being nearly contemporary with the choir at Cologne (1276 to 1321), affords a means of comparison between the two styles of Germany and France at that age, and entirely to the advantage of the French example, which, though very much smaller, avoids all the more glaring faults of the other.

“Nothing indeed can exceed the beauty of proportion of this most elegant church; and except that it wants the depth and earnestness of the earlier examples, it may be considered as the most beautiful thing of its kind in Europe. The proportion too of the nave, transepts, and choir, to one another, is remarkably happy, and a

most striking contrast to the very imperfect proportions of Cologne. Its three towers also would have formed a perfect group as originally designed, but the central one was not completed till so late, that its details have lost the aspiring character of the building on which it stands, and the western spires, as rebuilt within the last ten years, are incongruous and inappropriate; whereas, had the original design been carried out according to the drawings which still exist, it would have been one of the most beautiful façades known anywhere. The diagonal position of the towers met most happily the difficulty of giving breadth to the façade, without placing them beyond the line of the aisles, as is done in the cathedral of Rouen, and at the same time gave a variety to the perspective which must have had a most pleasing effect. Had the idea occurred earlier, few western towers would have been placed otherwise; but the invention came too late, and in modern times the very traces of the arrangement have been obliterated. . . .

“It would be easy to select numerous examples from the collegiate and parish churches of France to extend this series. Our limits will not, however, admit of the mention of more than one other instance. The sepulchral church of Brou en Bresse was erected from 1511 to 1536, by Margaret of Austria, daughter of Maximilian, and aunt of Charles V., emperor of Germany. It was therefore nearly contemporary with Henry VIIIth's chapel at Westminster, and thus affords a means of comparison between the English and French styles of the day, which is wholly in favour of our own: both are the most florid specimens of their class in either country; but at Brou, both externally and internally, all majesty of form and constructive propriety are lost sight of; and though we wonder that stone could be cut into such a marvellous variety of lace-like forms, and are dazzled by the splendour of the whole, it is with infinite pleasure that we turn from these elaborate specimens of declining taste to an earlier and purer style. Fascinating as some of these late buildings undoubtedly are, from the richness of decorative fancy that reigns in every detail, still they can only be regarded as efforts of the arts of the carver and stonemason, and not of the architect or sculptor properly so called.

“In the city of Rouen we also find the beautiful church of St. Maclou (1432—1500), a gorgeous specimen of the later French style, presenting internally all the attenuation and defects of its age; but in the five arcades of its beautiful western



CHURCH OF ST OUEN, AT ROUEN, A.D. 1318-1340.

front it displays one of the richest and most elegant specimens of Flamboyant work in France. It also shews what the façade of St. Ouen would have been if completed as designed. This church once possessed a noble central tower and spire, destroyed in 1794. When all this was complete, few churches of its age could have competed with it.

"St. Jacques at Dieppe is another church of the same age, and possessing the same

lace-like beauty of detail and elaborate finish, which charms in spite of soberer reason, that tells us it is not in stone that such vagaries should be attempted. Abbeville, St. Riquier, and all the principal towns throughout that part of France, are rich in specimens of the late Gothic, of which we are now speaking. These specimens are beautiful in many respects, but in almost all inferior to those of the glorious epoch which preceded."

PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.

ABOUT twenty years ago Mr. John Martin published a Catalogue of Privately Printed Books, extending from the time of Elizabeth to the year 1833. He limited his list to such as were not intended for sale, and of which in general very few copies were printed. From the following brief summary of the contents of his work, it might be thought that he had exhausted the subject, but such is not the case, as he has omitted all mention of one most remarkable class, the interest and importance of which are of the highest order; which has never yet been met with at the sale of the most ardent collector, and of which every copy, judging by the cost of its production, may be fairly said to be worth its weight in gold.

Mr. Martin's Catalogue commences with the work ("De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Britannicæ") printed by Archbishop Matthew Parker, (but probably written by his secretary, John Josseline,) to record the sayings and doings of his sixty-nine predecessors at Canterbury. The learned prelate amused his leisure in so adding to and altering the book, that no two of the twenty or more copies known to exist are in all respects alike; he also printed his own Life, no doubt intending to have it kept secret for a convenient season, but an impression of the precious tract somehow came into the hands of a Puritan, who translated and published it with the good-natured remark, that the number of seventy thus made up was so complete "as it is great pitie ther shold be one more; but that as Augustin was the first, so Matthew might be the last."

The times of the Stuarts, when the press was under the care of a Licensor, afforded a plentiful harvest of books, printed privately enough,—the ears, if not the lives, of the parties concerned being in danger; but Mr. Martin considered them not within the scope of his work, as being, like the Yorkshireman's razors, "made to sell." He accordingly passes them over, and proceeds to the great feature of his book—the private printing of more modern days, but in this, as before remarked, he is, perhaps intentionally, deficient.

In recording the achievements of amateur printers, he catalogues the works of the Newcastle Typographical Society, and also details at length the amusements in that way of Horace Walpole at Strawberry-hill, of Sir Egerton Brydges at Lee Priory, of Sir Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, who fell in a duel thirty years ago, and the graver labours of Sir Thomas Phillipps, who still lives and prints Cartularies, and pedigrees, and Heralds' Visitations.

The works, good, bad, or indifferent, produced by the Roxburghe, Bannatyne, Maitland, and other clubs, the predecessors of the publishing societies of the present day, are likewise passed in review; even the private press of Louis XVIII. at Hartwell is noticed, though that of his "good cousin" the Duke of Orleans, (afterwards king Louis Philippe,) at Twickenham, is not; but if he had extended his researches to a large building in Downing-street, he might have discovered a place where laborious men

"Add night to day, and Sunday to the week,"

in printing works not for sale, though the nation pays handsomely for them. They contain, not formal reports, but the "private and confidential" communications of ministers, ambassadors, and lower *employés*, often couched in a style as unofficial as Clive's note from the card-table to Colonel Lawrence:—"Attack the Dutch at once, and I'll send you an order in council to-morrow." Small as the number of copies printed usually is, the dispersion of the library of a minister or a chief clerk will now and then bring to light a few of these genuine "materials for history," and they then become fair subjects for public notice, although their mere titles when fresh from the press would sometimes cause as much uneasiness to persons high in office, as ever Archbishop Parker experienced from his Puritan friend.

This Government press, which formerly occupied a couple of garrets in the Foreign Office, is now transferred to a kitchen in Fludyer-street, under the same roof. We will not "pry into the secrets of the State" so far as to inquire what is printed there now, though we know the press to be in full activity, lest we should discover anything that might put either the war that we have just closed or the peace that we have so recently celebrated according to order, in a light not warranted by the newspapers. Instead of this we will give a brief notice of some few of its productions ten or fifteen years ago, which, as they relate to matters long since settled, cannot now well be "embarrassing" to anybody.

We commence with a very distant dependency. The government of British India, as is well known, is nominally in the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, but its affairs are in reality managed by a Secret Committee, whose Instructions to each presidency are printed in occasional pamphlets, of which but twenty-five copies are struck off, "solely for the use of the Cabinet." They are mainly the rough notes (literally marginal, and authenticated by initials,) which the members have made on the despatches from India, and are usually couched in brief and unceremonious terms. Thus, on March 31, 1841, the committee wrote, among other things, to the Governor-General in Council:—

"We altogether concur in the censure on Mr. B—— and Major-General B——^a, expressed in your Secretary's letter of the 4th of January, with reference to their opinions unnecessarily obtruded upon Government; and we are far from pleased with a portion of their subsequent proceedings. They do not appear to conduct themselves in a spirit and temper suitable to their responsible situations; and we think it highly inexpedient to employ a functionary in so important a station as that of Mr. B——, with whose conduct government is repeatedly compelled to find fault. We also concur in your disapprobation of the joint communications of Mr. B—— and General B——, as being informal and in every respect inexpedient."

^a The names are of course given in full, but, being those of living individuals, they are here reduced to an initial.

To the same, June 3, 1841.

"We deplore the casualties occasioned by what appears to us the ill-advised attack on Kujjuck, of which we have been informed by the Bombay Government. The chief officer in command seems to be responsible for the lamented result."

"With reference to the conduct of the late Lieut. L——, we are sorry to observe that the choice of political agents appears to have been in many instances unfortunate."

"We have no remarks to make on the letter of Captain C——, except that it is ill-judged to meet a comment by superior authority, in regard to his conduct, by saying that he objects to his character as a gentleman being impugned."

Other names, ranking high in the Indian service, and "*a Mr. Layard*," are at other times mentioned in anything but flattering terms. A general is censured for sending to a newspaper the report of a court of inquiry before it had been submitted to the Government, "for purposes of private spite;" and a political agent is charged with impeding the public service, and a hope is expressed that he may be placed in a post where he will be able to do less harm. The general was removed, but the Political had friends at court, who declined to listen to anything against him, and the committee gave way to the wishes of his protectors, observing (Aug. 4, 1841) to the Governor-General:—

"We are always willing to grant to you that discretion which is indispensable for the exercise of your many important duties; and if, after the instances in which you have disapproved of the conduct of Mr. B——, and which we perceive by your last despatches have been recently very numerous, you still continue to think that Mr. B—— is well qualified for his post, we shall acquiesce in that decision."

To the Governor of Bombay, June 5, 1841:—

"The proceedings of Ameer Khalid should be watched, but no force is to be used against him; and we are not sure that, if used, it would be effectual."

"You have determined right in not strengthening the fortifications of Karrak."

"We have no orders to give in regard to Mocha."

"The explanation in regard to the omission to inform Commander L—— of his allowances is far from satisfactory."

To the same, July 5, 1841:—

"Nusseer Khan can only be regarded as an enemy, and ought to be treated accordingly."

"We do not approve of attacking Mocha by a naval force in conjunction with the Imaum of Senna."

The following passages from a letter to the Governor-General (Dec. 31, 1840) shew that, in the opinion of the committee, things had been mismanaged in Affghanistan:—

"Were we to place implicit belief in the statements made by Sir Alexander Burnes, in his letter of the 7th August, 1840, to Sir W. Macnaghten, we should be forced to the painful conclusion that all your efforts to establish a permanent influence in those countries had not only signally failed, but had, to a certain extent, compromised the British character. Fortunately, however, the comments made by Sir W. Macnaghten on those sentiments justify us in hesitating to rely altogether on them; and, much as we are disposed to applaud the zeal and energy of Sir A. Burnes, we must refrain from admitting some of his facts, and from subscribing to several of his conclusions. There is, however, in his remarks, uncontradicted as many of them are, and indeed confirmed, by Sir W. Macnaghten, quite sufficient evidence, in our opinion, to shew that serious mistakes have been made in the administration of affairs, both civil and military, in the restored Affghan monarchy, and in the immediately contiguous states." . . . "To whatever quarter we direct our attention, we behold the restored Affghan monarchy menaced by danger which cannot possibly be encountered by the military means at the disposal of your minister at the Court of Shah Shooja; and we again desire you to consider seriously which of the alternatives (a speedy retreat from Affghanistan, or a con-

siderable increase of your military force in that country) you may feel it to be your duty to adopt. We are convinced you have no middle course to pursue with safety or with honour."

- The committee then set forth the happy estate of the restored and protected sovereign :—

"The high opinion entertained of him (Shah Shooja) by Sir W. Macnaghten is a sufficient refutation of the calumnious libels which have denounced his character and conduct as unworthy of your protection. We trust that his Majesty will have the good sense to perceive that he cannot be treated altogether as an independent sovereign; and that it is only by implicit deference to the advice of your minister at his court that he can maintain his position. . . . We do not attach much importance to the selection which the Shah may make of his ostensible chief minister, concluding, as we do, that both the sovereign and the subject must be, in reality, under the control of your Envoy. It will be sufficient that his choice should fall on a person of respectable character and conduct."

The instructions of the committee seem usually precise enough, but the zeal of their subordinates occasionally needs to be checked. What would the Indian press have said had they known that something like a censorship was once contemplated by their local rulers, but prevented by instructions from England? The committee write to the Governor of Bombay, (Dec. 28, 1840) :—

"With respect to your letter of the 31st of October, No. 91, we have to inform you, that our notice of the conduct of the Indian press had no reference to any restrictive measures, but to what appeared to us the neglect of the Government to find some means of contradicting the malignant falsehoods of the newspapers."

It is rather amusing to find these rulers of a hundred millions descending from their high estate to lecture their great officers about the blunders of their clerks. They tell the Governor-General (July 30, 1841) that a certain letter "ought to have been addressed to us, and not to the Secretary of the Court of Directors; and we desire that you will issue such instructions as may prevent the same mistake being again made." And to the Governor of Bombay, respecting a wrong indorsement of a despatch, they say (Dec. 28, 1840), "We must desire that the clerks who are continually guilty of these egregious blunders shall not be employed."

To turn to another subject. In 1844 a project was set on foot for a Colonial Order of Knighthood, and, as a groundwork, the Statutes of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (founded in 1818 for the Ionian Islands and Malta) were printed, from which we will take the description of the habit of a Knight Grand Cross :—

"The Knights Grand Cross shall at investitures of the Order, and upon all great and solemn occasions, to be appointed by the Sovereign, wear mantles of Saxon blue satin, lined with scarlet silk, and tied with two cordons of blue and scarlet silk and gold, on the left side of which mantle shall be embroidered a representation of the star of a Knight Grand Cross of the order, which shall be composed of seven rays of silver, between each of which shall issue a small ray of gold; over all, the cross of St. George, gules; and in the centre of the said star, within a circle, azure, whereon is inscribed in letters of gold the motto 'Auspicium melioris Ævi,' a representation of the archangel St. Michael, holding in his dexter hand a flaming sword, and encountering Satan. The Knights Grand Cross shall on those solemn occasions also wear a round chapeau, which shall be of blue satin, lined with scarlet, turned up in front, and embroidered thereon the star of the Order hereinbefore described, which chapeau shall be adorned and surmounted by three white ostrich feathers, and in the centre one large black ostrich feather. And we do further command that on all other occasions whatsoever, the Knights Grand Cross shall wear the star of the said Order embroidered upon the left side of their coats or outer garments."

The figure that would be presented by a thriving Backwoodsman, a South African boer, or an Australian stock-keeper, thus attired, either on solemn or any other occasions, probably led to the abandonment of the project, though it was favourably received by most of the Governors, and some even recommended a colonial peerage.

With the official description in the Regulations for the guidance of Foreign-Service Messengers (Aug. 1843), of the costume of a more useful public servant than some who have worn the above sumptuous dress, we will conclude this notice :—

“The uniform of a messenger is a dark blue military surtout, with scarlet collar and cuffs, and a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch edging of gold lace; a blue waistcoat edged in like manner; grey trowsers with scarlet cloth over the outer seams; embossed gilt buttons, with the royal cipher encircled by the garter, and surmounted by the crown; and a blue cloth cap, with a gold lace band of an inch and a half broad. The badge is to be suspended from the neck by a dark blue ribbon. No part of the uniform is to be worn, except upon actual service.”

On another occasion we may perhaps shew how the raw material of Ordinary, Separate, Confidential, Most Confidential, Secret and Most Secret Despatches, and private letters, is dressed up and made presentable in the form of a Blue Book.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

THE great war in which we have been recently engaged has had the effect of exciting an interest in countries and people with which we had previously only a very slight and imperfect knowledge, yet whose history, condition, and future destiny are well deserving our most careful study and earnest regard. In a historical, philological, and commercial point of view, the Danubian Principalities are of no ordinary interest: they display manners, customs, governments, together with vast natural resources, that must sooner or later force themselves upon our attention, and it therefore becomes exceedingly desirable that our previous vague and indistinct notions should give way to full and accurate knowledge. Our own literature has at present added little or nothing of value to the common stock of knowledge on this subject; yet other sources of information are by no means scanty. It is, however, to M. Ubicini, the author of a work of the highest authority on Turkey^a, recently published, that we commit ourselves for guidance in Eastern history and statistics. He has added to the obligation literature is under to him by the publication of a volume devoted to the provinces of Roumanyo origin^b, in which he sketches the history of the populations of the Principalities from the time of their subjection under Trajan to the present day; the vicissitudes they have passed through, their government, geographical and natural advantages, their religion, commerce, antiquities, finance, wars,—everything is passed in review, and treated in a clear and concise manner :—

“At the eastern extremity of Europe, between the Dneister, the Carpathians, the Theiss, Danube, and Black Sea, there extends a country upon which all the peoples of

^a “Turkey and its Inhabitants, translated by Lady Easthope.” (London: John Murray).

^b “Provinces D’Origine Roumaine: Valachie, Moldavie, Bukovine, Transylvanie, Bessarabie; par M. Ubicini. Univers Pittoresque.” (Paris: Didot.)

Eastern Europe—Russians, Poles, Turks, Hungarians, Germans—have, during five centuries, met as upon a vast battle-field.

“This country, the Dacia of the ancients, is at present divided between Russia, Austria, and Turkey, and inhabited by a compact and homogeneous population numbering upwards of seven millions, whose physiognomy, language, monuments, customs, and even name^c, denote a Roman origin.”

The title of Wallachians^d, given by geographers to the inhabitants of this country, does not exist in their natural idiom. They call themselves *Rumanyos*, or Roman, in remembrance of their ancestors whom Trajan brought from Italy and other parts of the empire to re-people Dacia, after the dispersion of the indigenous race, and bestowed upon their country the name of Roman land,—*Roumania*.

But if Roumania is united by origin, language, religion, manners, and geography, it is divided politically into three parts,—Turkish Roumania, Austrian Roumania, and Russian Roumania.

Austrian Roumania is formed of Transylvania, of Bukovina, of the Banat of Temesvar, and adjacent countries. The Carpathian chain, after separating Hungary from Galicia, in following a direction from the north-west to the south-east, descends in a straight line towards the south, perpendicularly to the Danube; it then turns suddenly to the west, parallel to this river, until it rejoins the Hungarian territory. The space comprised between this arm of the Carpathians forms Transylvania.

Open to the north and the west, on the side of Hungary, it has for neighbours beyond the Carpathians; on the east, Moldavia; on the south, Wallachia. Its superficial extent is estimated at 1,103,000 square miles; its population is upwards of 2,000,000. This population belongs to various distinct races, the principal of which are the Hungarian, the Szecklers, or Siculas, and the Saxons. Each of these three nations has its own territory assigned to it by law: the first to the west and the centre, the second to the east, the third to the south and the north;—each figures on its own account in the Diet which represents what is called the Transylvanian Trinity, solemnly instituted in 1545, at the Diet of Torda.

The Hungarians stand the first, having conquered the land in the tenth century. Next come the Siculas, a fraction of the Magyar people, who

^c This name *Roumanyos*, by which a Wallachian, a Moldavian, or a Bessarabian, designates himself, according to Dr. Latham, in his “Native Races of the Russian Empire,” is a name we find, in some shape or other, widely spread in a variety of forms, and with a wide latitude of meaning. It is the name of the modern Greek language—*Romaic*; the modern Greeks identifying themselves with the Romans of the Eastern Empire. It is the gipsy *Rommani*. It is the name of the language of the Grisons, which is *Rumonsch*; and of the old *Romance* language of France. It is the name of that part of European Turkey which corresponds with ancient Thrace, and of which Constantinople is the capital,—*Rumelia*; and also the name of a large portion of Asia Minor—*Roum*. It is a name as honourable as it is widely spread; for wherever we find it, it reminds us of the old sovereignty of Rome.

The claim of the Wallachians to so honourable a name is fully attested by their language, which is a descendant of the Latin; as truly as the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. But although the blood they boast is good, it is far from unmixed. Their language, separating them from the Slavonians, connects them with the most civilized countries of Western Europe, though it is nearly unintelligible beyond the boundaries of the ancient Dacia. There it is strangely disguised in the writing and printing, inasmuch as the Roumanyos alphabet is Russian. This is as if Latin were written in Greek characters.

^d *Wallachian* is a term of Slavic origin, which, by a common process of assimilation, translates the word Roman (strong, robust,) by *Vlak*, or *Vloky*.

occupied it long before them. Lastly come the Saxons, admitted as colonists in the twelfth century.

Besides the *three nations* are the Wallachians, formerly masters of the soil, and the most numerous inhabitants, who possess no territory of their own, and who, dispersed over the whole extent of the country, preserve a deeply-impressed sentiment of their nationality. Their number has been variously estimated from 570,000 to 1,486,000, but about 800,000 appears near the truth.

Bukovina, comprised between Galicia and Podolia on the north, Moldavia to the east and the south, and Transylvania on the west, has a territory of about 189,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 280,000 inhabitants, almost exclusively Roumanian. Bukovina formerly made part of the Moldavian territory, from which it was dismembered in 1774, shortly after the peace of Kainardji, by the crafty diplomacy of Austria, which, profiting by its alliance with Russia, made, at the expense of the Porte, the acquisition of a district possessing a surface of 198,000 square miles, and a population of 132,000 souls.

The Banat and adjacent countries upon the Hungarian territory comprise another group of Roumanys, estimated to contain at least 1,200,000 souls.

Russian Roumania is formed of the province of Bessarabia, which also makes part of Moldavia, this the treason of Demetrius Morousi gave to the Russians in 1812. Bessarabia is bounded on the south by the Danube, on the north and the east by the Dneister and the Black Sea, on the west by the Bukovina and the Pruth, which separate it from Moldavia. It thus forms, between this river and the Dneister, a narrow belt of inhospitable country, many miles in extent. This belt, which gradually widens as we approach the sea-shore, divides itself into two countries totally distinct from each other, both by the nature of their population and their topographical constitution. The southern part is a flat country, resembling the steppes of Russia, possessing but a few meagre unimportant streams, and is favourable only for grazing; agriculture is unproductive, except in some few places beside the stream, where numerous colonies of Germans and Bulgarians have established themselves. The northern part, bordering on Austria, presents, on the contrary, a country of hills and valleys covered with magnificent forests, and rich in all the products of the most favoured, temperate climates.

The superficial extent of the whole country is estimated at 2,148,584 hectares, of which one half is arable and the other meadow. The population is estimated at 800,000 inhabitants.

Turkish Roumania consists of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, to which we shall confine the following remarks:—

Moldavia and Wallachia are abundantly favoured by nature. They possess wonderfully fertile plains, splendid pasturage, noble forests of timber, salt-mines of the finest quality, and the most enchanting scenery. Plains, mountains, and forests are combined on this territory, which abounds in vegetable productions of every kind; the olive and the orange only, of European plants excepted. Their vineyards furnish wines which might be made to rival those of France. There are no barren lands; rivers abound. The mountains contain unworked mines of mercury, iron, copper, bitumen, sulphur, coal, &c. Wax, honey, tobacco, butter, cheese, skins, leather, grain, wool, silk, cattle and sheep, game, poultry, all contribute to the natural richness of these countries. All the cereals abound; no artificial means to stimulate production are needed. Wheat yields sixteen to twenty-

fold, rye thirty, millet three-hundred-fold. Forests of fruit-trees, such as pears, apricots, and cherries, abound. In variety and richness of their productions, the greater part of the mountains resemble our most beautiful gardens.

The principal cities, few in number, are Bucharest, Giurgevo, Brăila, in Wallachia, and Jassy and Galatz in Moldavia. The population of these two Principalities is altogether between three and four millions.

The population of the Principalities divides itself ethnographically into two great classes,—the Roumanyos, or indigenous race, and the races gradually emigrating and combining with them, such as the Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, Jews, Gipsies, &c.

The first, sprung from the mixture of the ancient Dacians and the numerous Roman colonies that Trajan imported into the country after he had conquered it, forms about nine-tenths of the total population, large, robust, intelligent, with handsome features; the Roumanyos, with their costume resembling that seen on the column of Trajan, remind us of the brave warriors from whom they are descended. But an air of sadness and resignation, resulting from the long suffering they have endured, replaces the manly expression of their ancestors. For, as it is said by Lavallée, “there are few countries, few people, who have been more maltreated, plundered, and tortured; their history is one long martyrdom; and when we have read the monstrous recital of the devastations and massacres to which they have been subjected, we are astonished that any inhabitants are left to cultivate the soil.”

The *règlement organique* of 1831 divided the population of the Principalities into two great categories: the privileged, and the contributors or tax-payers. The first is composed of all those individuals who are exempt from taxation, whatever may be their rank or position in the state, such as the boyards, priests, monks, and others devoted to religion, *employés* of every kind, soldiers, domestics, *Tsiganes* of monasteries, &c. The total number of the exempts is reckoned at 680,000 for the two Principalities.

The class of contributors comprehends, I°. merchants and artisans, designated under the qualification of *patentees*; they are divided into three categories, according to the extent of their business, or the nature of their industry, and pay an annual tax varying in amount from 15 to 16 shillings a-year. They number about 120,000, of which 50,000 belong to Moldavia. II°. The peasant cultivators, estimated at 640,000 families, or 3,200,000 for the two Principalities. About one-sixth of the population of Moldo-Wallachia is exempt from taxation. The disherited labourers, those who have no rights in the state, alone support its charges.

It is necessary to explain more fully this inequality. What are called the *boyards* were established in the Principalities only towards the end of the fifteenth century. Every master of an armed chariot was called boyar (*bovis herus*), as every owner of an equipped horse called himself cavalier (*cavali herus*). While war continued, this title bore exemption from all personal tax. The grades to which they rose in the military hierarchy were personal. The son could not inherit the paternal title, and as every Roman was a soldier, so every citizen served the state; the judge, like the civil *employé*, receiving a military title.

Radu or Rodolph IV., prince of Wallachia at the end of the fourteenth century, conceived the first idea of creating a nobility, upon the Byzantine model, by converting the court offices into titles. These titles are nineteen in number, and give rise to three classes of boyards.

But the boyardery, as established by the *règlement organique*, after the constitutions of Peter the Great concerning the Russian nobility, consists less of titles than of ranks assimilating with military grades. The ranks are bestowed by the *hospodars*, or *beys*. Whoever occupies a post in the state has a rank, and consequently is a boyard. The boyardery, then, forms only a close caste, which is unceasingly renewed from its base. The soldier, in becoming officer, the scribe who has passed some years in the service of the state, become nobles, and their progeny also, to the second generation. In Wallachia there are about 3,200 families of boyards, and 2,800 in Moldavia, presenting a total of 30,000 individuals. These are divided into two categories—great and small boyards. The great boyards are 70 in number in Wallachia, and 300 in Moldavia, composing an oligarchy which concentrates all the power of the state in its hands. This distinction was introduced by the *règlement organique*; up to that date there was no difference between boyard and boyard, as to exercise of political rights. An intermediate, or middle class, it may be said, has no existence in the Principalities. The *patented* merchants and artizans, who represent what may be called the Roumanian *bourgeoise*, until lately confounded with the proletaries, are reckoned as nothing in the state. Yet this class—the only one that really makes any progress, in spite of the impediments to its development—has acquired a certain political importance since the events of 1848.

The peasant cultivators next demand attention; they are divided into two categories: the *mosneni*, or small proprietors, to the number of 70,000 in Wallachia, and 500,000 in Moldavia; and the peasants, who render compulsory service, numbering upwards of 3,000,000.

The conditions afforded to the Moldo-Wallachian peasant by the *règlement organique*, and previous regulations, as well as the constitution even of property, and the laws which govern it, have no precise analogy in any other country of Europe. The peasant, without being attached to the glebe, yet cannot quit the soil without the authority of the proprietor; he, on his part, can only dispose of that portion of his land which the peasant has not used, and which the law limits to one-third of the estate.

The *règlement* established three classes of peasants. Each peasant receives from the proprietor in Wallachia a given portion of cultivable land, for house, garden, meadow, arable, and pasturage. In return for this land, the peasant must give to the proprietor, 1. the equivalent of twelve days' labour, one day for drawing wood, and fourteen days of *obatchié*, or compulsory service; 2. the tenth of all his produce; 3. a right of monopoly of every article of consumption, including articles of the first necessity, such as bread, wine, brandy, &c. These conditions, apparently light, are, owing to numerous causes, not only very onerous, but really disastrous, since the peasant alone bears the expenses of the State, and pays for the use of the land a charge equal to four times the interest at 5 per cent. on its value!

The Principalities enjoying by treaty an independent internal administration and legislation, are governed by a regulation known under the title of *règlement organique*, which was promulgated in 1831, according to the stipulations of the separate act of the Convention of Ackerman.

Each Principality is governed by a prince, or *hospodar*, elected for life by the extraordinary general assembly; he is the representative of executive power, and shares with the ordinary general assembly in the legislative power. He appoints all his *employés*, and selects his own ministers, who are five in number, viz. a minister of the interior; a minister of justice; a

minister of public instruction and worship; a minister of finance, and a secretary of state for foreign affairs. There is also a second council, termed the ordinary administrative council, composed of the secretary of state for foreign affairs, of the minister of finance, and of the minister of the interior, who is president.

The extraordinary general assembly, who elect the prince in Wallachia, is composed, 1. of the metropolitan of Bucharest, and of the three bishops of Bouzés, Rimnik, and Argis; 2. of fifty boyards of the first rank; 3. of seventy-three boyards of the second rank; 4. of the deputy nobles from the districts, each district sending two; 5. of twenty-seven deputies from the corporations: 190 members in all.

The extraordinary general assembly of Moldavia numbers only 132 members, recruited in the same manner.

The ordinary general assembly of Wallachia is composed of forty-three deputies; that of Moldavia of thirty-five only. The police is under a chief, who enjoys the title of *aga*.

For administrative purposes, each Principality is divided into districts, or departments, subdivided into *arrondissements*; these latter are composed of *communes*.

The judiciary administration of the Principalities comprehends two supreme courts, sitting at Bucharest and Jassy; three courts of appeal; thirty-one primary tribunals, and three tribunals of commerce, at Bucharest, Crayova, and Galatz.

There is also in every village a kind of jury, whose attributes are similar to those of our justices of the peace, and is composed of three villagers elected annually by the *commune*. Their sittings are held on Sunday, after leaving church, in the house and under the presidency of the priest.

In religion, the Roumanyos belong to the Greek Church. Each of the two provinces is spiritually governed by a metropolitan dependant on the patriarch of Constantinople. Generally, this subjection is merely nominal, and is limited to an almonry which the metropolitans send to the patriarch upon their installation. The two metropolitans preside over the assemblies, of which the bishops make part. An ecclesiastical tribunal, acting under their direction, judges of the differences between man and wife, and has the power of granting divorce. The clergy, as throughout the Greek Church, is divided into two orders,—the *caloyers*, or monks of St. Basil, who are subjected to celibacy, and the secular priests, who may marry before taking orders. Only the first can attain to the highest dignities of the Church. The secular priests are entrusted with the ordinary duties of worship in the parishes, and, as well as the *caloyers*, are exempt from taxation.

With the exception of the Mussulman, all other religions are tolerated in Moldo-Wallachia, according to the terms of the capitulations. Turks can neither dwell in the country nor maintain mosques.

In spite of the obstacles thrown in the way by Russia during the last fifteen years, the commerce of the Principalities has increased tenfold, and it is particularly with this country that the increase has been greatest, having doubled during the last ten years.

Moldo-Wallachia, although incessantly overrun and ravaged by barbarians, is still rich in remains of the middle ages, which are mostly unknown to the antiquary. They belong to three different epochs—the Dacian, the Roman, and the Domni, or *voyvodes*. To the first period belong the remains of intrenchments, the so-called rampart of Trajan, an earthen embankment of considerable extent, but exhibiting no traces of Roman con-

struction. In the environs of Kosia we find, in the ancient *Castra Trajani*, vestiges of Cyclopean or Pelasgic monuments. In Little Wallachia are numerous traces of mining operations, the aspect of which differs from Roman works of the same kind. In 1846 a relievo was found in a field in Little Wallachia, on the banks of the Danube; it represented a sacrifice to the god Mithra, composed of six figures, whose costume is similar to that of the Dacians on the column of Trajan and other Roman monuments. The Dacian *numismata* is much richer than the monumental archæology.

As may be supposed, Roman remains abound in the Principalities. Besides roads, which intersect the soil in almost every direction, we find the remains of the bridge of Trajan, one of the most gigantic constructions ever formed by the hands of the Romans; the towers of Severin, Caracalla, Romano, and many other cities; numerous works of the ancient masters of the world abound, and, although an artistic exploration into the Principalities has not yet been undertaken, their museums are being constantly enriched with the fruits of accidental discoveries.

The first *domni*, or *voyvodes*, built a great number of castles, churches, monasteries, and fortresses, most of which are now in ruins, or have left slight traces of their existence. Of the ancient chateau of Rudolph the Black, at Campû-Lungû, only two battlemented towers exist, but the church built by this prince remains intact. When he afterwards transferred his residence to Curta Argis, he built there a new chateau and a church, which is justly esteemed as one of the most beautiful edifices of the Renaissance in the world. Most of the monasteries in Roumania belong to the period of the first *voyvodes*, and are equally interesting to the artist, archæologist, and traveller: that of Niamtzo, in Moldavia, is particularly remarkable; it possesses a printing-office, library, hospital, elementary school, and a manufactory of serges; to which it is proposed to add instruction in agriculture and the veterinary art:—

“The ignorant Roumain is not aware, nor does educated Europe know any more than he does, that beyond the stream (the Pruth) which he has cursed, there are to be found people of the same blood as himself; that Roumania does not terminate with the mountains which bound his view; that at the other side of these mountains, and even in the very heart of Hungary, beyond the narrow stream which separates him from the Bukawina, as also beyond the Danube and as far as the limits of Macedonia, beyond the Pruth to the Dneister, the mountains and valleys, the plains and banks, are found men of the same race, whose language, religion, and customs are the same as his; and who, whatever be the rule under which they live, reply to the traveller who questions them, ‘*Sunt Roman*’—‘I am a Roman.’ Thus we have over eight millions of Roumains collected in one mass in Moldo-Wallachia, Hungary, Bessarabia, and the adjacent countries, without speaking of the colonies scattered in groups beyond the Danube and the Dneister; eight millions of Roumains whose ancestors, stationed as advanced sentinels against the barbarians, sustained for a century and a half, without flinching, the shock of invasion, and who served as a rampart to the Roman empire. What is there to prevent the revival in our days of that policy by preparing the Danubian Principalities for the task which Dacia performed after Trajan’s time? The circumstances are the same; there is nothing changed but the names and dates. What resistance might not be opposed to the encroachments of Slavism by a compact mass of 8,000,000 people, all of Latin origin, if the nations of the west boldly recognised the community of race and interests which connect their destinies with theirs? What a guarantee of stability for the maintenance of the equilibrium of Europe might not be given by that Roumania, so richly endowed by Providence, if, to borrow the poetic image of its people, ‘the various branches of the oak, strewn around its old trunk, resumed their primitive places, to reconstruct the majestic tree—the noble monarch of the forest?’ ”

STROLLS ON THE KENTISH COAST.

No. I.—RICHBOROUGH AND SANDWICH.

EASY access both by land and by water, a choice of modes of travelling, all pleasant and all cheap, and arranged purposely to economise time, unite with picturesque scenery and summer weather to draw thousands annually from smoky London to the coast of Kent. They have, it is true, only to look around them to feel that they have made a desirable, even if a very temporary exchange, but their rational pleasure will surely be heightened by reflecting that Roman and feudal fortresses, Cinque Ports, abbeys, and one of our noblest cathedrals, are within a summer day's journey, and that a visit to some of these may both pleasantly and profitably alternate with ascents of the cliffs and idle lounges on the sands.

We will suppose a man, then, who feels a desire to visit the scenes of some of the great events in the history of his country, and who does not think a walk of a dozen miles or so too heavy a price to pay for its gratification. Such an one we will ask to accompany us from Ramsgate on a visit to a Roman fortress and a Cinque Port. Both have suffered severely from the tooth of time, but the journey, we think, is well worth making.

We have named Ramsgate as our starting-point, as it is the most frequented spot on the coast, and the railway passing through it will enable us readily to reach Sandwich, Deal, and Walmer on the south, Canterbury on the west, and Reculver and Herne Bay on the north-west.

Ramsgate, Broadstairs, St. Peter's, and Margate have been described often enough already, and they can boast of no important historical recollections; so they may be advantageously forgotten for a while, and having bargained for a pedestrian, we start betimes in cheerful mood for the old town of Sandwich, not at all daunted by the seven miles' walk before us.

We proceed along Queen-street in Ramsgate, pass the Vale, and reach West Cliff-terrace, with the sea on our left hand—the view always including Deal Point, and sometimes the cliffs by Calais. We soon descend a hill into the very small village of Pegwell, with its tea-gardens, its rival “original inventors of the essence of shrimps,” and its rough and crazy ladder-like stairs, to the beach. The carriage-road bends inland, therefore, if the tide will allow, we descend the ladder, and make our way under the cliffs. If this is not practicable, we take the foot-path near the edge, pass two coast-guard stations very near each other, and just beyond the second we have a choice of ways, none so steep as to be dangerous, which lead us to an Undercliff, of limited extent certainly, and not to be compared with that at the Isle of Wight, or that which the railway has destroyed at Dover, but still, with its graceful trees, its gay flowers, its countless shells, polished pebbles, and its stones and pieces of wreck perforated by marine animals, sufficiently attractive to one who sees

“Leaves in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.”

We have too the satisfaction of thus saving a mile of our journey over the less picturesque turnpike-road, on which we emerge at a point opposite a lonely but exceedingly neat house of entertainment, called the “Sportsman,” and less than four miles from Sandwich.

We have now left the cliffs behind us, and we pass along the low shore of Pegwell-bay. The water is evidently shallow, and we observe lines of

stakes which point out the channel of Sandwich haven, once navigated by tall barks, but approached by them no longer. We are now on historic ground. We pass Ebbsfleet gate, a turnpike, which preserves the name of the landing-place of the traditionary Hengist and Horsa and the real Augustine and Wilfrid; and the ground behind rises in hills, which, when recently cut through for the railway, yielded a plentiful crop of relics of

“Man and steel, the soldier and his sword,”—

the certain indications of some great battle, the name of which has not come down to us.

Half-an-hour's walk brings us to Stonar-cut, a canal intended to shorten the navigation of the winding Stour, but which appears to be little used, as it is overgrown with weeds; and we now see before us, upon a bold hill to the right, Richborough Castle. But to reach it we must turn out of the road, be ferried over the river, and then walk a good distance through fields more full of horned cattle than a non-agriculturist may think agreeable; we therefore keep along the high road for another two miles, having on the left hand a belt of open land, on which we may pass without any fear of being considered trespassers. The great Norman tower of St. Clement, Sandwich, soon rises before us on the left; shortly after we see in the centre the lower tower, half stone, half brick, of St. Peter's, and on the right hand the ugly modern turret of St. Mary's. We observe that the Stour sometimes approaches the road, sometimes recedes from it, flows by a single house called the “Canteen,” which now represents the town of Stonar, once the commercial rival of Sandwich, and then bends sharply to the west, where we cross it by a very useful but not elegant swing-bridge, and enter the good old town.

The landscape around, as we pause on the Quay for a few minutes, and exchange a civil greeting with a custom-house officer on duty at the bridge, has much of a Dutch or Flemish aspect. Fertile meadows spread around, ditches divide the fields instead of hedges, poplars are the chief trees, and a district adjoining we learn bears still the name of the “Polders,” as do meadows similarly girt with sluggish streams and fringed with trees in the Low Countries; another point of resemblance is the numerous and neatly-kept garden-patches which are to be seen intermingled with tall black or red wooden storehouses, and the single small shipbuilding-yard.

But we are anxious to reach Richborough, and therefore we postpone anything beyond a hurried glance, intending to return to Sandwich a few hours hence, and then avail ourselves of the railway to Ramsgate.

Accordingly we pass through the Barbican, opposite the bridge; it is a gateway of rough chalk and black flints, ornamented with the arms of the Tudors, painted and gilt; soon we turn to the right, along Strand-street, and see St. Mary's Church, which occupies the site of one founded, as well as that of Minster, by Egbert of Kent, in the seventh century, in expiation of the murder of his young nephews. It was once large and handsome, but the tower fell 200 years ago, and ruined one of the aisles, which has never been rebuilt; but a mean wooden turret has been raised on the roof. A little further on we observe, almost hidden by trees, the old Free-school, of which Knollys, the historian of the Turks, was once master, and we then find ourselves again in the open country, with Richborough once more in view.

A walk of a mile beside the Stour, running between lofty banks, on which stand several windmills of grotesque shape, and of various colours,

(intended as sea-marks,) and surrounded by flower and vegetable gardens, brings us to the railway; we cross it on the level, and begin to ascend the long hill on which stands our Roman fortress.

We reach the top, and find ourselves in a corn-field, of about six acres, inclosed on three sides by walls 12 feet thick, more than 20 feet high, and 600 feet long. The eastern wall has disappeared, except some huge masses which lie far below, beside the railway, and overgrown with shrubs and grass and wild flowers; part of the southern wall has also gone, but the north and west walls appear almost perfect, and the effect is magnificent. There are the remains of a round tower at each angle, and of two square towers in each face, with a gateway between opening to the cardinal points. The earth has been washed away in some places, and scooped away in others to make recesses for implements of husbandry, and we see that the wall is raised on rough boulders and blocks of chalk laid together without cement; these are succeeded by a cemented course of like materials, on which is raised the shapely wall of cut stone, garnished with string-courses of coloured tiles, after the Roman method. The walls are crowned with ivy, but it does not flourish so well on the inner as on the outer face; its place is supplied by wild flowers innumerable, of which we proceed to gather a handful. We select the bright yellow wall-flower and the yellow and orange and red antirrhinums; the monkshood, verbascum, and foxglove, of deep blue, yellowish white, and pink; saxifrages, with heads of dazzling white flowers which shame their garden compeer, London Pride; wild mignonette, and vetches, and sea-pink, and periwinkle, glowing with colour, but scentless; bright blue centaury, and brighter toadflax; but above all, the gorgeous viper's bugloss, with its profusion of large dark-blue flowers ribbed with the richest red. We might, perhaps, find as many more, but these will do for a specimen of the floral wealth of Richborough.

We have now traversed the area, and we pass to the outside, and turn westward. A noble sheet of ivy covers the south and the west walls, and divides our attention with the pleasant fields at the foot of the hill, in which we mark toward the south-west, and a quarter of a mile off, some remains of a Roman amphitheatre; just over it appears the tapering spire of the church of Ash-next-Sandwich, a well-known sea-mark. As we proceed along the western wall we see the few farm-houses of the village at a short distance, and we observe that the roadway of the Decuman gate is occupied by a patch of potatoes. But the northern face of Richborough is emphatically its noblest feature. A narrow cart-road leads close beside it, with rather a steep descent, to a quiet-looking cottage on the verge of the railway; we pass down, and then, to obtain a favourable view, we proceed, say fifty yards northward. We now see the famous Rutupium, placed high on a hill, apparently as stately as in the days of Vespasian, and undoubtedly more picturesque, for this one wall presents a covering of ivy so compact, that it seems to have but a single stem, yet is near 30 feet high, and full 600 feet long.

“When Contemplation has her fill,”

and we cannot hurry, we re-pass the cottage, re-enter the enclosure at the north-east corner, and as we make our way to the opposite side, observe that the wheat grows thinly on one spot. Just under the surface there is a stone platform of above 100 feet each way, on which extends a vast cross, and close by is a subterranean building of great solidity, as many efforts to mine through its walls have been ineffectual; and until that shall be ac-

complished, any speculation as to its origin or purpose must be useless. Before we descend the hill we look around: to the south lies Sandwich, to the east the open sea, and to the north-east, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, and the North Foreland.

We again cross the railway, wishing, for the convenience of frequent visits to Richborough, that the train stopped at the level crossing at the foot of the hill, pass again between the black and the white mills, the Dutch gardens, and the river, and once more find ourselves in Sandwich.

Some rest and refreshment procured at the "Bell" Inn, on the Quay, from the door of which we again see Richborough, we set about a survey of the town. We find the streets very narrow, but very clean, paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general modern, the town having been burnt by the French at one time, and ravaged by accidental fires frequently since. The quaint appellations of Lucksboat-street and Galliard's-bridge remind us that we are in a seaport; Fisher-gate, and St. Mary-gate, and portions of wall, all of chalk and black flint, take us back to the time when Edward IV., in gratitude for his reception at his return from Calais in the summer of 1460, granted the customs of the port to the mayor and corporation for repairing their fortifications. The Free-school is of the age of Elizabeth, and the names that we see on the doors and shop-fronts prove that the descendants of the Protestant refugees to whom she gave shelter are not extinct: take, for instance, Crosoer, De Bock, Famariss, Greey, Lello, Monti, Mourilyan, Omer.

Sandwich is almost insulated. The Haven stretches along the north side, receiving the Mill-stream on the west and the Town-ditch on the east, near which runs another stream called the Guestling; while the Delf, a canal cut in the time of Edward I. to supply the town with water, flows on the south, in one place fringed by poplars, which form a conspicuous object from Pegwell-bay, at another overhung with more graceful trees, and in still another bounded by a brilliant flower-garden, which is backed by a fragment of a black flint wall, and affords an excellent proof of the skill of a Sandwich horticulturist.

Beside the three churches and the hospital of St. Bartholomew, which still remain, Sandwich once possessed numerous religious and charitable foundations, which have all been swept away: of these we know that the Carmelite friary was granted to a familiar name, Arderne of Feversham. It had also, as became its position as a flourishing seaport, more commonly used in early times for passage to the Continent than Dover, a strong Castle, which has now disappeared, and well-armed burgesses, who repulsed more than one attack from the French, and also captured many of the followers of the unfortunate commonly known by the name of Perkin Warbeck. Then its haven had fifty or more vessels in it at one time, now it is rare to see two, but on one such occasion we were glad to observe that the name of one of them was "The Sandwich, of Sandwich," as shewing that the people are still proud of their old town, though half-a-dozen vessels now comprise its whole navy, including a little steam-tug, "the Stour," which the railway traveller may sometimes notice as high up the river as Sturry, near Canterbury.

We find in Sandwich a Mechanics' Institute, and even a theatre; a town-hall, ornamented with the Cinque Ports' arms, "the half lyon and the half shippe," and containing several antique weapons, as halbert-heads, and matchlocks; a market-place, where the grass springs freshly, and a raised bank called the Mill-wall, which affords a pleasant walk towards the sea-

shore, having the railway station on the right, and St. Clement's Church on the left. We step over a stile, proceed along Paternoster-row, where the grass grows high indeed, and in a few minutes find ourselves in front of the great Norman tower.

We are painfully struck with the air of desolation around. The churchyard is overrun with weeds, many of the tombstones have fallen, and the rest seem about to follow. The church is of good size, but the walls are here covered with a crop of rank herbage, there vilely patched with plaster or brick; windows are some half closed up, others wholly so; unsightly clumps of brickwork alone seem to sustain some parts of the fabric; the tower is weather-worn, and the stone is decaying, but it still looks solid, and we may hope it will endure until better times shall restore some degree of comeliness to the whole. The interior, which we enter by the heavy iron-studded north door, looks bare and comfortless as the exterior; the pavement is a confused mass of gravestones, glazed and common tiles, bricks, and triangular pieces of stone, apparently once the floor of some other edifice. There are, however, an ancient font, ornamented with armorial bearings and fanciful sculptures, a raised chancel with stalls, and a panelled oak roof; but no painted glass, no stately monuments.

At a very short distance from St. Clement's we find St. Peter's Church, its square stone tower finished off with bricks in an indescribable fashion. The churchyard is kept with comparative decency, and the interior has still a few fine monuments, as of a knight and lady supposed to represent the founders of St. Thomas' Hospital adjoining, and of Sir John Grove, a Kentish magnate of the time of Henry VI., whose Ferry is now a pleasure resort from Ramsgate. The church was in 1563 or 1564 allotted to the Dutch settlers. In 1661 the tower fell and crushed the south aisle; with Puritan parsimony, the latter was left in ruin, while the former was rebuilt with the rubbish, eked out to such a height as to serve for a sea-mark, with bricks made from the mud of the harbour.

Hard by St. Peter's stands the gaol for the Liberties of the town, which are extensive, the gay watering-places around, as well as the hardly-known corporate town of Fordwich (near Canterbury), being "limbs" of the old Cinque Port, and its tributaries. The trustees of the Royal Harbour of Ramsgate pay a yearly sum towards the maintenance of Sandwich-bridge, and are thus by agreement exempted from a supremacy which might clash with the duties that parliament has thought fit to impose on them^a.

We have already noticed St. Mary's, and we now proceed beside the Delf to an institution which has somehow escaped the suppression of hospitals, and has perhaps a better claim to the appellation of the "Almshouse of Noble Poverty" than the Hospital of St. Cross at Winchester. This is the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, which affords a neat house, and something like £50 a-year each, to sixteen brethren and sisters, whose names we learn, without much surprise, are in many cases the same as those of substantial inhabitants of the town. The old gatehouse, of brick and glazed tiles, has disappeared, and the houses are modern neat cottages,

^a Ramsgate harbour was commenced about 1748, mainly on the recommendation of some London merchants, and after a hundred years' trial is seen to be little more than an expensive toy. People on the coast think it would have been a wiser proceeding to restore Sandwich Haven, by making a ship-canal to the Downs (about two miles in length), as has been repeatedly proposed since the time of Elizabeth; an act of parliament was passed for that purpose in 1847, and it may yet be accomplished.

with the name of "Brother A." or "Sister B." painted over the door; but the small chapel remains, and contains a fine altar-tomb of Sir Henry de Sandwich, an early benefactor, if not the founder of the charity, who lived in the time of Henry III. We see by a small gravestone that there was once a school attached to the foundation, but it exists no longer, and indeed the chapel itself is only open for divine service one Sunday in the month, and on St. Bartholomew's Day. The little graveyard is neatly kept, and, from the ages inscribed on the headstones of the brethren and sisters, we see that the marshy situation of Sandwich has not been, in their case at least, prejudicial to longevity. Opposite the hospital the clear stream of the Delf flows into the town, bordered by the row of poplars already mentioned; close to which stands the railway station, to which it is now time to repair.

But whilst we wait for the train, which is soon to arrive from Deal, we will briefly run over the history of the places we have been visiting.

The Rutupine shore is mentioned by Lucan in the first century of the Christian era, and we know that Augustine and Wilfrid landed there in the sixth and seventh. Richborough certainly then existed, and probably Sandwich also, but we hear nothing of the former, though much of the latter, during the wars of the Saxons and the Northmen. Sandwich had become a place of importance before the time of the Domesday-book; it had then 383 houses, and it has now little more than 600. The town was given in 975 to the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, but the abbot of St. Augustine founded a rival town at Stonar, on the north side of the haven; and disputes between them arose, which endured for centuries. The men of Sandwich, however, established a superiority over Stonar, and that "vill" has now almost disappeared. It was inundated in 1365 by the sea, and in 1385 was burnt by the French. Meanwhile Sandwich was a port of high repute. The courts for the Cinque Ports were held in it, armies embarked and disembarked, and royal visits were frequent^b. It, however, suffered from war and from fire, and, worse than both, its harbour began to fill up; it was thus at a low ebb when the Netherland settlers arrived early in the reign of Elizabeth, and gave a Puritan character to the place, one effect of which is painfully seen in the neglect and desecration of the churches. In the time of Charles I. the sum of £285 was demanded of the town for ship-money, and the mayor was committed to Dover Castle for refusing to assess it on the inhabitants; in 1697 Deal, the most important "limb," which had risen as Sandwich decayed, was formally withdrawn from its allegiance, and fifty years after the rival harbour of Ramsgate was commenced; since which time the ancient Cinque Port has had no important event to record.

But now the train has arrived from thriving Deal. We sweep at a good pace past St. Bartholomew's, over the Polders, and pass under the walls of Richborough; and, if we look out at the right moment, have a farewell glance at its noble north wall. We find by the rattle of the train that we pass at every few minutes over some pool or stream, pause a minute at the pretty flower-decked station of Minster, and occupy our thoughts rather

^b Of these, perhaps the most remarkable is that of Richard I., who landed here on his return from captivity, and proceeded on foot to Canterbury, to return thanks in the cathedral. Edward III. was often here; Elizabeth was a visitor in 1572, and in 1670 Katherine of Braganza, but she did not alight, though she partook of a banquet seated in her coach at the mayor's door.

with the repentant founder of the handsome church before us, than with its Puritan desecrator, Richard Culmer. Then we start again, pass by a deep cutting through the scene of some great battle, where bones and spear-heads have been found in abundance, hurry by the square tower of St. Lawrence, and jump out at the station, if somewhat tired, yet gratified by our day's stroll, and hasten to our lodgings to compare our bunch of wild flowers with the sea-weed, and shells, and pebbles which the juveniles have, in our absence, gathered on the beach.

THE LATE M. AUGUSTIN THIERRY.

IN M. Thierry, whose death occurred at Paris on the 22nd of May, not France only, but the world of letters, has lost a great ornament, and Parisian society feels a blank which it will be difficult to fill up.

M. Augustin Thierry was born at Blois, on the 20th of May, 1795, of poor and humble parents. The family, however, is one which at all events was once of note in France. One of that name published, in 1576, the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, and the "Works of St. Jerome;" his nephew, Rolin Thierry, gave to the world the "*Summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas," and this nephew's son and grandson were authors in their day. We find, again, one Marc Anthony Thierry, of Ville d'Avray, holding the post of *valet de chambre* to Louis XVI., remaining faithful to his royal master when all other friends forsook him, and perishing in the massacre of 1792.

It may possibly have been through the effects of the French Revolution that M. Thierry ranked himself throughout life as a plebeian. Be this, however, as it may, it is certain that he was at an early age sent to the college of his native town, where he passed through his studies with marked success. His earliest productions (since reproduced in his *Dix Ans d'Etudes Historiques*) shew him to have been even at that time a person of singular energy and enthusiasm, gifted with an extreme sensibility, a fondness for theory and speculation, and a vivid and poetic imagination. In the preface to his *Recits du Temps Merovingiens*, M. Thierry himself relates how the author of *Les Martyrs* gave the first impetus to his future vocation—how, having lit upon a dramatic picture of a battle between the Franks and Romans, the young student felt within him, as it were, a revelation of historic truth disfigured by classic historians and restored by the powerful genius of a great poet—how he rose from his seat and made the apartment resound, as he marched up and down it, with the war-song of the terrible Franks, "Pharamond! Pharamond! we have fought with the sword!"—and lastly, how the memory of this electric impression remained stamped on his mind in indelible characters. The genius of Chateaubriand is the parent to which France owes Thierry.

In 1811 Augustin Thierry quitted college and entered the Normal School; and, after passing two years there, was appointed professor in a provincial college. The events of the year 1814 brought him to Paris. He hated military discipline and imperial *regime*, yet was equally averse to the tyranny of revolutionists. Without a decided preference for any

particular form of Government, and with a great contempt for the prevalent idea of aping the English constitution—to use his own words—he “yearned for a future, he knew not exactly what; for a liberty such as the following:—a Government with the greatest amount of individual guarantees, and the least possible amount of administrative action.”

Such was the leading idea of his mind at the age of twenty. At this time the celebrated political economist, St. Simon, was living in Paris, and to him M. Thierry attached himself as secretary and disciple. The connexion, however, was of short duration. Against the gloomy, narrow, and despotic tendencies of St. Simon's sectarianism the lofty mind of his pupil rebelled, and in 1817 the latter quitted the society of that great and original genius. Henceforth he gave himself up to journalism. He first joined the *Censeur Européen*, which, under the editorship of Conte and Dunoyer, enjoyed the reputation of being the first liberal journal of the day. Here he was the first to move out of the beaten track of traditionary records, and to deal with the early history of France as Niebuhr dealt with that of Rome. Carried along in the torrent of youthful fervour, Thierry soon began to revel in the regions of paradox, and when Montlosier propounded his aristocratic theory of the French nation as composed of two distinct races, the conquerors and the conquered, and claimed superiority for the former, M. Thierry came forward into the field of controversy as a plebeian, and proud of his plebeian origin—much as the Abbé Dubos, a century before, had come forward to combat the Count de Bouanvilliers. Admitting the historical truth of Montlosier's distinction, he “combated his menaces with menace, and paradox with paradox;” declaring, “we are one nation, yet two nations in the same land; two nations, hostile in our recollections of the past, and irreconcilable in our future projects.” Once engaged in solving this enigma in France, the active mind of M. Thierry undertook to follow it into other countries, and to combat it wherever he could find it. He commenced this philosophic war by giving in the *Censeur* a sketch of the English revolutions from the Norman invasion down to the death of Charles I. In this sketch, says Hazlitt, “not content with metamorphosing the Cavaliers and Roundheads into Normans and Saxons, he carried the theory of the conquest and the subjection of one race to the other even beyond the reign of Charles II. At length he saw, and frankly confessed that he saw, himself carried away by a theory beyond the bounds of fact. Puzzled as to his future calling, he paused for a time, and, like Gibbon meditating on the dismemberment of the great Roman empire, he resolved to aim high and become an historian.”

After the public censorship had put a stop to the *Censeur Européen*, M. Thierry began to contribute to the *Courier Français* a series of letters which contained an outline of his plan for reforming the study of history; and when the polemics of the day excluded the publication of his theories, he withdrew himself from the world and society, and gave himself for some five years to an intense study of historic facts, which resulted in the publication of two works, which Hazlitt rightly terms books “destined to a permanent existence among the proudest annals of learning,”—“two masterpieces of literature, in which the erudition of a Benedictine is combined with the glowing style of a poet.” These were his “Conquest of England by the Normans,” and his “Letters on the History of France.” An immense sensation was produced by these works, coming from an author

scarcely thirty years of age. But the reputation which he gained was dearly purchased by a temporary loss of health, and a loss of sight which unhappily proved permanent. Armand Carrel, however, became his secretary, and the mind of Thierry grew almost more vigorous than ever. He formed at one time, in conjunction with M. Mignet, the design of writing a great national history, but was obliged by circumstances to abandon the attempt. Still his pen was not idle. In the early part of 1830 appeared his *Lettres sur l'Histoire de France*, already mentioned, on the publication of which the Institute elected him a member of the *Académie des Belles Lettres*. Attacked soon afterwards by a nervous disorder, he was forced to leave Paris, and, what was still more painful, his favourite studies. From 1831 to 1836 he spent his time between the baths of Luxeuil and Vesoul. At Luxeuil he became acquainted with his wife, then Mademoiselle Julie de Querangal, a lady of a distinguished Breton family, who for twenty years watched over his ailing health, and "guarded," to use the words of William Hazlitt, "the great soul imprisoned in a suffering body." Madame Thierry, we may here remark, is well known in French literary circles for pieces from her pen which have appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the *nom de guerre* of Philippe de Morvelle, and for another charming production entitled *Adelaide, ou Memoires d'une Fille*. M. Thierry's brother, Amadée, also is a great historian; his best work is his *Histoire des Gaulois*. A visit to the blind historian, surrounded by his wife and family, in his retreat at Luxeuil, in which his position is beautifully compared with that of our own Milton in similar circumstances, is admirably related by Hazlitt in a biographical notice prefixed to his translation of the "History of the Norman Conquest."

But to return to our story. In the intervals of repose stolen from a life of suffering, M. Thierry still from time to time resumed the pen of an historian with unabated ardour. He not only revised his "History of the Anglo-Norman Conquest," but also republished the various productions of his youth, under the title of *Dix Ans d'Etudes Historiques*, already mentioned. Not content with this work, he commenced some twenty years since, a series of letters in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, giving an exact picture of the civil, political, and religious life of France in the sixth century. These articles, collected into a volume, and published in 1835 under the title of *Recits du Temps Merovingiens*, obtained for their author the prize of £400., founded by the Baron Gobert, and awarded by the *Académie Française*. In the autumn of the same year, Mons. Guizot recalled M. Thierry from Montmorency to Paris to superintend a national undertaking—nothing less than that of sifting the archives of every French town and parish, for the purpose of extracting all the materials bearing on the history of the "Third Estate," so as to form a collection which should rival the great Benedictine compilations, and to supply materials for a gigantic work to be hereafter written—a complete history of the French nation and people, as distinct from the nobility and clergy, and the reigning family.

Out of the many testimonies which we could adduce to the consummate ability of M. Thierry as an historian, we venture to select the following remarks from the writings of Edward Gans, the great philosopher whose loss Germany still deplores, and who thus touchingly speaks of his friend:—

"It is he who has triumphantly demonstrated the fallacy of those historical systems which regard all France as a mere collection of Frankish tribes, which pass over in

silence the element imported from the south, and forget that, up to the beginning of the thirteenth century, the limits of the Frankish empire did not extend beyond the Isère. . . . In a word, it is Thierry who has taught us to appreciate the true signification of what is called the fourteen centuries of the French monarchy.

"I will add," he continues, "that it is M. Augustin Thierry who, by his efforts to restore to proper names under the first two races their true orthography, has succeeded in fixing the moment of the metamorphosis of Franks into French; and it is Mons. Thierry who has demolished to its foundations the historical axiom inscribed at the head of the charter of 1814—namely, the pretended enfranchisement of the communes by Louis le Gros. In a word, he has created in our annals a glorious trace that will never be effaced; no historian, ancient or modern, has exhibited in a higher degree than he that *human sense which is the soul of history*."

The chief merit of M. Thierry as an historian lies in the fact that he pursued a method the reverse of that which all modern writers have adopted: of all authors of the nineteenth century, he could most truly repeat the boast of Horace,—

"*Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps.*"

Almost all authors, following what seems to them the natural path, go from the conquerors to the conquered; they view the latter only through dim reference to the former: they take their stand in the camp of the victors rather than that of the vanquished, and, dating the conquest from the day of victory, forget the existence of the defeated party. Thus, as Thierry himself most justly remarks,—

"For all those who until recently have written the History of England, there are no Saxons at all after the battle of Hastings and the coronation of William the Conqueror. —A romance-writer, a man of genius, and not an Englishman, but a Scotchman, was the first to teach the modern English that their ancestors of the eleventh century were not all utterly defeated and crushed in one single day."

It was otherwise with Augustin Thierry. The hidden but energising power of the Saxon element in England for a century and a half after the Norman Conquest, was as fully recognised by him as by Sir Walter Scott. He draws an interesting comparison between the Greeks of the present day under Turkish rule, and the English Saxons under their Norman lords; and it was his intention, had his life been spared, to follow up his researches, and to aid the progress of science by drawing out in a similar way the history of the Welsh, of the Irish Celts, of the Scots, both primitive and of mixed race, of the continental Bretons and Normans, and more especially of the numerous population then, as now, inhabiting the southern parts of France.

We may add that Thierry's "Conquest of England by the Normans" is justly called by his editor, William Hazlitt, "the noblest of his noble productions." It carries the history of our own land through five successive epochs of territorial and political usurpation, down to the final extinction of parties in the Norman *regime*, and the consequent loss of the Anglo-Saxon element as a distinguishing feature in the national character,—in other words, down to a little previous to the year A.D. 1200.

MEMOIR ON THE CHOLERA AT OXFORD^a.

THE sad lesson taught the city of Oxford by its cholera visitations cannot be without profit to other cities; for as the appearance of the epidemic may be traced everywhere to the same causes, so may the same hygienic measures for its prevention or removal as were adopted at Oxford, be applicable to other places. Experience and observation have clearly shewn that the sources of this dread disease may be found in the nature of the soil, imperfect drainage, impure water, ill-constructed dwellings, together with insufficient food, intemperance, and want of cleanliness.

The powerful influence of these noxious agents upon life and health is now so generally admitted, that we may pass over the details which form the first portions of Dr. Acland's book, and proceed at once to the "lesson" enshrined in his Memoir.

While the laws of hygiene have for many years past occupied the attention of continental governments, England has only recently established sanitary regulations for towns and cities. That they are imperfect and inadequate, owing to a merciless prudery, and a fear of infringing the liberty of the subject, cannot be denied. But the mere recognition of the necessity for sanitary regulations is a great step gained, and we indulge the hope that, whatever deficiencies experience may shew the existence of, they will in due time be remedied.

The laws of hygiene involve questions of great political and religious importance. The problem of how a civilized people should strive to live in obedience to these laws, is better understood at the present day than formerly. But the continental nations have in this matter been far in advance of us, both in activity and efficiency. They have also boldly and elaborately treated certain phases of the question which we have not yet dared to touch. Thus, wiser in their generation, they have shewn a deeper regard for the interests of humanity, from which we might gather a profitable lesson.

In matters of administration, formality and routine appear to be infirmities of the English mind, choking, like weeds, the stream of benevolence and charity. Thus, in cases of urgent need in cholera, the formalities to be observed in obtaining aid were often so cumbrous, that frequently the patients died, before they were half performed. In most of our towns and cities there is no permanent provision for the treatment of epidemic diseases, consequently the mortality is increased greatly beyond the average, whenever disease makes its appearance, and, not unfrequently, it exhausts itself before adequate provision is made for its amelioration.

"Prevention is better than cure,"—yet no maxim is more disregarded than this. The cost of sanitary precaution weighs as nothing in the balance against the penalties of disease,—bodily suffering, death, impoverishment of families, widowhood, orphanhood, and the host of evils, moral and physical, attendant upon poverty. "Life," says Dr. Acland, "is a holy thing, and if communities throw away the lives of the individuals who compose them, or make these sickly, short, and miserable, the community will

^a "Memoir on the Cholera at Oxford, in the year 1854, with Considerations suggested by the Epidemic. By HENRY WENTWORTH ACLAND, M.D." (London: Churchill.)

in some manner 'pay for it.' It will have work done badly by the crushed artizan while he lives; it will maintain him for years in his sickness, and his children on his death."

"That the health of individuals is influenced by their mode of life no one doubts; a man may drink himself into hopeless dropsy, induce heart-disease by over-labour, destroy the integrity of his nervous system by mental excitement and late hours, induce disease of the lungs by imprudent labour, or shorten his days by ever working at work for which he is by nature unfitted. Instances of individual self-destruction from avoidable circumstances might be multiplied without end. But with these individual cases we have not here to deal. Each man has a free will, and he must make his choice according to the knowledge he possesses. But with communities it is not so; they have law-givers and laws; these may be good, or they may be bad: it is not to be doubted that *communities*, as well as *individuals*, may violate the sanitary laws which our Creator has imposed on us, bringing punishment to the *community* for its *common* crime, as well as to the individual for his individual crime."

The subject of "dwellings for the labouring classes" has occupied a good deal of attention of late years, and very judiciously so, for it lies at the root of all social and moral progress of a very large portion of the community. The building of houses is for the most part a matter of speculation, and as those by whom, or for whom, they are built are under no control but that of cupidity, that truly unfortunate class—tenants, are perforce compelled to take what is provided for them. Houses are for the most part built with the view of being occupied by only one family, and the conveniences are arranged in conformity with that view. But they invariably come to be occupied by two or more families, and there follows an amount of inconvenience and discomfort incredible to those who have not experienced it. The only remedy for these evils is in the erection of houses "in flats;" and those who have the welfare of the labouring classes truly at heart will use every effort in their power to promote the erection of such houses. A good work has been begun in the erection of baths and wash-houses; it only requires to be continued by the erection of the kind of dwellings we have indicated, when as much will have been accomplished for the classes in question as the philanthropist can desire.

One of the chief defects in our dwellings as at present constructed is the entire absence of any provision for ventilation: there is abundant evidence to shew that this is a fruitful source of disease. An examination of most of the dwelling-houses erected within our sphere of observation during the last five-and-twenty years goes to shew that provision for ventilation forms no part of a builder's calculation; if a tenant requires it, he must provide it for himself as he best can, and frequently at no little cost and inconvenience.

Disease of every kind is so expensive a guest, that our best efforts should be directed to its prevention or speedy removal. It is a question of public economy, and medical aid should at all times be accessible to those who need it, without cost; it would be wiser and more economical to save a man's life by the expenditure of a few shillings in timely aid, than by denying it, to incur the charge of supporting his widow and children, perhaps, for years. Free dispensaries, then, are institutions we should desire to see multiplied, accessible at all hours to those requiring medical aid, without any formality whatever. Every encouragement should be given to the working classes to obtain medical aid as promptly as possible; the progress of disease would thereby be stayed; much suffering be spared to those who can ill afford to endure it, and a great pecuniary gain accrue to the community.

On the necessity for providing nurses for the poor, Dr. Acland says,—

“There is no object more requiring the energy of the benevolent, none more certain to repay their exertions, none more easy of execution, than that of obtaining nurses trained and qualified to attend the poor at their own houses. A very moderate subscription, the co-operation of guardians, the consent of the governors of hospitals, with the aid of the parochial clergy, might at once obtain for every town a *corps* of nurses, such as we had at Oxford at the time of the cholera. A body of more or less competent women would then be ready at all times to wait on the sick poor. They might at once effect good in various ways. Their knowledge of cooking alone would be a positive boon, supposing always they had been properly instructed, as has been proposed, at the hospital. The more able of them would, in time, become trained nurses for all classes; they would be known and certified. This would probably have been attempted here, had not the cholera nurses, for the most part, gone out to the Crimea, and had not other circumstances delayed the public proposal of this plan....In connexion with every hospital through the kingdom, such an institution might soon exist, to the great advantage of every class in society, and to the maintenance of many respectable women, and especially widows.”

The author's remarks “on certain relations between moral and physical improvement,” are suggestive, and full of interest, which we would gladly quote, if our space permitted; but as they have been published separately as a pamphlet, entitled “Health, Work, and Play,” we refer the reader to it.

The perusal of Dr. Acland's work has been attended with a pleasurable interest which the title did not lead us to expect. It is alike honourable to his head and heart, and, we think, cannot but exert a favourable influence upon society, wherever it becomes known. Dr. Acland looks below the surface of things, with a sympathetic eye for human suffering, and takes a clear view of the best means of alleviating it. Cholera has proved itself a dire teacher, and humiliating indeed must it appear to every hopeful mind, that certain great truths can only find audience under the pressure of calamities which, by an exercise of the knowledge we possess, might have been avoided. How strange the anomaly, that in a city which for so many centuries has been the proud seat and centre of English learning, the very fountain-head of knowledge should have shewn itself no better prepared to stay or cope with the great epidemic than other places where no such intellectual advantages are found. Sad indeed to see man so indifferent to the duty that lies nearest to him; to see the wealthy so indifferent to the welfare of their poorer brethren; to see the extremes of wealth and poverty, of comfort and misery, of repletion and pining want, in the midst of a city containing the great school of Christian philosophy: such things shock the humane observer, and mock his hopes of ameliorating the condition of those who have it not in their power to help themselves.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Site of Anderida—The Craven Estate, Bayswater—Israel Silvestre—Proceedings of Cromwell's Army in Ireland.

THE SITE OF ANDERIDA.

MR. URBAN.—Your Magazine for January last contains, p. 35, a letter, signed H. L. L., upon the interminable subject of the "Site of Anderida," which letter certainly possesses the merit of originality, for I apprehend the most diligent investigator into the antiquities of Rye will be as much surprised as any one else (or more so) by the suggestion of your correspondent, that that town occupies the spot which has occasioned so much controversy. H. L. L. admits that he has no ground beyond mere conjecture for the hypothesis he advances, and I would submit to his own deliberate judgment whether the style of arrangement he has adopted does not better become an antiquary of the period and class of Scott's "Jonathan Oldbuck" than one of the present day.

The foundation of this new theory is, that the situation of Rye, *according to H. L. L.'s opinion*, is more suitable for a Roman military station, such as Anderida is recorded to have been, than any other place hitherto advocated as the disputed site. This opinion, however, can hardly by possibility have been formed with any personal knowledge of the locality. Because,—1. the town of Rye, at least the ancient portion of it, is erected upon the summit and side of an insulated hill, which terminates more or less abruptly toward the sea, (where, however, the face is not straight, but curves inward at the extremities,) the landward side being a gradual, but steep, slope. The perpendicular height of this hill, though not great, is far above the reach of any irruption of the sea, from which it is distant about three miles, I believe; while, as I myself have, formerly, seen the water at high-tide nearly or quite washing (at least) the north-eastern base of the hill, I cannot credit the possible existence at any date of important habitable buildings upon the low land,—not to urge the very unmilitary character of such a position. The above statement of facts appears to dispose of H. L. L.'s supposition, that Roman remains *may* have been "submerged" where Rye now stands.

2. If one of the Roman coast fortresses was planted at (or near) Rye, there must have been some provision for easy and safe

communication with the next station in Kent. This, it is conceived, H. L. L. will grant: but what line will he select for the military road from Rye to Linne? He has referred to Mr. James Elliott's conjectural plan of ancient Romney Marsh, in Mr. C. R. Smith's "Report of Excavations at Lymne," which plan even, slight as the sketch is, might remind him (most correctly, I am firmly persuaded) that in early, that is, in Roman, times the valley dividing Kent and Sussex, through which the Rother now runs till it reaches the Marsh, was an open estuary; while the river, after passing what is now Newenden, diverged to the left, or north-eastward, skirting the high ground as far as Linne^a, when it turned again to the right in order to join the sea, this channel being in fact a second estuary branching off from that first named, and constantly exposed to the flux and reflux of the tides. The most direct route from Rye to Linne would be through the Isle of Oxney, but this would involve the necessity of crossing at least two spots subject to be overflowed from the sea twice in every twenty-four hours. So that, admitting the practicability of forming "hards" through the mud (no light undertaking in that soil) for travelling upon at low water, it is not easy to imagine the Romans relying upon this line of communication. If it should be proposed to "turn" the above described fork of the two estuaries, the nearest point at which this could be done is Newenden, about eight miles by *any* road from Rye, and even there the valley could be passed only by some causeway similar to that which carries the present turnpike road. This causeway I have myself traversed during a great flood, when the water reached the margin of the road on both sides, and there were evident marks that it had even partially covered the road but a very few hours previously. And if such an occurrence could be witnessed within the last forty or forty-five years, what was the probable condition of that locality some 1,500 years ago, when the sea had unrestricted admission, and appears to have flowed into the country far above Newenden?

Your correspondent, Mr. Urban, seems

^a This refers to the original course of the Rother, before its mouth at Hithe was choked up.

to imagine he has disposed of the pretensions of the old walls at Pevensey to be the relics of Anderida by a quotation from King's "*Munimenta Antiqua*;" which quotation, short as it is, contains two misstatements! If H. L. L. had written after a personal examination, he would have known it is not true that the bonding-courses ("*themelii*," King) of the Pevensey walls are "not placed horizontally, but more like Saxon herring-bone," and that they *are* laid precisely according to the usual practice. Of anything resembling what is commonly termed "herring-bone work," these ruins (so far as I have noticed or can learn) exhibit only one small portion, namely, in the outer face of the north-eastern tower, and this a very little moderately-careful observation will prove to be simply the repair of dilapidation in the original wall, inasmuch as the *red* Roman mortar "crops out" from beneath the patch of so-called "herring-bone" masonry, of which latter the mortar, on comparison, indicates that it is coeval with a Norman addition to the upper part of the same tower^b.

The second error I have alluded to in the quotation from the "*Munimenta Antiqua*" is, that "herring-bone" work is a peculiarity of "Saxon" architecture; whereas what is so styled occurs occa-

sionally in masonry of every era, from the Romans down to the present day. Even now it is practised sometimes in walls of coarse slight construction, as was to be expected from the rational explanation of the subject, such as will be found in the "*Glossary of Architecture*."

As to the suggestion in the concluding paragraph of H. L. L.'s letter, that his theory of the identity of the site of Anderida and Rye may derive support from the similarity of the third syllable of the name Anderida with the other name, Rye! I shall only remark, that it seems a strange hallucination for such a fancy to be seriously propounded, even when introduced with "I do not attach much importance to the circumstance."

I wished, Mr. Urban, to have offered you the substance of the foregoing observations some two months ago, but when I first saw your Magazine for January, I found myself quite unequal to what I then contemplated and attempted. However, upon the principle that "Better late than never," I have ventured even now thus briefly to particularize what appear to me the weakest points of your correspondent H. L. L.'s speculations, but which I am still unable to discuss so fully as I might have done formerly.

Yours, &c.,

6 June 1856.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

THE CRAVEN ESTATE, BAYSWATER.

NOTES RELATING TO THE PLAGUE OF LONDON, AND THE RAPID INCREASE OF THE METROPOLIS.

MR. URBAN,—The following may not be unworthy of record among the valuable materials collected in your Magazine for future topographers and historians.

It is well known that the ravages of the plague were most severely felt in the parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul, Covent Garden, and that many thousand corpses were buried in the fields now covered by the houses of Golden-square and the neighbouring streets;—a fact lately recalled to public attention by the fatality which prevailed in the same district during the visitation of the metropolis by cholera, in the year 1854, and which was attributed to the accidental throwing open of drains contaminated with the organic remains of the corpses so buried in 1665.

It is not, however, commonly known that William Earl of Craven in 1687 purchased a piece of ground in the parish of

St. Martin-in-the-Fields of three acres in extent, and then called the Pest-house Field,—now the site of Carnaby-market and the surrounding streets,—and by a deed dated 7th December in that year, conveyed it to a trustee, for his own use for life, and after his death upon the charitable trust presently mentioned.

The deed recited that the grantor, calling to mind "the sad and lamentable visitation of Almighty God upon the kingdom, but more especially upon the cities of London and Westminster, in the years 1665 and 1666, by the pestilence and mortality, and the great necessity that there was for providing a pest-house for the sick, and a burying-place for the dead;

^b Not having visited Pevensey for between four and five years, I would not trust to my own recollection, but, before penning any strictures on H. L. L.'s letter, applied to a friend who is far more familiar than myself with the place, and he unequivocally confirms what from the first was my own impression—that the facts are as above stated.

and having then for the said purposes hired and since purchased a certain field, and applied the same to the same ends and purposes, then called the Pest-house Field; and being charitably designed to settle and secure the said field to continue for ever thereafter for the same ends and purposes, for putting in execution his charitable intent conveyed the aforesaid piece of ground containing by estimation three acres, unto Sir William Craven, his heirs and assigns for ever, in trust from and after the death of himself the said Earl Craven, out of the rents, issues, and profits thereof to maintain, support, and keep in good and tenantable repair the houses and buildings in and upon the said fields erected and being, and the walls and fences thereof, to be preserved and maintained for the relief, support, comfort, use and convenience of such of the poor inhabitants of the parishes of St. Clement Danes, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. James, Westminster, and St. Paul, Covent Garden, as should thereafter at any time happen to be visited with the plague, as a pest-house or a place set apart for their relief, and for severing them from the well and uninfected; for their use and relief during their sickness and till their recovery, and no longer, and for a burying-place for the dead of the said parishes dying in such sickness, and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever. And from time to time, for and during such time as the said parishes or any of them should be visited with the plague, to permit and suffer the churchwardens and overseers of the said poor of the said parishes, and each of them for the time being, to apply and convert the premises and all the buildings then erected or which should thereafter be erected upon the same, to the use of such poor inhabitants as should be so infected, and for a burying-place for such as should die infected, but subject always to the government, oversight, and direction of the trustee (Sir William Craven), his heirs and assigns, for the ends aforesaid."

So early as the year 1732 the field so appropriated became surrounded by houses, and the trust estate having devolved on William, third Baron Craven, who was desirous of building over it, but was threatened, in case he should attempt to do so, with a bill of injunction by the parishes included in the gift of his ancestor; he entered into a compromise, which was carried into effect by an Act of Parliament, 7 Geo. II. c. 11, whereby three acres of land at Craven-hill, Bayswater, were substituted for the site originally devoted to the charitable object.

The act was entitled "An act for dis-

charging a certain piece of ground called the Pest-house Field from certain charitable trusts, and for settling another piece of ground of equal extent and in a more convenient place upon the same trusts;" and after reciting the indenture of the 7th of December, 1687, "and also that since that time it had so pleased God that there should not have been any occasion for a Pest-house in the said field, or the burying of any person or persons visited with or dying of the plague, and all the lands adjoining to and lying about the said field were then built into tenements, generally inhabited *by persons of quality*; so that if it should please God that any such-like visitation should come to pass, the continuing or making a pest-house or burial-place in the premises for persons so infected, might probably be a great terror and annoyance, and of dangerous consequence to the inhabitants; and if the field should continue (as it was at the time of the Act) partly unbuilt upon, it would be a great prejudice and nuisance to the neighbourhood, by harbouring evil and disorderly persons, and furnishing occasions of robberies, murders, and other nuisances thereabouts; and reciting that William Earl Craven and Sir Wm. Craven (the original grantor and trustee) were long since dead, and that the legal estate in the Pest-house Field had become vested in William, third Baron Craven, who was desirous that two messuages, part of the manor of Tyburn, called *Bayard's Watering-place*, situate in the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, and a part of nine acres of land lying in the common field of Westbourne adjoining the said messuages, should be settled and assured for the charitable uses mentioned in the deed of 1687, upon the conditions that the Pest-house Field should be discharged of all the trusts of the conveyance, and that he, Lord Craven, had proposed to the respective churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes intended to be assisted and relieved by the said charity, to set out, assign, and allot part of the premises in the parish of Paddington, of equal dimensions with the Pest-house Field, for that purpose, and the said churchwardens and overseers had accepted the proposal, and were desirous that the same might be put into execution, which could not be done without the aid of Parliament,—it was enacted that the messuages or tenements called Bayard's Watering-place and the gardens thereto, and all that piece of ground adjoining the same, and containing by admeasurement, together with the site of the house and garden, three acres, with

the appurtenances, should be vested in and remain to the use of Fulwar Craven and William Craven, their heirs and assigns, upon trust to permit William, third Baron Craven, and his heirs, at his and their own costs and charges to erect and build upon some convenient part of the premises one or more good substantial brick messuage or messuages, of as great dimensions and to consist of as many compartments or rooms and offices as were delineated and described in a plan agreed on for that purpose, and signed by William, third Baron Craven, and all or the major part of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the time being of each of the parishes of St. Clement Danes, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James, Westminster, and St. Paul, Covent Garden, and left in the vestry-rooms or houses of these parishes respectively, and also to enclose the said piece of ground with a good substantial brick wall: and also that the trustees should permit and suffer the buildings so to be erected and built, and the ground and premises so intended to be inclosed, to be used, occupied, applied, and disposed of as a pest-house, for the relief, support, comfort, use, and convenience of such of the poor inhabitants of the said parishes as should at any time thereafter be visited with the plague, and to the intent that they might be severed from the well and uninfected during their sickness and until their recovery, and no longer, and for a burial-place for the dead of the said parishes dying of such sickness, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever; and also in trust to permit and suffer the said messuage called Bayard's Watering-place to be from time to time used and occupied by such person and persons as should attend the persons so infected during the time of such infection; and also that the trustees should for ever thereafter during such time as the said parishes or any of them should be visited and infected, permit and suffer the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said parishes so visited and infected respectively for the time being, to apply and convert the premises and all the buildings erected and built, or which should be thereafter erected and built upon the same, for the use and benefit of such poor inhabitants as should be so infected as aforesaid, and for a burial-place for such as should die of the said infection, but subject always to the government, oversight, and direction of the said trustees; and also upon trust that they the said trustees should, out of the rents and profits of the premises so vested in them, maintain, keep, and support the messuages,

tenements, buildings, and walls to be built as aforesaid, in good and tenantable repair. And thereupon the Pest-house Field in the city of Westminster was vested in, and became the property of, Lord Craven, who was thus discharged of the trust imposed by his ancestor."

After the passing of this act Bayard's Watering-place and the piece of land adjoining remained for many years an open piece of ground, but upon the decease of William, the seventh Baron Craven, in 1825, the premises were taken possession of by the parties entitled to his estates in Middlesex, which were settled in strict settlement, and they were treated by them as part of such settled estate, without regard to the charitable trusts affecting this property, and building-leases were granted of parts of the premises, upon which dwelling-houses have since been erected of a superior description.

In these building-leases the lessors inserted for their protection against any future liability to fulfil the charitable trust to which the property was dedicated, a covenant by the lessee to deliver up the land demised, if and when the same should be hereafter required for the purpose of a pest-house. It was the insertion of this covenant in an underlease of a house recently built on part of the site, and now called Craven-hill Gardens, that led the present writer to inquire into the reason of the introduction of so singular a clause.

However remote from town the village of Paddington and manor of Westbourne might have appeared in 1737 to the parties through whom the arrangement was made for transferring the trusts of the deed of 1687 to that district, the lapse of another century and a quarter has sufficed to bring it within the ever-widening circumference of the metropolis. Fashion and quality have long ceased to inhabit the site from which the reminiscences of the plague and its horrors in 1732 were not sufficiently powerful to frighten them away. It has come to pass that the new site so set apart for the isolation of the infected from the rest of the community, is sought to be inhabited by persons of quality of the present day.

A proposal was lately made by the Craven family to again transport the charity to a suburban locality,—by which removal the descendants of the founder would acquire the increased value of the present site; a proposal which they justified by the improbability of the reappearance of the plague in this country, and therefore the extreme remoteness of land

being herafter required for the original donor's benevolent purpose.

A different view was taken by the Charity Commissioners, and an information was lately filed at their instance by the Attorney-general against the persons interested in the estates of the late Earl Craven, to which also the churchwardens and overseers of the before-mentioned parishes were parties, to obtain the declaration of the Court of Chancery that the premises vested in trustees by the act of 1732 were subject to the original charitable trusts, and to settle a scheme for their future administration. This information was heard by the present Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly, who on the 11th of February last pronounced a decree declaring that the interest of the Craven family in the property had ceased immediately upon the passing of the act, and that the whole was then and now devoted to charity; and referred it to future consideration by himself in Chambers, in what manner the trusts of the founder can be best carried out in future, or as near thereto as can be. In making this decree, the Master of the Rolls expressed himself in the following terms:—

"This is a charitable trust capable of being now performed: it is to preserve land, with an hospital upon it, in such a state that it shall be fit for the reception of persons ill of the plague, if it should ever occur again. If the plague had occurred as frequently subsequent to 1665 as it had done previously, or if it had occurred more frequently, or at intervals of every twenty years, no question whatever would have arisen but the land would always have been preserved in a state for the reception of persons infected, and when the plague arose they would immediately have been taken to this place. It is only the interval or lapse of 180 years since its last appearance in this country that has raised any question. Who can say that the plague may not occur again, or that the disease—properly speaking, called the Oriental plague, or black fever—may not occur again? It is not wise to go into speculations of what is or is not plague. I assume it to mean the Oriental plague which afflicted this country in 1665. The first trust, therefore, has been completely neglected: it would be utterly impossible at the present moment, if the plague were to break out instantaneously,

to convey a set of infected persons to any place on this ground, and to receive them there and have them properly attended. The proposal which has been made by the Craven family to again transfer the charity to *Harlesdon* would not satisfy that condition at all. Is the substitution of a fresh piece of land to be made so soon as it may be advantageous to cover the land previously allotted, profitably with buildings? If so, it would be merely giving a piece of land nominally, which would be gradually getting further off from Westminster as buildings progressed, and there never would be a piece of land in a state in which it could be applied for the reception of the infected poor;—and to tell persons who take houses built on this land in Bayswater that they are to go out at a moment's notice, if persons are brought there infected with the plague, is idle, as there could be no possible means of enforcing the execution of such a requisition. The whole of the land, therefore, was devoted to charity from the termination of the life of the first Lord Craven, and it is so devoted at this moment. The interest of the Craven family in the land is nothing, they are entitled to no benefit in it whatever,—the whole benefit belongs to the charity. It remains therefore to consider how it is to be disposed of, and how the objects of the founder can best be carried into effect, and whether it will be best to restore the ground to what it was by making a waste of the three acres at Craven-hill, Bayswater, and erect a pest-house in the middle, or whether it will be better employed for the real purpose of the founder by taking the produce of the property and employing it for the erection and foundation of an hospital in some convenient situation, for the reception of persons, if any there should be in time to come, who may be infected with the plague, and in the meantime for persons who are afflicted with any infectious or contagious disorder^c."

There is little doubt, therefore, that the future rents and profits of the property built on Craven-hill will be applied under the direction of the Court of Chancery in the endowment of a hospital accessible to the parishioners of the district included in the original founder's gift, and it is to be hoped that the charity will be so administered as to be of great public advantage.

C. F. T.

^c See the case of the Attorney-General v. Earl Craven, reported in the "Law Journal," vol. xxv. p. 291.

ISRAEL SILVESTRE.

No. III.—ROYAL CHATEAUX.

(Concluded from the Magazine for June.)

THERE are only two views of Versailles by Silvestre which I can now call to mind, though possibly there may be others in the Bibliothèque Impériale. The first shews, not indeed, the original *Rendezvous du Chasse* of Henri IV., at the windmill on the hill—since crowned by the most magnificent palace in France,—but the small *Maison de Campagne*, complaisantly styled a château, erected on the same spot, by Louis XIII. The title of the plate runs thus:—"Veue du Chasteau Royale de Versailles, ou le Roy se va souuent diuertir à la chasse." It consisted of a small *corps de logis* of nine windows in line, with two wings at the ends, and lucarne windows in the roof, alternately pedimented and round. This building stood exactly in the centre of the front of the present *Cour de Marbre*, and the original idea of its architect may be traced as repeated through all the façades of the small eastern courts of the actual palace. The second plate, of many years' later date, shews the grand central mass of the château, as seen from the garden of the orangery, nearly as we now find it; that is to say, it shews the south front of the central mass, containing the *appartements de la Reine*; but the south wing, containing the residences of the younger princes of the blood, was not then erected. Israel Silvestre did not live to witness the full splendour of Versailles!

There are in my collection five views of the old or upper château of St. Germain en Laye, and four of the new or lower château, though two of the latter do not bear Silvestre's signature, and I am therefore doubtful whether they are from his studio. The former series is valuable, from its shewing the condition in the seventeenth century of that stately old palace, as built by Charles V. and enlarged by Francis I., before the five angular pavilions were added in the time of Louis XIII. One plate represents a kind of barbican before the great gateway, and they all shew the *chemin de ronde*, or corridor, supported on bold machicolations, which runs under the principal apartments all round the central part of the edifice. The new château has long since disappeared, with the exception of two of the pavilions at each of its four corners, and a portion of the arcades which supported the magnificent flights of steps that led up from the river.

The palace of St. Germain is one of the most interesting of all that belonged to the French crown;—it was so grandly built, so finely situated,—it was so completely the Windsor of France, that it causes no small surprise to think that Versailles should have unnecessarily arisen within a few leagues of its precincts. The plates give an excellent idea of what it was in its glory, before Louis XIV. had entirely deserted it, and while the French court still retained the grand though sombre traditions of Richelieu, and the gayer ones of Henri IV. We do not find in these plates the delineation of that part of the château which has since become sacred to the English royalist from the memory of James II., his admirable Queen, Mary Beatrice, his young lovely daughter the Princess Louisa, cut off so prematurely by small-pox; and afterwards from the changing fortunes of James III., and the earlier days of Charles Edward. There is a good view of the upper part of the chapel, the only mediæval part of the building, erected by Charles V.; but unfortunately we have nothing of the curious interior court, with its Renaissance cloister, built in the form of a D, to give honour to the fair Diane de Poitiers. How sadly this palace is degraded! how strange that the present imperial ruler of France should not hasten to rescue it, and Fontevrault and the Mont St. Michel, from being used as a military prison! How carefully should all the historical buildings of a country be preserved from the remotest idea of degradation! The present condition of St. Germain is what that of Hampton Court or Windsor would be, if, in some future revolution of England, they should be made to supersede Millbank or the Queen's Bench!

Among these plates occurs one of considerable rarity—a view of the ruined château of La Muette, in the forest of St. Germain;—not a trace of which can now be found! There is also an interesting small plate of the old parish church of St. Germain, with two towers and spires, north and south of the choir, and a large truncated square tower at the south-west angle of the nave. In front of the church was a circular basin with a marble obelisk standing in the midst, surmounted by a crowned globe.

We now come to a series of six of the best plates ever engraved by Silvestre, on

which no doubt he was encouraged and enabled to spend great time and care by a generous patron,—those of the “Maison de Gondy à Saint Cloud,” “Maison de plaisance de Messire Jean François de Gondy, premier archevesque de Paris,”—now known to all the world as the Palace of St. Cloud. These plates refer more to the terraces and gardens than to the buildings; and the extremely careful handling of the trees, &c., leads to the supposition that Silvestre must have sketched them in most faithfully. We are quite unable to recognise any of these views in the present arrangement of the gardens or the château; they have all been absorbed by their royal and imperial successor. The original was not large nor regular; it had at least three square pavilions, of different altitudes, all in the style of Louis XIII.; and on one of those looking south was an enormous sun-dial affixed to the wall. Here too, as at St. Germain-en-Laye, the English royalist feels an historical interest, though a melancholy one, attaching to the tragic story of the Stuarts; for it was within the precincts of this palace, after it had become the property of the Duke of Orleans, that the unfortunate Henrietta, the last surviving daughter of Charles the Martyr, was poisoned,—not, however, before she had transmitted the royal descent, with the subsequent rights of his house, to the Italian, now the elder, branch.

There is in this collection a single plate of the village of St. Cloud, taken from where the Pont de Sèvres now stands, highly artistical and picturesque. Two things then existed which would astonish a Parisian *badaud* of the present day: one the enormously lofty spire of the church of St. Cloud, shooting up far above the highest roof of the château; and the other a large island, with sheep grazing on it, just in mid-stream between the two bridges, where now the river is deepest! The bridge of St. Cloud shews twenty-two arches before they are counted out on the right-hand side of the plate, extending towards Paris! The fifth arch from the village had been broken down,—in the civil wars, no doubt,—and was made of wood when Silvestre drew. In the distance on its hill stands the Mont Calvaire, with not a stick about it; there, where now the citadel of Mont Valérien forms the strongest defence of the gay capital! This plate would form an admirable subject for a painter who could combine the leading ideas of a Claude Lorraine and a Gaspar Poussin, though there is a remarkable absence in it of all the trees that now enrich the banks of the Seine. We take it, in-

deed, to be a circumstance honourable to the age of the Grand Monarque, that the planting of parks and gardens should have been so much encouraged in it;—those times produced not only Mansart, and Lesueur, and Perrault, but they were happy in the picturesque genius and strong love of green, leafy, flowery nature, that distinguished Le Nôtre.

Two views of the Château de Madrid, built in the Bois de Boulogne by Francis I., (in sad recollection of his Spanish captivity after the battle of Pavia,) are in my collection. It was a magnificent oblong building of four stories, without lucarnes (or “mansards,” as they were ultimately termed, in honour of the great architect,) and with the ground and first stories laid out in open arcades (equivalent to a piazza and a covered balcony) all along it. Four quadrangular towers decorated the longer façades, a circular one projected from the middle of the shorter side, a deep fosse and drawbridge kept off the *profanum vulgus*. Not a stone now remains of this fine monument of the Renaissance!

The château of Fontainebleau, with its gardens, fountains, canals, &c., is delineated in eighteen plates in this collection;—there are, I believe, more in the Bibliothèque Impériale: they are some of the most interesting and best-known of those executed by our artist. One forms a kind of frontispiece to the rest; it is a view of the “Bastiment de la cour des fontaines et du jardin de l'estan;” another is also a kind of frontispiece to a series of picturesque views, (but all Silvestre's works are eminently picturesque, a very mine for landscape-painters!) and shews the *estan* itself, with boats and water-fowl upon it. The series comprises, besides these, views of the entrance gateway, the principal chapel, (there were *three* in this château!) the great staircase called the “Escalier du fer à cheval,” in what is now termed, with historic reason, the “Cour des adieux;” some capital water-pieces, especially of the Fontaine du Tibre, (a well-known plate of common occurrence); and a large hunting-piece eighteen inches by twelve inches, one of Silvestre's most important works. Here we have the whole eastern façade of the château fully developed, and in front the finale of a *grande chasse au cerf*. We see the royal carriage with eight horses drawn up, and a squadron of guards all in line; the king and queen (?), followed by six noblemen on horseback, pressing hard with *six* hounds only, on the poor exhausted stag, who is just under the nose of her majesty's horse; while from all sides of the scene are rushing to him, as towards a centre, horsemen,

footmen, and dogs, so that the *curée* cannot long be delayed. This was the courtly fashion of those days:—the animal was well hunted first in the forest, and then gradually headed and driven towards the palace, where the royal party could take a canter of a quarter of an hour, and enjoy as much of the excitement and labour of the chase as was consistent with their dignity and comfort. This is a masterly plate, done with the full *verve* and genius of the artist^a: the château is drawn with a precision and spirit, and full intelligence

of detail, that marks an architect rather than an engraver; the perspective is admirable, the numerous figures that animate the whole scene spirited and varied in the highest degree. Vandermeulen ought to have put this upon canvas! It would be a capital speculation for some young French artist of sufficient talent to attempt its translation; it is a most valuable sketch of the courtly diversions that once enlivened the stately, sombre groves and alleys of Fontainebleau.

H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

PROCEEDINGS OF CROMWELL'S ARMY IN IRELAND,

FROM SEPT. 22, 1649, TO JULY 5, 1650.

[Copied from Dr. Henry Jones's Private Notes of the march, as certified in a Manuscript of Trinity College, Dublin, F. iv. 16.]

(Concluded from our Magazine for June.)

1649. Nov. 19th. We marched toward Ross; the foot were quartered at Rosbercon, the horse dispersed in quarters thereabouts.

20th. Colonel Reynolds, with a party of horse and dragoons, possessed the town of Carrig over the river of the Suir, where they took seven foot colours and some prisoners, the rest taking the river and escaping.

21st. The Lieutenant-General with the army left Ross, yet without carriages or train, thereby removing all obstruction to our speedy marching. This night we quartered at Carricknesore, a fair house belonging to Walsh of the mountains, six miles from Ross on the way to Carrig.

22nd. We came to Carrigresure, twelve miles from Ross, when most of the army that day passed the river of the Suir towards Waterford. Here we heard of the enemy besieging our garrison of Knocktogether, eight miles from us, thereby diverting us from other our designs, where yet they continued not. The Lord-Lieutenant^b and the general officers, and part of the army, quartered in the town.

23rd. The army marched and quartered at, which is four miles of Waterford and eight from Carrig.

24th. We came before Waterford. We had many great shot made at us. They burned their own suburbs. The Lord-Lieutenant summoned the place. The Lieutenant-General sent with six troops of horse and three of dragoons for taking Passage^c, which we took after some dispute, giving quarter for lives. There we found five guns. This night Ormonde's army, having besieged Carrig on both sides of the water, they attempted the storming of the town, where was Colonel Reynolds quartered with his regiment of horse and a troop of dragoons, and about two hundred foot. The enemy was beaten off with loss of five hundred men, and little loss of ours.

25th. The Lieutenant-General, having settled the garrison at Passage, and secured two guns planted by the enemy upon the Point for beating off our shipping, he this day returned to the army. Thence was he sent out towards Carrig, with about horse and dra-

^a This plate bears a double title, in French and Latin.—“*Veue du Chasteau de Fontainebleau du coste des Jardins.*” “*Prospectus Regiæ Fontis bellaquei quâ hortos spectat.*” In some of the titles to the plates the name is spelt thus,—*Fontaine-belleau*. The ancient name of the Forest was the *Forêt de Bière*. As early as the middle of the thirteenth century, however, St. Louis dated letters from it thus:—“*Donné en nos deserts de Fontainebleau.*”

^b “In this place,”—alluding to Carrick-on-Suir,—wrote Cromwell to the Speaker, “is a very good castle, and one of the ancientest seats of the Lord of Ormonde. The same also was rendered without any loss, where was good store of provisions for refreshing of our men.”

^c “Upon our coming before Waterford,” added Cromwell, “I sent the Lieutenant-General, with a regiment of horse and three troops of dragoons, to endeavour the reducing of Passage Fort, a very large fort with a castle in the midst of it, having four guns planted on it, and commanding the river better than Duncannon, it not being much above musket-shot over where this fort stands; and we can bring up hither ships of three hundred tons, without any damage from Duncannon. Upon our attempt, though our materials were not very apt for the business, yet the enemy called for quarter, and had it, and we the place.”

goons. To the summons sent to Waterford, the mayor in turn desired a cessation for fifteen days, and in the meantime commissioners should treat of conditions for the place; whereunto it was in writing by a trumpet answered, that there should be a cessation for four or five days; but the Lord of Ormonde, having in the meantime entered the town by water, he therein placed a garrison of 2,000 men, leaving Lieutenant-General Farrell^c, late of Owen Roe's army, commander in Waterford. By our trumpet it was in writing returned by the mayor of Waterford that they were forbidden to treat with us^d.

26th. The Lieutenant-General returned from Carrig, giving notice also of the enemies towards Clonmel or towards Munster.

27th. A garrison settled on the way to Carrig for intelligence, and also for securing the ways.

28th. Upon notice of the enemy's drawing again towards Carrig, the Lieutenant-General was again despatched thitherward with a supply of horse and dragoons. This day the army removed and encamped on the side of the town towards the river, for receiving our provisions from sea and our guns, &c., from the Great Island.

29th, 30th. Continued as before.

Dec. 1st. Resolved to remove from the leaguer, the enemy not being to be drawn to engage, which was the design only intended; we not being engaged before the place by breaking of ground or planting guns, or so much as . . .

2nd. The army marched from Waterford, leaving Captain Molyneux^e, Captain Frewen, &c., with their firelocks at the Passage, and sending back the guns from the Great Island. This day Ormonde went to Waterford with some forces. This day we marched to Kilmac-Thomas, twelve miles from Waterford, in the way to Cappoquin.

3rd. This day for the most part was spent in carrying the foot over the water at Kilmac-Thomas; the river, rising suddenly by the great rains the day before, was this day very violent. We marched only three miles, and then quartered in several villages.

4th. The army marched to Knockmanin, three miles beyond Dungarvan, in the way to Cappoquin. All dismissed to garrisons. The Lieutenant-General, feverish, went to Dungarvan, took to bed. Dungarvan was on the 2nd instant surrendered to the Lord of Broghill^f, on conditions.

6th. The Lieutenant-General let blood.

10th. Half an hour past six at night he died at Dungarvan, of a pestilential fever.

12th. He was brought to Youghal, the head-quarters, and that night buried with great solemnity^g in the chapel belonging to the Earl of Cork.

13th. A day of general thanksgiving^h. This day was the beating of the enemy at Passage, relieving the place, killing about 200, and taking fifty prisoners, of whom were Colonel Woganⁱ (with some

^c This was the distinguished officer, Richard O. Ferrall, mentioned at the memoir of that sept, in the "Illustrations of King James' Irish Army List," p. 361.

^d The result evinced how seasonable was Ormonde's advice; Cromwell was baffled in all his attempts on Waterford, the *urbs intacta*, and left 1,000 of his men dead of sickness before the city.

^e Captain Adam Molyneux had in 1667 a confirmatory grant of lands in the county Longford, allotted to him theretofore by the usurping powers. His daughter Alice was married to John, son of Colonel Edward Phelippse of Montacute, who suffered so much for his attachment to the royal cause, and was taken prisoner in the Castle of Exeter, when its surrender was compelled by General Fairfax. All his estates were subsequently sequestered by the Parliament.

^f "On the murder of the king, Jan. 3rd, 1648-9," (writes Mr. Hayman, "Annals of Youghal," p. 44,) "Lord Broghill deserted the cause of the Parliament, and giving up all Ireland for lost, he retired into England, to a small estate left him by his father, at Marston in Somersetshire, where he lived for several months in great retirement. After this, resolving to do something to bring about the restoration of the monarchy, he came to London to obtain licence to go to Spa in Germany, as if for his health, but in reality to see the prince in exile, and obtain a commission from him to raise forces in Ireland. On his arrival Cromwell sent an officer to him, signifying that he intended waiting on him at his lodgings, and in the course of their interview shewed him that all his plans were known to the Parliament. He had obtained leave, he said, from the Council to make him an offer, that if he would serve in the wars against the Irish, he should have a general officer's command, and should have no oaths nor engagements laid on him, nor should he be obliged to fight against any but the Irish; otherwise that they were resolved to commit his lordship to the Tower. Broghill, finding everything revealed, accepted the conditions. He took shipping at Bristol, and landed at Youghal, where those, who had formerly served under his command, repaired to him, and he soon had a gallant company, with which he hovered up and down until Cromwell landed, when he joined him at Waterford." Lord Broghill, afterwards the first Earl of Ossory, died in 1679, aged 59.

^g "The ceremonial," adds Mr. Hayman, p. 45, "must have been impressive. We can almost realize the scene; the old baronial chapel, with its tombs and effigies, Cromwell, Ireton, Broghill, the officers and guards standing there in full military equipment; in the midst the hearse, on which lies still and motionless the gallant soldier so much the object of the Protector's dread, and beneath it the open grave awaiting its silent deposit."

^h That observation of the day was at Cromwell's special instance.

ⁱ This appears to have been Richard Wogan, who had been a member of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, and was afterwards killed fighting for King James at Derry. See "Illustrations of King James's Irish Army List," p. 539.

of his cousins), Governor of Duncannon, and Colonel Brown^k, Governor of Bally, . . . Major O'Neill, Major Turlough O'Neill^l, Lieutenant-General Farrell escaped. Their forces were 1,200 horse, ours but 18 horse and 140 foot and dragoons, of whom but thirty hurt.

15th. Lord-Lieutenant went to Cork.

17th. The Scout-master-general^m died at Youghal.

18th. I went to Cork.

20th. I took shipping in Cork for Dublin.

21st. The wind being cross and high, we lay at anchor in the Bay of Cork till Tuesday following.

25th. The wind veering about, we set sail out of the Bay of Cork. Our captain had order to convey to Dublin two ships' prisoners to be adjudged there.

I have gratified my wish of leaving this otherwise perishable Diary in print. Six years since I proffered it to the publishers of Mr. Carlyle's "Cromwell;" offering to illustrate the localities and names that appeared upon it, as I thought I peculiarly could, from my manuscript collections; but I fear my proposal was considered "too Irish" to be accepted. I afterwards opened my project to Mr. Carlyle himself, from whom I received the following graphic and kind reply:—

"Chelsea, March 6, 1851.

"Dear Sir,

"I regret much to answer, that I have it not in my power to afford you any help

in regard to the MS. Diary of Cromwell's Irish War. To all appearance, the piece well deserves publishing; but I rather fear so brief a paper could not well carry such a quantity of illustrative matter as would be required for making a volume. At any rate, as Chapman and Hall decline it, I am not acquainted with any bookseller here who would be likely to undertake the enterprise. If your illustrations, &c., really are unusually interesting, the best chance would be to write the book first, or at least a part of it, and then try the booksellers with it.

"Certainly, one way or other, the Diary ought to be sent forth—secured in print. . . . Heartily wishing I could in any way forward or encourage you in your useful labours, hoping withal that you can and will continue them, in spite of discouragement, (as is often one's lot in this world),

"I remain with many regards,

"Yours very sincerely,

"T. CARLYLE."

I but beg leave to add, that the illustrations, which I proposed to have furnished for the above projected volume, were such, as perhaps, with my peculiar nationality, might have overleaped the limits that the discretion of an English publisher would have prescribed for me. The few short notes I have here subjoined are all I could venture to intrude on the pages of this Magazine, too happy to have interested its favour for *securing the record in print*.—Yours truly, JOHN D'ALTON.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Voyage of Sir Henry Middleton to Bantam and the Maluco Islands; being the second Voyage set forth by the Governor and Company of Merchants trading into the East Indies. From the edition of 1606. Annotated and edited by BOLTON CORNEY, M. R. S. L. (Printed for the Hakluyt Society.) 8vo.—The Moluccas, as they are now called, form a cluster of islands in the Indian archipelago, discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese; who formed some settlements, but were driven

out by the Dutch in 1607. It was shortly before the latter date, in the year 1604, that the East India Company of England equipped and sent to those seas the fleet whose voyage is described in the narrative before us. It consisted of only four ships (the same which had made a former voyage to the Indies under Sir James Lancaster in 1601),—the Red Dragon, of 600 tons, the Hector, of 500, the Ascension, of 260, and the Susan, of 240. The crews, at starting, were superabundant, but their

^k He most probably was Colonel William Browne, of the ancient line of Mulranken, in the county Wexford, whose name was especially included in the Declaration of Royal Gratitude embodied in the Act of Settlement of 1662. See *Id.* 636.

^l Major Turlough was brother of the celebrated Sir Phelim O'Neill, a member of the Supreme Council, and consequently denounced in Cromwell's Act of 1652.

^m This notice of the Diary seems to relieve the Bishop of Cloyne, who did not die until the year 1681, from the imputation which Ware would have cast upon him ("Bishops," p. 160,) of having been himself Scout-master-general to Cromwell's army.

numbers are not stated. The commodore, who bore the designation of "the General," was Captain Henry Middleton. This fleet sailed from Gravesend on Sunday the 25th of March, 1604, the first day of the civil year; and proceeded with favourable winds until they had passed the line, which was accomplished on the 16th of May. After that the men suffered dreadfully from disease,—“of the scurvy, calenture, bloody flux, and the worms; being left to the mercy of God, and a small quantity of lemon-juice every morning; our physician, shipped for that purpose, being as unwilling as ignorant in anything that might help them,—a great oversight in the Company, and no doubt will be better looked to hereafter.” This incompetent person was one Master Surfflict, a chaplain as well as doctor, who himself died on the voyage. At length, on the 21st of December, “with much ado,” from their exceeding weakness, they arrived in the road of Bantam, at the north-western extremity of Java. Here they found a much more powerful Dutch fleet, consisting of twelve ships (a total of 5,550 tons), which, though it doubled the Cape on the 1st of June, had arrived two days before them. Bantam was then the principal mart for *pepper*; and there the *Hector* and *Susan* were left to lade with that commodity. The *Red Dragon* and *Ascension* departed on the 16th Jan., to proceed to the *Malucos*. Touching at *Amboyna*, they were present when the Portuguese settlement at that place was, from the mere force of intimidation, surrendered to the Dutch; and thence, being in a great degree forestalled by these more flourishing competitors, they proceeded, the *Red Dragon* to the *Maluco* islands to procure *cloves*, and the *Ascension* to *Banda* for *nutmegs* and *mace*. On the 17th of March “we had sight of all the *Clove* islands, all of them peaked hills in form of a sugar-loaf,” thereby achieving the main object of their voyage:—

“We are arrived among the blessed islands,
Where every wind that rises blows perfumes,
And every breath of air is like an incense.”
Fletcher's Island Princess.

But amidst those regions, so highly favoured by nature, the storms of human passion were then raging fiercely. The kings of *Tidorè* and *Ternatè* were at mortal enmity; while the isle of *Maquian* was grievously depopulated by the contests of both. At *Tidorè* the Portuguese had a factory, and they were willing to trade with the English. The Dutch, confident in their superior strength, held themselves

more independent, if not hostile. The native princes appear to have been grievously perplexed amidst the contending demands of their European visitors. The Dutchmen persuaded the Rajah of *Ternatè* to unite his forces with theirs in an attack on *Tidorè* and the Portuguese factory there; and though the English were too prudent, or too much weakened, to take an active part in the hostilities, yet they did not escape the jealousy of the Dutch. The king of *Ternatè** told Middleton that “the Hollanders did threaten him to forsake his country, and to establish a factory at *Tidorè*, if he did let the English tarry in the country and establish a factory; they saying we were thieves and robbers, and so, if he did trust us, he should find us; saying that Holland was able to set out twenty ships for England's one, and that the king of Holland was stronger by sea than all Christendom besides; with many untruths of their own people and country's commendations, and the disparagement of our people and country, and of all other Christian princes. If this frothy nation (adds the writer) may have the trade of the Indians to themselves, which is the thing they hope for, their pride and insolence will be intolerable.” The Dutchmen, however, made good their boastings with their next fleet, which sailed in 1605, and completed the conquest of the Portuguese settlements in 1607.

To return to our English adventurers. They effected the objects of their voyage, but with moderate success, owing to the great disease and mortality which prevailed in their crews. The two principal ships met again at Bantam; and afterwards, near *Penguin Island*, on the coast South of Africa, they fell in with the *Hector* when suffering extreme distress, the *Susan* being altogether lost. The three surviving ships anchored in the Downs on their return on the 6th of May, 1606. The East India Company were fully satisfied with the Commodore's services, and on the 25th of the same month he received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign. The subsequent adventures of Sir Henry Middleton, we are told, would require a volume for their relation: and in 1615 he is described by Sir Dudley Digges as the “thrice-worthy General who laid the true foundation of our long-desired *Cambaya* trade.”

The present journal, which is either from Middleton's pen, or that of some one in his ship (the *Red Dragon*), has hitherto existed in an almost unique copy

* *Tidorè*, in p. 66, is an evident misprint for *Ternatè*. Compare with a passage in p. 71, where the same threat is repeated.

in the library of Mr. Thomas Grenville; Purchas, in his "Pilgrimes," having abridged it into less than one-twentieth of its real extent. It is now edited by Mr. Bolton Corney, with his characteristic care. In the notes are placed the corresponding passages of the narrative of Thomas Clayborne, who went the same voyage in the ship *Ascension*, and others from the account of the contemporary voyage of the Dutch, written by C. de Renneville. The glossarial, as well as the geographical, notes are valuable. The appendix contains several important illustrative documents, from the records of the East India Company and the State Paper Office.

The Works of Philo Judæus. Translated by C. D. YONGE, B.A. Vol. IV. (London: Bohn. Post 8vo., 490 pp.)—In noticing the first volume*, we reserved our remarks till the last, but are now confined for space, and must restrict ourselves to a few references. Harles (Not. Gr., p. 314) says,—"*Philonis opera conducere maxime ad rectam utriusque divini testamenti intelligentiam, plures viri docti demonstrarunt.*" Dr. Burton, in his "History of the Christian Church," (c. 14,) complains that we might almost suppose he did not receive the words of the sacred writers in their literal sense at all. Dr. Adam Clarke regards his fanciful interpretations as the prevalent Rabbiniism, but thinks that St. Paul was acquainted with his writings. (Sac. Lit. i. 41.) Lightfoot, who has a long article on Philo, in his commentary on the Acts, (Works, i. 860-2,) says, that for language "Athens itself is not more elegant and Athenian," but owns that his allegories "did much soil the theology of succeeding times." Dr. Pye Smith closes a long note (Scripture Testimony, i. 386) with Grossmann's opinion, that Sabellianism and Arianism may both be traced to Philo, through different forms of description. Some hints may be gained from the "History of Doctrines" by Hagenbach. On the whole, we may decide that the value of his writings is not equal to their bulk, but that they have their use; or, in Mr. Horne's words, "reflect much light on the manners, customs, and opinions" of the Jews. There is a general index to this translation, which increases its utility for reference.

Pictures of Nature in the Silurian Region around the Malvern Hills and Vale

of Severn: including Incidental Excursions with the Malvern and Worcestershire Naturalists' Clubs, and Notices of the Natural History, Pictorial Scenery, Botany, Geology, Customs, and Superstitions, of many interesting localities in Worcestershire and Herefordshire. By EDWIN LEES, F.L.S. Post 8vo.—With one class of writers,—topography has consisted almost entirely of the descent of manors and the genealogy of families, enlivened only by occasional descriptions of the relics of ancient architecture, or the splendours of the modern mansion, and accompanied by some account of the parish churches and their sepulchral monuments, with long strings of epitaphs and calendars of incumbents. The naturalist takes his survey in a different spirit. His boundaries are not those of hundreds or parishes but of chalk downs and clay basins. The early possessors that he traces with care are the ancient forests; the present occupiers whom he most follows are the perennial streams; the architecture he studies is that exposed by an escarpment or a quarry, and the art which he admires is that displayed by the fields, the hedges, and the woods. He is generally fond of a spice of archæology and folklore, but it is of a more poetical and fanciful kind than that pursued by the historical antiquary: it soars into speculations, perhaps somewhat visionary, on primeval antiquities, dives into etymologies of an apocryphal complexion, and finds its chief amusement in popular superstitions and usages. The last are matters of considerable attraction to many readers; and so are the personal anecdotes in which these watchful observers are prone to indulge. Their chief characteristic, perhaps, lies in the circumstance that they draw their materials almost entirely from observation or oral information, whilst the ordinary local historian chiefly depends upon written records. If less authoritative or exact, they are certainly more entertaining, and more suited to continuous perusals; and in reading the present work we have been strongly reminded of the late Dr. Johnston's "Natural History of the Eastern Borders," to which we offered our tribute of approval.

The work of Mr. Lees is formed in great measure from the notes he has taken in excursions with the Malvern Naturalists' Club, or with that of Worcestershire; and sometimes we read of a more numerous re-union, when the Woolhope Club of Herefordshire, the Cotteswold Club, as well

* See April, 1854, p. 392.

as the Malvern, "made a grand muster at Eastnor, which will not be forgotten by any of those who formed a portion of the pleasant party." (p. 49.) "Delightful and instructive as solitary musings are, the pleasures of a ramble are much enhanced by companionship; there is a pleasant rivalry even in coquetting with nature, and adventure is hailed at the time, and receives a colouring in the memory, from agreeable society." (p. 273.) Under such happy influences Mr. Lees describes the incidents of his rambles over field and flood, and we must do him the justice to say that he describes them so well as to make his readers partakers in their exhilarating pleasures. Did our space permit, we should extract at length his visit to Cowleigh Park,—“a deep, shadowy, and romantic dingle, well wooded upon its boggy sides, and hemmed in except towards the east, by dark mossy hills, shaggy with wood. Even old Leland [but Mr. Lees need not have said ‘*even* old Leland,’ for that ancient tourist gives frequent intimation of his appreciation of natural beauties,] pronounced it ‘a seat fit for the Muses.’ I shall vindicate its claims as a place fit for the observations of naturalists. As we entered upon this bosky dingle, the vapours were slowly ascending the acclivities of the hills, giving them a dark mysterious solemnity, that contrasted with the tender green of the trees about their base; but the rain had now ceased, and the rising ground appeared clothed with mosses and jungermanniæ sparkling with moisture. Amidst this tufted ground lichenized rocks of syenite arise, with spreading scattered oaks among them; while, far exceeding them in altitude, the Caradoc domes of the Rough Hill, densely wooded, hem in the deep glen to the north in almost savage wildness. . . . Cowleigh Park is a favourite spot with me, for it is one of those little wild oases of beauty amidst the deformities that the trim hand of cultivation spreads around, that the contemplative mind delights to trace. Man too often spoils nature with his improvements; rank weeds and thistles, nettles and wormwood, henbane and nightshade, mark his track everywhere. Yet here and there, amidst the desecrated country, a few spots remain in nature’s wildness, traces of a Master-hand, and mementos of a lost paradise. They are so many scattered gems of poesy, like the faint traces of recollection in a mind diseased or broken up.” Such are the plea-

sant rhapsodies of the naturalists, when they wander fancy-free. At other times, their researches have a more practical value, when their geology checks an improvident speculation, like the vain attempt to find coal at Cradley (p. 130), or where they illustrate the history and manners of the past, as is the case in numberless instances.

In Worcestershire there are many ancient yews, and various interesting notices of those venerable objects occur in the pages of Mr. Lees:—“A resident at Cradley remarked that the yew was a genuine native of the woods there, and several old trees mark the boundaries of property in that parish.” (p. 133.) Mr. Lees rightly remarks that this tree was cultivated, not only for the sake of our English bow-men, but also because, “like the cypress in the East, it was considered an emblem of immortality, from its perennial verdure, and so used in the rites of the Catholic Church.” This is why so many aged yews are still found in our churchyards:—“In fact, at this very time the interior of Cradley church was decorated with yew-branches, in honour of Palm Sunday.”

The miracles and prodigies of former ages are dispelled by such inquirers. We may instance a remarkable phenomenon to which the attention of Mr. Lees was directed in Sept. 1854. In the parish of Mathon a pool was covered with such a bright vermilion film all over its surface, as to render it a very remarkable and resplendent object. Such must have been the “pool of blood” which appeared in Charnwood Forest, in Leicestershire, in the time of Charles I., and was presumed to indicate the threatened judgments of the Almighty upon the sins of the country^b. At Mathon it was at first thought that the village wheelwright, always a great patron of red lead, had been emptying his colours into the pool; but this proving not to be the case, a committee of naturalists assembled to investigate the mystery. “In the meantime, however, a change had occurred, and the water of the pool had resumed its usual aspect; but in a few places I found the margin of the mud, and some dead leaves embedded in it, still covered with a slimy substance that looked very much like clotted blood or effused crimson jelly. On taking specimens home, and examining the seemingly coagulated blood carefully, I found the substance to consist of a multitude of very small globules closely agglomerated together, sur-

^b It was the subject of a contemporary pamphlet:—“The most strange and wonderful apparition of Blood in a Pool at Garraton [*now* Garendon] in Leicestershire; which continued for the space of four days. 1645, 4to.” Reprinted in Nichols’s “Leicestershire,” iii. 800.

rounded with a red mucus that seemed to have exuded from them. Many had the colouring matter or fructification still within them; but numerous pale grey empty cases lay in continuity with them, and finally these last became diffused into a grey clothly scum. So very minute were the globules, that I found that nearly 6,000 of them were contained within a superficial space of an inch square. This little plant, then, must be an alga belonging to the group *Nostochiuræ*, which comprises 'plants more or less globose, gelatinous, or carnose, including granules scattered through them, or arranged in monoliform series.' It is doubtless akin to the celebrated red snow (*Protococcus nivalis*);—'usually found in the form of a thin, stain-like stratum on the surface of rocks, or investing decayed vegetable substances with a purple crust,' (Hooker's 'British Flora'); and I have styled this production, which I believe to have been previously undescribed, as *Hæmotococcus mirabilis*, from its brilliant appearance, but transient endurance."

At p. 135 is a notice of another marvel, upon which our space permits us to make only one brief remark:—"In the garden at Redmarley Farm is a curious *periodical spring*, which has escaped the notice of the topographer, though in the vicinity it has obtained the name of the Roaring Water, from the noise it makes when, at uncertain intervals, it bursts forth from the side of the hill." On Mr. Lees' visit, the cavity from which the water bursts, called Hunger-hole, was dry. At the previous Michaelmas it had burst forth during the night, and then poured forth its stream for a week. We wish to point out the similarity of the name of Hunger-hole to that of another intermittent spring mentioned in Warkworth's Chronicle, situate "vij. mile on this syde the castelle of Dodley, in the place called Hungere-vale." On this subject we may refer to the interesting memoir on the Bourne at Croydon, by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., in our Magazine for July, 1853.

Blair's Chronological Tables, revised and enlarged: comprehending the Chronology and History of the World from the Earliest Times to the Russian Treaty of Peace, April, 1856. By J. WILLOUGHBY ROSSE. (London: H. G. Bohn.)—This forms a "double volume" of Mr. Bohn's Scientific Library. It is confessedly formed upon the foundation of previous compilations of the kind; but the editor states

in his preface that, although, in compliance with the wish of the publisher, the title of "Blair's Chronological Tables" is adopted, all that remains of *Blair* is the general outline. "The work has been entirely reconstructed, and every line tested by an examination with later and better authorities." For the earlier ages, the old chronologers have been corrected by the *Fasti* of Clinton; for the Roman times, by Niebuhr; and for our own history, the Oxford Chronological Tables are appealed to, and "deservedly exempted from our general censure." This "general censure" is supported by exhibiting in the preface a long string of errors committed in other (unnamed) books of this class: as, for example, the Marquess of Londonderry committed suicide in 1822, "yet two of our highest authorities place it in 1824." One chronology gives 1751 for the birth of Sir Walter Scott, and another 1769, though he was really born in 1771; and so on. We confess we do not think the better of the book for this display; and we fear it would not be difficult to make out a much longer catalogue from Mr. Rosse's own pages, notwithstanding the "testing" of which he boasts. The most prevalent fault of the compilation seems to consist in placing a number of events under the year they belong to, without regard to their inter-relative order. We turn to 1554, the first year of Queen Mary, and find it is free from this fault; but it is far otherwise with 1483, the first of Richard III.:—

"1483. Death of Edward IV., April 9, æt. 42; accession of his son, Edward V., æt. 13. Usurpation of Richard III., June 26. Murder of Edward, and his brother the Duke of York, in the Tower; their mother, with her daughter, takes refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster; her brother, Earl Rivers, and other members of the Woodville family, put to death, June 13. Lord Hastings beheaded." These events are neither in chronological sequence, nor in all respects correctly stated. The queen-mother took sanctuary at Westminster on the 1st of May, not with one daughter only, but with the Duke of York and probably all her daughters; and her subsequent parting with her younger son is among the best-known incidents of our history. But the fact of the murder of the two princes in the Tower is one upon which there are grave historic doubts; of the existence of which some intimation at least should be given^c. Then, Earl Rivers was not

^c In "The Annals of England," noticed in our last Magazine, it is more justly, as well as cautiously, stated, that the princes "both disappeared, and nothing is known as to their fate."

put to death on the 13th of June. Lord Hastings was so. The execution at Pontefract of the Earl Rivers, Lord Richard Grey, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Haute, was probably accomplished on the 25th of that month. (See Introduction to Grants, &c. of King Edward the Fifth, p. xix.)

Under the year 1553 an old error is repeated. In reference to the settlement of the crown made shortly before the death of Edward VI., it is stated,—“Sir James Hales refuses to sign the patent; Cecil, Secretary of State, attests the king’s signature.” This is untrue: Cecill signed as a principal, among the rest of the council; and the whole state of the case is fully shewn by Mr. Tytler, in his Edward VI. and Mary, ii. 171—175.

Under 1588 an error that has been more frequently exposed is still retained, in the following entry:—“The Spanish Armada is totally defeated and ruined. To make its disasters more widely known, Lord Burleigh establishes the first newspaper, *The English Mercury*, Aug. 10.” It is really astonishing to see the amount of contradicting these ancient errors require, even when they are most unfounded and absurd; but one would have thought that the memorable fabrication of “the first English newspaper” was now familiar to everybody. In the above and several other passages the great Cecill’s title is wrongly given, until at last, on his death, it is correct—Lord Burghley. Cardinal Pole is repeatedly misnamed *de la Pole*, thus confounding his family with the wholly different race of the Dukes of Suffolk. We cannot assent to the position taken in the preface, that “slight variations in the names of persons or places” are matters of indifference, when there can be “no mistake in identity.” We admit that it may be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to insure complete uniformity of spelling, (as it admittedly is in the name of our greatest dramatic poet); still accuracy should be aimed at. It is as inaccurate to write Lord *Burleigh*, as it would be to write William *Pit*, George *Townsend*, or Sir Robert *Peele*. Just such an error occurs in p. 737, of Capel *Loft* for *Lofft*.

In 1585 it is said that the *Duke*, instead of the Earl, of Northumberland committed suicide in the Tower.

In 1603, “Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary of State, created Earl of Salisbury;” but in that year he was only created a Baron, in 1604 Viscount Cranbourn, and Earl of Salisbury in 1605.

In 1675, Sir *Edmundbury* Godfrey should be Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey.

In more modern times, the statements

under 1728, “Ephraim Chambers publishes his Cyclopædia,” and under 1730, “Commencement of the publication of Zedler’s Lexicon, the first complete Encyclopædia,” require at least some explanation, as all completeness in such works must be comparative.

We will make one further remark, and then have done. The obituary of recent years is very copiously given, but too frequently by a mere name, without specifying for what reason the person is memorable. Thus, in the last year we find the names, among others, of “Gen. Huskisson, Joseph Hume, Lieut.-col. Graham, Samuel Rogers, J. S. Buckingham, Phil. Pusey, Dr. Gilly, Francis Majendie, the Rev. Robert Montgomery,” &c., without stating that Rogers and Montgomery were poets, Majendie a chemist and a Frenchman, Joseph Hume the economical statesman, and so forth; whilst to others not even a Christian name is attached, to help to identify them. There is also a number of peers named as deceased in 1855, many of whom were distinguished only by their rank; and so, in the present year, the Marquess Townshend and the Earl of Caithness, to whom that remark completely applies.

On looking back, we find the like incompleteness in former years, and observe many entries requiring the reader to supply the better part of the information himself;—we mean in such entries as this of 1807:—“Execution of Holloway and Haggerty,” illustrious individuals who are presumed to be as well known as Guy Fawkes or Ravallac, if not as Raleigh and William Lord Russell.

On the whole, we cannot entirely deem this book to be one immeasurably in advance of its predecessors, notwithstanding the comparisons attempted in the preface. But any book dealing with so many thousand facts must be regarded as one of enormous labour; and we willingly grant, both to the editor and publisher, that they have endeavoured to do their best. Mr. Bohn admits that he considers it incomplete without an index; and it is therefore his intention to form “a companion volume of equal dimensions, to be entitled, ‘A Complete Index of Dates,’ in which all that is contained in the Tables, with much that has necessarily been omitted, will be included in an alphabetical form.” Such an index will certainly be of incalculable value, as it will furnish a key to so many other historical volumes as well as his own.

A Descriptive and Historical Account of Folkestone and its Neighbourhood. By

S. J. MACKIE, ESQ., F.G.S., F.S.A. 12mo. — Folkestone owes this book to its new-born prosperity, and that prosperity, as is well-known, to steam navigation. It is not yet fifteen years ago since Mr. Charles Knight, in his "Journey-book of Kent," reported of the place,—"The trade of the town is dull; fishing and smuggling are both on the decline. The harbour, owing to the accumulation of shingle, is not capable of affording anchorage to many vessels." It was not then noticed that this harbour was a modern work, commenced in 1807, and designed by the celebrated Telford. But it was just after the compilation of Mr. Knight's book that Folkestone harbour was purchased by the South-Eastern Railway Company; and since that time a little engineering, judiciously applied, has converted a desolate mud-bank into a busy port. Now, as old Leland wrote of Hythe, "The haven is a praty rode, and lieth meatly strayt for passage out of Bologne." The present historian tells a very different tale to the last:—"Possessing the greater portion of the French fancy-trade with Britain, the favourite port of travellers, and the resort of invalids recommended by the first physicians to inhale its health-giving breezes; situated on a fine dry sandy soil, with an abundant supply of the purest water; with excellent bathing, fine views and walks, and numerous handsome houses; and with an increasing commerce and reputation, Folkstone must become one of the principal, if not the most important town in Kent." On what is left of the old town, Mr. Mackie is somewhat jocose and satirical: he describes it as full of ups and downs, narrow and irregular in the extreme; by no means admirable for architectural beauties, but chiefly interesting on account of the curious way in which it was adapted to the purposes of smuggling, to which art, from the propinquity of the French coast, the inhabitants were especially given:—"High steps are found leading down through back parlours, narrow lanes and alleys traversing ordinary dwellings, crooked and labyrinthine passages, trap-doors and wells,—in fact, *dodges* of all sorts." Mr. Mackie pursues his work in a sketchy and agreeable way, with no great depth of antiquarian lore, and perhaps with too great a fear, for a "F.S.A.," lest that accomplishment should be unjustly imputed to him. He deserves credit for the performances of his pencil as well as his pen; and the woodcuts with which his pages are abundantly illustrated, are of a superior character for a book of this class.

The frontispiece is a well-executed portrait of Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born at Folkestone, in 1578. The elder Philipot, Somerset Herald, and the supposed author of "*Villare Cantianum*," (which was published by his son,) was also born in this town. Mr. Mackie states that in 1637 Philipot published an edition of his first patron Camden's book, but what book is not specified. It was not Camden's great work, the "*Britannia*," but the "*Remaines*." Among the priors of Folkestone, (p. 136,) "*Jacob de Suessinione*" will have been of Soissons; and "*Sampson Senionen, or Sennys*," of Sens, near which city was the Norman abbey of Lolley, or Lonlay, to which Folkestone priory was appurtenant. "*Thomas Barrett Bassett*" means, no doubt, Barrett or Bassett. Respecting the name of Folkestone itself, though some of the ancient writers—who were always bad etymologists—introduce the word *lapis*, there can be no doubt that, as with Brighthelmston, the final syllable is not *stone*, but the Saxon *tun*. As Brighthelmston was the tun of Bright-helm, this was the tun of Fulke; unless the name Pleghelmstun, which occurs in a charter to the neighbouring church of Lyminge in the year 697, belongs to this place,—in which case we have an abbreviation resembling that which, in more recent times, has converted Brighthelmstun into Brighton.

An Analysis and Summary of Thucydides. (Bohn's Philological Library. Post 8vo., xvi., 413 pp.)—This work is compiled by the same author (Mr. J. T. Wheeler), and on the same plan, as the "*Analysis of Herodotus*," which has been already noticed in our pages^d. It contains a summary of the history, and a condensed paraphrase of the speeches, with a chronological table of the principal events, and an outline of the geography of Greece. The Greek weights, money, and measurements are also reduced to corresponding English terms, in round numbers, as most suitable for the present work. An index is added, which will save the trouble of turning to other volumes for reference. This book will thus assist the reader in recalling and methodising his former studies, on Jaquin's principle, that "*Les abrégés ne sont ordinairement utiles qu'à ceux qui savent déjà les choses*." Indeed a more useful compendium for that purpose could not have been made, and it is quite an exception to the aforementioned writer's rule,—"*Un abrégé*

^d See May, 1853, p. 523, where *classical* is a misprint for *philological*.

est assez ordinairement un mauvais livre." (Les Préjugés, 1759, p. 3, art. ABREGÉ.) We are glad to see the "Classical Library" thus reinforced by subsidiary works, (though the reason for calling this department "Philological" is not very clear,) and we trust that the series will be judiciously formed.

Ancient Crosses and other Antiquities in the West of Cornwall. Drawn and engraved by J. T. BLIGHT. (Penzance: F. T. Vibert. 4to., viii., 68 pp.)—The author states as his reason for collecting the materials and publishing this handsome little volume, that "the destruction of many monuments of remote antiquity which formerly existed in the West of Cornwall, and the mutilation which several others have sustained by mischievous and ignorant persons, have induced him to attempt the present work, in order to preserve the forms of those remains so valuable to the antiquary and in the historian." Mr. Blight has done this in an exceedingly creditable manner. First, as a vignette, we have the market-cross of Penzance as it stood in 1825; then comes a number of other crosses, from churchyards, road-sides, and private gardens; also a list of crosses which still exist, but which are not engraved. We have next some sketches of holy wells, seals, cromlechs, and holed and inscribed stones. Accompanying each are some descriptive remarks, noticeable alike for their modesty and good sense.

Hardwicke's Annual Biography for 1856; containing original and selected Memoirs of Celebrated Characters who have died during the year 1855. By EDWARD WALFORD. (London: Hardwicke. 12mo., 400 pp.)—This useful little volume presents us with short memoirs of nearly all the departed celebrities of last year, compiled from various sources, our own pages yielding a fair share of the materials. The compiler evidently felt himself cramped for space, or he would have enlarged some of the memoirs. We may instance Admiral Boxer: it should have been stated that he rose from before the mast. More space should have been allotted to Dr. Warneford, whose biography occupies less than that of the anonymous bishop of Nismes. The printer also should have been careful not to make Dr. Johnston (p. 246) an M.P., nor (p. 279) transform Mr. Shoberl into Mr. Shobert. Mr. Walford does not designate Mr. Colburn correctly when he terms him "the chief publisher of novels and light literature." Miss Strickland's "Queens

of England," "The Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys," Burke's "Landed Gentry," &c., a large number of biographies, memoirs, collections of historical correspondence, travels, &c., &c., were all published by Mr. Colburn, and however interesting, they are not novels, and do not come under the denomination of light literature. These are trifling faults; nevertheless, as we do not take up the work to read continuously, but for each separate life, its value depends upon the accuracy of every little fact narrated.

Public Granaries and the Cycle of the Seasons, in connection with Trade and Agriculture, and the Policy of the English and French Governments, &c., &c. A Letter to Lord John Russell.—The Civil Freedom of Trade; or, the Rights and Duties of Governments in their relation to the natural Freedom of Private Enterprise. By CHARLES FOSTER COTTERILL. (London: Effingham Wilson. 70 and 159 pp.)—In the former, Mr. Cotterill recommends the Government to do what would be most mischievous, viz. erect public granaries, and store them with grain in plentiful seasons. In the latter work we are presented with some very interesting facts relative to the *vis inertiae* by which all real improvements have been met.

The Trachiniae of Sophocles, with Short English Notes for the Use of Schools. Short Notes to the Seven Plays of Sophocles. 16mo.—Messrs. Parker are publishing a useful series of short English notes to their valuable series of *Oxford Pocket Classics*. Unlike many annotated Classics, these are real helps to the scholar, not by lifting him over bodily, but by shewing the stepping-stones they enable the willing learner to get over his difficulties by the assistance they offer.

Ups and Downs of a Public School, by a Wykehamist. (W. and F. G. Cash. 12mo. 81 pp.)—This lively brochure is dedicated *omnibus Wykehamicis*, who will doubtless recognise many an old scene, character, and story.

The Great Arctic Mystery. By ΦΙΛΟΙ Συμβουλευόμενοι. (Chapman and Hall. 8vo., 16 pp.)—While the author agrees in the generally received opinion that Franklin and his companions have fallen a sacrifice to their ardour in trying to discover the North-West Passage, he urges that there may still be a possibility

of their existence, on the ground that wherever the aborigines live there Englishmen also may live. On this ground, he objects to the payment of £10,000 by the Government to Dr. Rae for discovering Franklin's fate;—a fact which the author says is not yet fully ascertained.

The Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords in Appeals from Scotland. A Letter to the Lord-Chancellor. By ALEX. McNEILL, Esq. (London: Butterworth. 8vo., 28 pp.)—The writer exhibits a thorough acquaintance with his subject.

A Lecture on the Philosophy of Kant, delivered at Magdalen College. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B.D. (Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker. 8vo., 45 pp.)—We record the publication of this pamphlet with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret,—of pleasure, because it exhibits thoughtfulness and sound reasoning; of regret, because it reveals the low state of philosophical knowledge at Oxford. This lecture is only one of a series, to which it forms the supplement. And Mr. Mansel states as his reason for publishing it, that he does so hoping that its brevity may attract readers who would be deterred by a more elaborate exposition.

The present Crisis in Administrative Reform. By JOHN P. GASSIOT, F.R.S. (London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 8vo., 24 pp.)—Strongly recommending competitive examination before nominating any person to office in the civil service.

Answers to Mr. Macaulay's Criticism in the "Edinburgh Review" on Mr. Croker's Edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," selected from "Blackwood's Magazine." Second Edition. (London: John Murray. 8vo., 16 pp.)—Fortunately Johnson himself is not attacked, or we would have buckled on our armour in his defence, and demolished his adversaries. As it is, it only adds another chapter to the "Quarrels of Authors," and we are not sure that we do not rather relish it. Both the combatants are so well skilled in the use of their weapons, and each knows so well how to puncture his adversary's harness and draw blood without inflicting a deadly wound, that, like the spectators at an ancient tournament, we are not unwilling to look on and profit by the entertainment.

Adversity: a Poem. By the Rev. JOHN C. BOYCE. (London: Simpkin and Co. 8vo., 24 pp.)—Mr. Boyce has fortunately saved us the trouble of criticising his performance, for he mentions that the MS. was perused and favourably noticed by Mr. Rogers, Justice Talfourd, and the Oxford Reg. Prof. of Poetry. To differ from any one of these eminent judges would be impertinent, and any praise from us would be superfluous.

The New Testament Quotations. By HENRY GOUGH. (London: Walton and Maberly. 8vo., viii., 338 pp.)—This work is obviously a production of great labour. It comprises a collection of quotations in the New Testament from the Old, as well as those alleged to be taken from Apocryphal, Talmudic, and Classical writings. The subject has not been neglected, for Robert Stevens prefixed a list to his Greek Testament (1550), but no such copious collection had hitherto appeared. Its value, as the author justly observes, must be proportionate to the facility it affords for the study of scriptural parallels. The text of the LXX. is contrasted with the Hebrew, and such notes are given as appear to be requisite. Although the author has added other kinds of alleged quotation, he does not insist on the fact, though the coincidences of expression are sometimes remarkable; and we are the more particular in mentioning this, to obviate any partial objection to the nature of the work. A supplement of annotations is subjoined, containing some important remarks, and some in which we do not at once concur. An Index of Texts is given, which makes the work the more available for consulting. On the whole, we regard this volume as an addition to our apparatus for theological study, the value of which will not be learned in a day, but by long experience. The modesty with which the author speaks of his labours in the preface is an additional recommendation.

The Duties of the Parish Priest.—The Acquirements and principal Obligations and Duties of the Parish Priest. Being a Course of Lectures delivered at the University of Cambridge, to the Students in Divinity. By the Rev. J. J. BLUNT, B.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity. (London: John Murray. 8vo., 381 pp.)

This is a posthumous work, the learned and pious author having been called to his rest in June, 1855*. It consists of nine

* A memoir of Prof. Blunt will be found in our Magazine for August 1855, p. 206.

lectures, three of which are devoted to the *reading* recommended to clergymen, of which the systematic and consecutive reading of the holy Scripture forms a considerable part. The instances of Warburton, Waterland, Bochart, J. Taylor, Sanderson, Davison, Jebb, and Heber, are given, as of readers for a special object, but who by this means gained an intimate general knowledge of the whole. The Fathers, and Church History, are also recommended. If these recommendations were acted upon more generally, we should have not only a more learned clergy, but a better race of parish priests. The Composition of Sermons; the School; Pastoral Visitation, Parochial Ministrations; Rubrics and Canons, and on Rituals, each forms the subject of a lecture. The last-named will, no doubt, be read with interest by those Dissenters who are engaged in the formation of a liturgy. We strongly recommend the work to all clergymen, and to all who are about entering upon that sacred office.

Sabbath Morning Readings on the Old Testament: Book of Deuteronomy. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. (London: Shaw. 12mo., 424 pp.)—Dr. Cumming is certainly not amenable to the charge of idleness, for scarcely a month passes without some new publication bearing his name being presented to the public. Deep thought and sound judgment can hardly be expected from so prolific a pen, yet there are many striking expressions in all he publishes. It may be that we do not agree with him, yet what he says is retained by the reader; e.g., p. 65, where he says—"I question whether the practice of representing the Holy Spirit by a dove be not positively wicked, . . . there ought to be in churches no pictures of saints, or of angels, or of the Saviour, or of the Holy Ghost. . . . An image gives no idea of God, an image gives no idea of the blessed Saviour." There can be no mistake about Dr. Cumming's meaning, whether right or

wrong, and we are therefore not surprised at the popularity of his works.

Old Truths and Modern Progress. By ROBERT SLACK, M.D. (London: Hamilton and Co. 8vo., 442 pp.)—To describe this work properly would take up more space than we can afford; to attempt to give our readers an idea of its contents in a few lines would be only to mislead them, and also be unfair to the author; we must therefore content ourselves by mentioning its title, and recommending it to the notice of all who wish to trace the modern progress of "Old Truths," and, to some extent, of "Old Errors" also.

Parochial Papers, Pt. I. By the Rev. EDWARD MONRO. (Rivingtons.) *A Manual of Prayers for the use of Schools.* (J. H. and J. Parker.)—Two useful works for parochial use. The former contains readings and reflections for Holy Week; the latter, prayers for every day in the week, and for use on various occasions.

Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. GREVILLE PHILLIMORE. (London: Rivingtons. 12mo., 307 pp.)—A volume of plain, practical sermons, preached to various country congregations between the years 1847 and 1852.

A Plain Commentary on the Book of Psalms. Prayer-book Version. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—The first portion of this work, which is intended to supply a gap in our popular devotional literature, has just been issued. It is eminently practical, and evangelical in its tone; but would be more useful if it explained difficult passages. We naturally contrast the work with the "Plain Commentary on the Gospels," from the same publishers, over which, in a devotional point of view, this has a decided superiority.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 5. Admiral Smyth, V.-P.

William Coulson, M. D., Mr. Samuel Suckley Bonson, Mr. Henry Cunliffe, and Mr. David Noble Chambers, were elected fellows.

Colonel Harding, local secretary for Devonshire, communicated a sketch of

some sculptures on the tympanum of the door of Stokesbury Hampden Church, Somerset, representing a figure of a centaur drawing a bow at a lion; the figures are described as SAGGITARIUS and LEO, in uncial character; between them are three birds perched on a tree.

Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, local secretary for

Cheshire, communicated some further remarks on the old cemetery discovered at Chester, and presumed to be that of the monastery of the Blackfriars.

Mr. Bird presented a photograph of the obelisk at Luxor.

Mr. Tempest, F.S.A., exhibited a trinket of gold, enamelled, in the form of an open helmet, found by a labourer while excavating for the foundations of the central tower of the new church at Doncaster.

The Rev. Lambert Larking, local secretary for Kent, exhibited the matrix of a seal, or, as some suppose, a trial-piece from the die of a matrix, found in the north of England. It bears on one side the bust of an ecclesiastic holding a crozier, and on the other an eagle displayed. It is probably of German origin.

Mr. W. M. Wylie, F.S.A., communicated "Observations on Researches in Suabian Tumuli," founded on the explorations of Capt. Von Dürich, an officer of engineers. Some of these tumuli were formed like that explored at Ellenborough, in Cumberland, in the last century, and the barrow called "Canute's Barrow," at Wallop, in Hampshire, opened in 1854 by Mr. Akerman. Drawings of objects discovered in the Suabian Tumuli were exhibited. Mr. J. M. Kemble, who was present, questioned the Celtic origin of these tumuli, but Capt. Von Dürich and Mr. Wylie were of a different opinion.

June 12. Mr. Edward Hawkins, V.-P.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., exhibited four pilgrims' signs, found in London during the present year, two of them representing a crowned head, supposed to represent Saint Edmund the King.

Mr. Evelyn Shirley, M.P., local secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited an embroidered purse, the framework of steel, inlaid with gold, probably the work of the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Shirley remarked that the old family of Tasburgh bore three purses sable.

A communication was read from the Earl of Clarendon, accompanying a report from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, on excavations made on the site of the Hippodrome at Stamboul, in the present year. These operations had not led to the discovery of any ancient remains previously unknown to the traveller and the antiquary. Shafts had been sunk in several places, and the three well-known columns standing in the area of the Hippodrome had been laid bare to their bases. A plan of the excavations and elevation of the columns accompanied this report.

The thanks of the society were voted to

Lord Clarendon and to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, for this communication.

A translation was read, furnished by Mr. Wylie, of a communication of further researches by the Abbé Cochet in the ruined cemetery of Bouteilles, near Dieppe. Other leaden crosses were discovered by the Abbé, some of them bearing the usual formula of absolution, and others, leonine verses, with the name of the deceased.

Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., read "Remarks on some early Churches in France and Switzerland, partly of the time of Charlemagne." The church of Germigny-sur-Loire is a very curious example of the time of Charlemagne, having an inscription recording the date of 806. It is in the Byzantine style, with a mosaic on the vault of the eastern apse, and a singular central lantern. The Abbey Church of Tournus, on the Saône, is one of the most remarkable in France, having the vaults placed transversely across the nave, instead of longitudinally, as usual; and at the west end a galilee, or large porch, with a chapel over it dedicated to St. Michael, also two staircases for the worshippers to ascend and descend on festivals, when the relics were exhibited. Mr. Parker considered this church to be of the eleventh century. The other churches described are in Switzerland. The tower of S. Maurice, on the Rhone, above the Lake of Geneva, is built of the fragments of a Roman temple, but the date of the actual construction of the present edifice is 1010; and this serves as a key to the date of the Cathedral of Sion, and several other churches in Switzerland. The church of Romain-Motier is partly also built of Roman materials, and a small portion in the centre, consisting of the lower part of the tower, one bay of the choir, and one transept, probably belongs to the time of Charlemagne; the rest of the church is of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The church of Grandson, on the lake of Neufchatel, is also built of Roman materials, but the construction is of the eleventh or twelfth century. It is, however, a very curious example. This communication was accompanied by the exhibition of a number of very beautiful drawings executed by M. Bouet.

June 19. Mr. Joseph Hunter, V.-P.

Dr. Pantaleoni, of Rome, and Monsieur Charles Remusat, were elected foreign members, and Dr. Wm. Charles Hood, of Bethlehem Hospital, and Mr. Richard Cull, honorary secretary of the Ethnological Society, were elected fellows.

Mr. Ouvry, the treasurer, presented an engraving called "A Deer-hunter of the Last Age in Cap and Jack," exhibiting at

the same time what is supposed to be the original picture from which the engraving was made. Mr. Ouvry stated, he had been informed that an account of this picture would be found in Chafin's "History of Cranbourne Chase," but he had not been able to obtain a reference to that work. The painting is stated to be by Byng, a name not found among our list of artists.

Mr. Joseph Mayer exhibited a large collection of early clocks and watches.

Mr. Pettigrew, F.S.A., then read a communication on an unrecorded contract entered into between Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castille and Leon, and Ferdinand, King of Sicily, for the marriage of Isabella, eldest daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, with Ferdinand, Prince of Capua, May 21, 1476.

The original document, bearing the signatures of Ferdinand and Isabella, &c., was exhibited. It is singular that its existence appears to have been unknown to the historians of this reign.

The society then adjourned, over the recess, to Thursday, November 20.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 6. The Hon. R. C. Neville, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. W. Wynne, M.P., gave an account of a singular wooden font of great antiquity, and bearing an inscription which has not been satisfactorily explained, found in a turbarry in Merionethshire. He produced a drawing of this curious object: the font is of knotty oak, rudely fashioned with the axe, and formed with two cavities,—one of large dimensions, capable of containing about six quarts; the other is at one side, of small diameter, and surrounded by a wreath of foliage coarsely carved on the margin; near this also is to be decyphered the word *ATHRYWYN*, which has been interpreted *discordantes sejungere*, which may signify the cessation of the conflict between Christianity and Paganism, or the separation of the lusts of the flesh from the purity of the spirit by virtue of the holy Sacrament. The word may also signify *happiness, pacification*, or, as a verb, *to reconcile*. This primitive relique is now preserved in the hall at Pengwern, the seat of Lord Mostyn. Mr. Wynne observed, that a wooden font exists in the church of Efenechtyd, near Ruthin. At Chobham, Surrey, there is a font of wooden panels, lined with lead. A wooden vessel resembling a font, and of great antiquity, is in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh.

Mr. J. M. Kemble, in continuation of
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his important elucidation of the mortuary customs of Scandinavia, offered some observations upon the various fruits and plants found in connexion with the interments of northern nations, chiefly in pagan times; also upon their stone-worship. He mentioned that the hazel-twigs were employed in antiquity, and may be recognised even in our own times, as the divining-rod actually used in Cornwall and other parts for discovering water, or veins of metal. Hazel-nuts had been found in the hands of buried skeletons, and in two instances which had come under Mr. Kemble's own observation, walnuts had been found thus deposited. A large ring of stones enclosed a place of combat or of judgment, and connected with it was a great stone—the stone of Thor, god of thunder, upon which criminals, and the vanquished combatant, were slain or sacrificed, by having the spine broken. Large stones were regarded in the north as abodes of the gods, and Mr. Kemble quoted many legends in illustration of the superstition. Large circles of stones were considered to be persons: for instance, a nuptial procession turned into stone during a violent thunderstorm. He concluded his eloquent discourse by earnestly advocating the careful collection of the various materials tending to throw light upon the customs of the earlier periods, still involved in so much obscurity; and by such means to establish our knowledge and opinions upon a secure basis.

Mr. Neville gave a short account of the discovery of several glass unguentaries, a bronze armlet, a pin of bone, and a coin of Cunobelin, in a square leaden cist, at Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, in 1816. He brought these Roman reliques for examination. The discovery occurred in lowering a natural tumulus known as Metal Hill. He compared that name with that of a place of sepulture on the Fleam Dyke, excavated in 1852 under his directions. It is called Muttilow Hill. Myrtle Hill, now so called, at Wenden, Essex, is properly Muttilow. The name Metal may possibly have arisen from some popular tradition of concealed treasure. Certain low hillocks within the entrenchments at Stanwick, Yorkshire, are known as the Gold Hills.

Mr. F. A. Carrington read a detailed memoir on the Brank, or Scold's Bridle, which he stated to have been in use in England from the time of the Commonwealth to the reign of William III.; but it does not appear that it was ever sanctioned by legal authority,—the ancient punishment by law for scolds having been the cucking-stool. Amongst the

earliest published notices of the brank may be cited Gardiner's "England's Grievance," printed in 1655. In this volume a representation is given of the punishment of a woman at Newcastle-on-Tyne, who was led through the streets with a scold's bridle on her head. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, describes the branks used at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and at Walsall, in the reign of James II. Mr. Carrington noticed various instances of this punishment being used at Worcester, Macclesfield, and other places. Specimens of the branks exist at Shrewsbury, Lichfield, Walton-upon-Thames, in the Ashmolean Museum, and at several other places.

Mr. R. Caton gave a description of a sun-dial of very remarkable construction, existing on the garden-terrace at the curious old timbered mansion of Park Hall, near Oswestry, where the Institute had been most hospitably welcomed by Mr. Kinchant, at the Shrewsbury meeting. The house is one of the best existing examples of the Salopian "black and white" work. Mr. Caton sent also for examination a singular key of bright gold-coloured metal, lately found in the parish of Sellattyn, near Watts' Dyke, and in a field known as Norman's Field, where, according to tradition, a battle was fought between King Norman and the Welsh. The space between Offa's Dyke and Watts' Dyke was considered neutral ground, and the name may be a corruption of Norman's Field.

Mr. Randal, of Shrewsbury, presented a cast from the hexagonal piece of Purbeck marble lately found in Castle-street, in that town, as noticed in this magazine, June, p. 606. It bears an inscription in remarkably bold character of the thirteenth century, promising a hundred days of pardon to those who should pray for a lady named Alice Lestrangle. The fragment in form resembles a mullion, and probably formed part of the canopy of a tomb, or of a chantry chapel. Mr. Albert Way communicated a note of the discovery of several gold armlets, with an equal number of singular penannular ornaments of gold, at Gaerwein, Anglesea. Ornaments of the same type have been found, but very rarely, in Ireland, and the mode of using them is unknown. The Irish, it is well known, had frequent intercourse with Anglesea in early times. These reliques had been brought to Newcastle by an itinerant dealer in the watchmaking trade; they were purchased by Dr. Collingwood Bruce, in whose possession they now are.

Amongst antiquities exhibited were two curious silver fragments of chased work,

probably Anglo-Saxon, found in Norfolk, and sent by Mr. Carthew. They are probably portions of girdles, and in one is set as an ornament a Roman coin of the Lucetia family. Mr. Brackstone sent some bronze statuettes, found in tombs in Egypt; a necklace of beads of vitrified paste of various colours, found in a barrow at Northwold, Norfolk: they are of Anglo-Saxon date. Also a very fine bronze spear, from Ireland, of unusual length; and two basket-hilted swords, good examples of the powerful weapons used in the civil wars; one of them from Stanton Harcourt, the other found near Worcester, and formerly in the collection of the late Dr. Turley of that city. Mr. Evelyn Shirley, M.P., brought the bronze mountings of two ancient pails, found in co. Monaghan, and some documents connected with the Gorges family. The Rev. W. Sneyd exhibited a silver-mounted cup, supposed to be of the horn of the rhinoceros, which was regarded as of virtue against poison. It belonged to Helena, daughter of the second Viscount Mountgarret, and wife of Walter, eleventh Earl of Ormonde, who succeeded in 1614. Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith brought an urn of the fine black ware manufactured in Roman times at Upchurch, Kent. Mr. J. Rogers brought a rubbing from a sepulchral brass, scarcely known to collectors, at St. Ives, Cornwall; date, 1467. Miss Kymer sent, through Mr. Scharf, an interesting portfolio of drawings of painted glass, sculptures, the font, and other details of Fairford Church, Gloucestershire. Mr. W. Burges brought a betrothal ring, parcel-gilt, with the device of a heart crowned—date, fourteenth century; also representations of the ancient leaden crest of the roof of Exeter Cathedral, and of the modern imitation. Mr. Octavius Morgan brought a one-handled porringer of silver, or probably the barber's eight-ounce bleeding-bason; the assay-letter shews its date to be 1684. Also a gothic reliquary of gilt copper, with a knop ornamented with enamel, and around the stem the talismanic inscription, "Jesus autem per medium transibat," which occurs on the gold coinage of Henry VI., and some other sovereigns. Mr. Morgan produced also a collection of ecclesiastical and other foreign rings: amongst these is one enclosing a diminutive squirt, which was contrived to throw a jet of water into the eye of any one examining it. Mr. Yates brought a carved box of box-wood, covered with sacred devices, emblems of the Passion, &c., probably intended as a depository for the wafers used in the services of the Church. Mr. H. W. King sent intimation to the Society of the

recent discovery of mural paintings of considerable interest in the church of Hadleigh, Essex. They are of various periods, and represent St. George and other subjects of curious character. The conclusion of the meetings of the session was then announced: the annual meeting at Edinburgh commences on Tuesday, July 22;—the National Gallery in that city has been granted by the Treasury for the temporary museum, for which extensive preparations are in progress; and a large assemblage of Scottish antiquities and historical reliques will give an unusual local interest to the collections.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 28th.—S. R. Solly, F.R.S., in the chair.—Thomas Wills, Esq., F. B. Tusaud, Esq., and F. Howard Taylor, Esq., were elected associates. Mr. Wills exhibited a variety of Roman antiquities from his museum, which had been found at Dorchester, and read a short paper descriptive of them. They were chiefly discovered near Maiden Castle, about a mile to the south-west of Dorchester. They consisted of a bronze oscillum, representing a full-faced male bust, wearing a pointed pileus, or cap surmounted by a loop; a vine-leaf in bronze, being probably part of a votive offering to Bacchus; a dragon, which was thought to be of late Saxon or early Norman workmanship; a bow of a Roman fibula; various coins, &c., &c. Mr. Wills also exhibited a mask of Diana, of very fine manufacture, found in a sewer on Holborn-hill, on the 16th of May last. Capt. Tupper exhibited a carved ivory presidential hammer of the time of Charles II. It had the arms of the Merchant Taylors engraved on it, and had been the gift of Thomas Roberts in 1679. He also exhibited an iron key of the fifteenth century, of English manufacture, dug up at the Temple of Victory at Athens.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper "On Offertory Dishes," and exhibited some fine specimens in illustration of his communication. The German and Scandinavian archæologists call them *taufbecken*, or baptismal dishes. They were chiefly of latten, well gilt, and with legends and devices. The legends are mostly in German, rarely in Latin, and are either invocations to the Virgin and Saints, or sentences from Scripture. The devices are principally representations of Adam and Eve, the spies with the grapes of Eschol, the Crucifixion, St. Christopher, St. George, &c., and a few other sacred and legendary subjects. Mr. Wills ex-

hibited a specimen found in Dorsetshire in 1852. Mr. Cuming produced a specimen of the sixteenth century with a rare device, being that of a doe, *currant*, surrounded by branches with bay-leaves and fruit, intended, as he suspected, for a punning rebus of the name of Dorcas, "full of good works and almsdeeds." Such a conceit appears in unison with the practice of the artists of the time, who introduced burlesque designs in church decorations. A beautiful offertory dish, from one of the city churches, was brought as a specimen of the time of Charles I. It was of brass, and stoutly plated with silver. In the centre is a medallion, two-and-a-quarter inches in diameter, set in a raised godroon circle, bearing the royal arms within the garter, supported by the lion and unicorn, and surmounted by the crest and C. R. The devices are of polished brass, with the field and tinctures filled with coloured enamels, presenting a very chaste and beautiful appearance.

Mr. Eaton exhibited a piece of oak timber which had been submerged upwards of 650 years. It was from the old bridge of Totnes, and had suffered but slight decay on the exterior part.

Mr. Pettigrew read a paper "On the Antiquities of Cuma," and exhibited a beautiful glass vase, a tooth-comb, and other antiquities, obtained from thence by Mr. Wansey. The object of the paper was to treat of the waxen heads found in a tomb at Cuma, by H.R.H. the Prince of Syracuse, of which he exhibited a drawing. Mr. Pettigrew traced the history of moulding in wax among the Romans, and considered the discovery as belonging to Christian martyrs of the third or fourth century. The paper is to be printed, with illustrations. Mr. Wansey, who had attended the Prince in some of his excavations, gave a lively account of the proceedings.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE monthly meeting was held on the 4th of June instant, in the Castle.

John Fenwick, Esq., the treasurer, was called to the chair.

Various presents to the society lay on the table, including "Obituary Notice of the late John Adamson, Esq., the Senior Secretary of the Society, reprinted from the *Gentleman's Magazine*."

A few coins were exhibited. Two of them were English hammered gold. The chairman, in acquiring them, had been

delighted with the enthusiasm of Mr. Young, the goldsmith, of whom he had purchased. The goldsmith and another gentleman had fixed the price for their sale to the latter, when, to the vendor's disgust, instructions were given to drill holes through them, in order that they might be suspended to a watch. "Sir," was the reply, "I'll drill no holes through them, nor shall you have them now at any price." It was suggested that the "drilling" should have been applied to the vandal's skull.

An impression of Bishop Trevor's palatine seal was presented through Dr. Bruce; and Mr. Henry Murton, of Gateshead, gave a brass object of bason-shape, which had been discovered at Matfen. It is furnished with an edge perforated with four holes, for the purpose of receiving nails; and it was suggested that, if ancient, (and this was considered dubious,) it might have been the umbo of a wooden shield.

Dr. Bruce detailed the arrangements for the country meeting at Finchale and Durham, on July 9. These will be communicated to the members, and the meeting will be confined to them, and to members of kindred societies, and ladies introduced by them. Mr. Richard Cail places the accommodation of his rolling stock on the Auckland Branch at the society's service; and Mr. Robert White is to expound the Battle of Neville's Cross.

Mr. Longstaffe drew attention to the apparent identity of the old stone building of the fourteenth century, lately discovered behind the shop at the Head of the Side, (which before its destruction was occupied by Mr. Dickenson, tobacconist,) with a stone house mentioned by Gray in the MS. corrections of his *Chorographia* of 1649.

Dr. Bruce exhibited a drawing of an altar, bearing the difficult legend which follows:—

N A V G
D I O V A N A
V N T I A V R E L
A R M I G E R
D E C P R I N C

The front of the altar was adorned with an arcade of a *pointed arch* between two round ones, the spaces between being filled up with the ordinary triangular indentations of mediæval tracery, and altogether presenting an appearance which might lead to grave doubts of the authenticity of the sculpture. Mr. Bell, of the Nook, the transmitter of the drawing, describes the altar as having been found lately by a ploughman in the High Holm in Cambeck Hill estate, 60 yards south of the Roman Wall, 140 yards west of the

river Cambeck, and about 300 yards north of Petriana station. Mr. Bell reads the inscription as — "Numini Augusti Deo Vanaunti, Aurelius Armiger Decurio Principalis (*sive* Decurionum Princeps);" and suggests as to "Vanaunti," that we have here a local deity who might be tutelary to Petriana or Banna. Mr. Roach Smith throws out a similar suggestion, and considers that Armiger is a proper name. The chief decurio, Mr. Bell thinks, may be the chief captain of Scripture, and alluded to by Vegetius. That writer says:—"The Roman troop consisted of thirty men, of which every ten had an officer called *decurio*—which, there having been three of them, made up the troop thirty-three. The captain himself, who had the command of the whole troop, went afterwards by the same name."

W. R. Bell, Esq., of Norton Grammar School, near Stockton, presented, through Mr. Longstaffe, some objects turned up in the operations for the new iron-works of Warner & Barrett, at Norton,—the firm having presented them to him.

Dr. Bruce read the conclusion of Mr. Hodgson Hinde's paper on Roman North-umberland, which we abstracted in our notice of the society's last meeting.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Hinde, for his elaborate and interesting summary of the history of a dark period, the meeting ended.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of this society for the present term was holden in the society's rooms, Holywell, on Wednesday, the 23rd of April, the President, the Rev. the Master of University College, in the chair.

Mr. Parker read an elementary lecture on the Mediæval Architecture of the north of France, and especially of Normandy. He observed that between the Roman Period and the eleventh century there were very few buildings of any importance. An attempt was made by Charlemagne to revive the art in his time, and of this Germigny is a curious example—drawings of which were shewn. He then described the abbey church of Cerisy, which had a flat timber roof: it was built by the father of the Conqueror;—then the two abbey churches at Caen, and several others in that neighbourhood, and several drawings of some bases at Caen, almost identical with some of those in the crypt of Worcester Cathedral, and described the remarkable series of early vaulting in Caen and its neighbourhood, and briefly mentioned the churches of Paris of that period;—then Sens and Soissons, Eu and Coutances,

Amiens and Mont S. Michel, the Sainte Chapelle and the churches of Rouen. Of all these a series of engravings was exhibited, in chronological order, and a number of very beautiful original drawings by Mr. G. Bouet, of Caen. He pointed out the chief differences between French and English Gothic, and entered a little into the question of priority of date; considering that in some things one country was in advance a few years, and in other things the other country, but that there is seldom a difference of more than ten years on either side; that there was an independent and simultaneous progress and development in both countries, each taking hints from the other. That the styles of the two countries are different; each has its merits and advantages, and both are equally worthy to be admired and studied.

The second meeting was held on Wednesday, April 30th, the Rev. the Master of University College, the President, in the chair.

Mr. Parker read a lecture on the architecture of France, south of the Loire. He reminded the members of the long continuance of Roman civilization in the south of France, and, as a natural consequence, the large number of buildings copied from Roman remains; also the early existence of a colony of Greeks, who have left numerous churches of strictly Byzantine plan and construction, and a third class of churches, which consist of a mixture of the two. This southern character extends as far north as the Loire, and the cathedral of Angers is just of that character. In the same town is the Hospital of St. John, built by Henry II., which has always continued, and still is, a public hospital. The hall of this hospital has all the lightness and elegance of a pure Gothic building, and is believed to be the earliest building of that style in existence anywhere. He pointed out the beauty of the sculpture of the south even as early as the eleventh century, and that the art of sculpture travelled from the south northwards; but Gothic architecture, though it had attained to a certain point there, so far as the common use of the pointed arch in vaulting at that early period, afterwards stood still, and was carried to much greater perfection in the north. He concluded by calling the attention of the junior members of the University to the great utility of a knowledge of architecture, and the assistance it would be to them in the study of modern history.

This lecture was illustrated by a great number of beautiful drawings of the buildings and sculptures mentioned, by Mr. G.

Bouet, of Caen, who accompanied Mr. Parker on his tour.

The fourth meeting was held on Wednesday, May 14th, the Rev. the Master of University College, President, in the chair.

The fourth of the series of lectures on Foreign Architecture was read by Mr. James Parker. He said that Brittany had advisedly been chosen as a subject for a separate paper, inasmuch as it seems to have stood alone, isolated from the rest of France in its manners, customs, history, and, to some extent, in geographical position. He shewed that it had always been, as it is now, behindhand in the cultivation of the arts and sciences. That during the whole of the flourishing epoch of architectural history in other countries, Brittany had no architecture which it could call its own, and that it was dependent both on England and France for its styles and architects. It was not till the sixteenth century, when, on the marriage of Anne of Brittany, it was united to France, that the country seems to have awoken from its sleep. Then, when in every village they commenced building churches, it struck out a style different to that in any other country of Europe. He described Brittany, always looking to the past, as battling with the Renaissance period; and shewed that when the classical styles did penetrate, a medieval character was given to them. In the course of the lecture, Mr. J. Parker dwelt some time on the "Ossuaires" and "Calvaires," which are the characteristic features of the Breton churchyards, and he illustrated his subject by mentioning many of the interesting customs of the Bretons, shewing their reverence towards their dead, and their respect for their cemeteries. He also noticed the early Celtic remains, and suggested a connection between the "Calvary" and the "Menhir," each guarding, as it was supposed, the place of the dead. In speaking of Carnac, he introduced some of the wild tales and legends which those dreary wastes have given rise to; but he concluded by shewing that, amongst all the superstition, there was much real religion in the Breton people.

The paper was illustrated with a large number of beautiful drawings of the chief architectural remains in the country; such as Lanleff, Beauport, Brelevenez, the cathedral and the Kreisker Church at St. Pol de Leon,—the latter with its rich spire 390 feet high, the marvel of Brittany,—Treguier, Folgoat, &c., besides numerous drawings of old houses.

The fifth meeting was held on Wednesday, May 21st, the Master of University College in the chair.

Mr. Street read a paper on German Pointed Architecture. He entered at considerable length into the question of the date of German buildings, and shewed that they were always much behind those of both France and England in any new development. A comparison of dates, he proved, must at once set aside any claim of Germany to the invention of the Pointed style: for whilst buildings whose whole character was directly derived from Romanesque or Lombard works were being built in the one country, Amiens and Westminster, and a host of churches of similar style, were rising in the other. He then proceeded to shew the excessive peculiarity of the ground-plans of German churches. Each country affected a peculiar arrangement of the ground plan. In France the apsis was brought to perfection; in England the square east end was all but universal; whilst in Germany, though both these plans were also found, the common plans were the transverse-triapsal or the parallel-triapsal. The attempts at imitation of the French Chevet were very rare, and Cologne Cathedral, whose plan is obviously borrowed from France, and entirely unlike the German type, is a unique example of this arrangement really well carried out in a German church. He then entered into the question of window tracery, and exhibited a large number of drawings of German windows of the most remarkable character, among which those from the cathedral at Minden were perhaps the most curious. To give a practical proof of the inferiority of the best German work to good French work, he exhibited photographs of the west doors of Amiens and of Cologne Cathedrals. He concluded by a description of the peculiarities of the several districts of Germany, and by explaining that the real value of travel in Germany is rather in an ecclesiological than in an architectural point of view; and he promised at some future day a paper on this most interesting branch of the subject. Mr. Street's paper was illustrated by an immense collection of original sketches made in different towns in Germany.

On Monday, May 26, the members of this society visited the ancient and most interesting city of Coventry.

Arriving at their destination at about one o'clock, they were received by the mayor and aldermen of the borough in St. Mary's Guildhall, where refreshments had been most liberally provided by the mayor. Indeed, those members of the society who were so fortunate as to join the excursion, will never forget the cordiality

and good old English feeling exhibited on this occasion by the Corporation of Coventry. Numerous toasts were proposed and heartily responded to, and interesting conversation on subjects alike becoming Englishmen and Churchmen, was never suffered to flag. Immediately after luncheon, the mayor and the aldermen who were present accompanied the members of the society on their visit to the ancient buildings of this remarkable city.

First, in St. Mary's Hall, Mr. J. H. Parker called their attention to the magnificent piece of tapestry which still retains its original position under the great north window above the dais. It is in very perfect condition, and has evidently always hung under this window, as it occupies the entire space, and the border is quite unutilated. It is English needlework, of the same date as the Hall, viz. 1450. After examining the various apartments of the Guildhouse, of which St. Mary's Hall forms a portion, the members of the society proceeded to St. Michael's Church, (founded in 1133, and rebuilt in 1434,) which has a beautiful tower 136 feet high, begun 1372, twenty-three years building, finished in 1395, and with the spire, 300 feet high; and in the fourth-fourth of Henry III. it was regularly appropriated to the prior and monks, together with the church of the Holy Trinity.

A noble restoration of this church has recently been effected, the whole interior having been filled with open seats of oak, the arcades, ashlar walls, &c., cleaned, and three very large windows of stained glass, by O'Connor, inserted in the eastern apse. The members of the society then repaired to the site of the ancient cathedral.

The society, on leaving the ruins of the cathedral, proceeded to inspect the restorations still in progress in the adjoining church of the Holy Trinity. These restorations, which are in a great measure due to the zealous exertions and pious Church feeling of the corporation of Coventry, and especially of William Lynes, Esq., the excellent mayor, are on a very extensive and most satisfactory scale, and under the superintendence of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott. The members of the society were especially pleased with the splendour of the carved oak benches, with which the body of the church is filled. The timber roof has been richly coloured and gilded, and the east window has been filled with rich stained glass.

The next church visited was St. John's, the miserable condition of which was deplored by all.

Having visited Bablake and Ford's Hospital, and noticed (in passing) some of the

ancient timber houses which yet remain in a perfect state, the members of the society returned by rail to the Milverton Station, and, having dined at Warwick, returned to Oxford in the evening, no less instructed by the architectural beauties they had seen, than by the excellent spirit and right-mindedness displayed by the local authorities of the city which had been the scene of their excursion for 1856.

THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE general meeting of this society for the year 1856 was held at Croydon, on the 12th June. The society's previous meeting was held in the town of Guildford, at which the muster of local visitors was highly creditable to the folk of that place. Here the muster was equally good.

The collection of antiquities was shewn and the essays were delivered in the school-room attached to Croydon Church, and which, on account of its structure and thoroughly antiquarian appearance, was well suited for the purpose. The principal exhibitors of antiquities were J. W. Flowers, Esq., Park-hill; Rev. James Hamilton, of Beddington; Sir W. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., Dr. Charles Lashmar, Jonah Cressingham, Esq., the Rev. J. Knowles, of Croydon; Mr. Thomas Weller, of High-street, Croydon; and the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., &c. A stout head-piece and formidable partisan of John Tatnall, of Nethern, in the parish of Merstham, (a yeoman of the guard of Queen Elizabeth,) was exhibited by the President, Sir W. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., and attracted considerable attention; as did also a British sword and spear-heads, found in the Thames, the property of A. Kirkinan, Esq., F.S.A., and exhibited, by his permission, by W. J. Flowers, Esq.; a curious skull, the property of Dr. Chas. Lashmar, was also exhibited; a Saxon shield, and several arms, were shewn by the Rev. J. Hamilton, and a curious old Roman camp-kettle, found in Pethweell Pen, Norfolk, in the year 1850, under ten feet of peat, was shewn by J. W. Flowers, Esq. Mr. Flowers also exhibited a very antiquated-looking urn, taken up while digging several feet under the surface at the Chelsea water-works, now in the course of formation at Kingston-upon-Thames; a large and very fine Roman-British cinerarium of sun-baked clay, found between Brandon and Lakenheath, Suffolk, near the banks of the Little Ouse,—more than twenty others being found in the same place, full of bones, calcined, and put with the mouths downwards; and an interesting collection

of ancient British dagger-knives, bronze handle of a vase, ring, money, keys, &c. Mr. Thomas Weller exhibited an antique pocket-clock, of or about the time of the Commonwealth; a very pretty impression from the silver seal of the Hospital of Holy Trinity, Croydon, a History of Croydon, &c. Amongst the other ancient curiosities were a piece of defensive armour for a horse's mouth and nose, an old key from Chertsey Abbey, valuable coins, images, collections of seals, &c., &c. Amongst the books we noticed a volume on the Ceremonials for the Healing of Diseases practised in the time of Henry VIIIth, Anderson's "Monuments and Antiquities of Croydon Church," the Rev. Charles Boutell's "Monumental Brasses of England," and many other valuable works of antiquity. Elaborate and neatly-finished drawings and views were also exhibited in different parts of the room, and received repeated and well-merited eulogiums. These curiosities and specimens of art having been duly inspected, the company proceeded to the larger room, for the purpose of taking part in the immediate business before the society.

The President, Sir William Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., having taken the chair, rose, and, after congratulating the society on the large attendance of ladies and gentlemen that day, said, there was every prospect that the society would accomplish the purpose for which it had been established. There was scarcely a village in that county but what possessed something that was of interest to archæologists; and he had on that occasion brought there an equipment of a gentleman-at-arms, vulgarly called a Beef-eater, of the time of Queen Elizabeth. He could not help being struck by the superiority of the equipment of those days to that of the present days, and also by the fact that it was the fashion of the present times to restore mediæval architecture, (as was instanced by the Palace of Westminster and other buildings). He then alluded to the equipment—no doubt symbolical of dignity and authority—of the gentlemen-at-arms in those days, as contrasted with the wretched equipment of the gentlemen-at-arms of our own times, and compared the epoch which possessed a Shakespere, a Raleigh, and owned the learning and philosophy of a Burleigh, with the condition which might possibly exist five hundred years hence. He expressed his belief that there were many remains of antiquity about us that deserved the researches of an archæological society, and concluded by calling upon the Honorary Secretary to read the report.

The Honorary Secretary (Mr. Webb) then read the following—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

"In conformity with the rules, the council have the pleasure of presenting a brief statement of the proceedings of the society during the past year.

"Two general meetings have been held—one at Guildford, the other at Southwark. Ample reports of those meetings having been comprised in the first part of the Transactions, which has just been issued; it becomes unnecessary to refer to them more particularly on the present occasion.

"It is with great regret that the council have to record the loss sustained by the society by the decease of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, one of its earliest patrons, and president of the society from its formation.

"By the lamented decease also of Sir William Molesworth, member for Southwark, the society has sustained the loss of one of its distinguished vice-presidents.

"The council have the high gratification of announcing that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to honour the society by becoming its patron.

"Thirty-one new members have been added to our list since the date of the last report, and the number is at present 430, of whom 58 are life members by composition.

"During the year the London and Middlesex Archæological Society and the Cambrian Institute have been added to the list of societies in unison with this society.

"Several contributions of interest and value have been made to our library and museum, copious lists of which are given in the Transactions.

"The council regret that it becomes their duty again to invite serious attention to the large amount of subscriptions in arrear. They must beg members to bear in mind that one of the most important of our rules is that which provides that subscriptions become due in advance on the 1st of January in each year, and that if the rule be neglected to the extent hitherto prevailing, the prosperity of the society will be greatly endangered."

The hon. Secretary also read the balance-sheet of the society for the year 1856, from which it appeared that the receipts were,—balance in hand, £70 16s. 5d.; five life-members, £25; 252 annual ditto, including two in advance, £126; 30 entrance-fees, £15; donation from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, patron, £5; dividends on stock, 1855, Oct., £3 2s. 4d.; 1856, April, £3 2s. 4d.: total, £248 1s. 1d. The payments were £141 7s. 2d.; balance at bankers, £90 6s. 11d.; ditto in hands of secretary, £6 17s.; total, £248 1s. 1d. The amount of stock standing in the names of the trustees of the society, £222 14s. new 3 per cents. The above statement, examined and found correct June 6, 1856, was signed by Edward Richardson, Thomas Jenner Sells, auditors.

The President then called upon the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., who, in the absence of Mr. Griffiths, read a paper entitled, "An Architectural Notice of Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon, by W. Pettit Griffiths, Esq., F.S.A." The essayist stated

that the hospital offered an example of ancient domestic architecture, illustrating the hospitals, schools, and almshouses of the middle ages in England; and he proceeded to give a detailed account of the building from the time of its foundation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, giving the items of the cost of land, the different materials of the work, and the labour employed. The foundations of the building were begun in February 14, 1576, the two corner-stones, north and south, were laid by the founder in March 22, 1596, the first of all the hospital was reared on the 6th of September, and the last of the same was reared on the 27th of September, and all the outwork, tyelinge, &c., was fully finished, A.D. 1597. Trees were set in this hospital outyard Dec. 1599, and in March, 1603, 32 elms and ashes were set. The clock, the bell, and the different objects of interest in the hospital were then touched upon; and the essayist stated that there were at present in the hospital 19 brothers, 18 sisters, a warden, and a schoolmaster; that their dwellings were arranged on each side of the quadrangle, and were of good and convenient size. After noticing the stipends given to the inmates of the hospital, its management and regulations, in former times, he concluded by anticipating gratifying results from the management and regulations of the hospital as recently sanctioned by the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Bloxam read a most able and instructive paper "On the Monuments in Croydon Church," by Edward Westall, Esq., and which entered fully into particulars respecting the monumental effigies of Archbishops Grindal, Whitgift, and Sheldon, and endeavoured to shew that the costumes in which those most reverend prelates were depicted in some measure portrayed the religious feelings with which the people of those times, the times immediately succeeding the Reformation, were imbued.

W. Cuthbert Johnson, Esq., read an exceedingly able and lucidly-written paper, entitled the "Cold Harbour." Mr. Johnson said it was with extreme diffidence that he ventured to address the society upon the "Cold Harbour" immediately adjoining the south-western side of Croydon, and upon the adjacent traces of its former inhabitants and their pagan priesthood; since he felt that those indications, if viewed singly, were slight, being almost confined to the probable meaning of the now corrupted names of places; but at the same time he was (though only an infant archæologist) impressed with the fact, that these were amply sufficient in number to render them worthy of the considera-

tion of other and more able investigators. Before he proceeded to draw their attention to these footprints of a bygone race, he would ask them to accompany him for a few minutes, whilst he enquired, first, into the probable state of the district before it was discovered or inhabited by man; and secondly, what were the reasons which were likely to induce some of the first settlers who migrated from the continent into Surrey, to select this place as the site of those two or three rude huts which, slowly increasing in number, at length became a village, and then a town. First, then, as to the appearance of the district in its uninhabited state, when the bear and the wolf wandered unmolested by man around the source of the Wandle, whose rise was within a few yards of that very room. Seeking the aid of the geologist and naturalist, he learnt from the former that this good town stood near the verge of a great clay formation, called the London Basin clay—a formation which, constituting the stratum of almost all that portion of the country to the north of our Wandle river, terminated its southern boundary at or near to the West Croydon station. Then commenced another curious and very narrow belt of a formation called the plastic clay, and on this, which fringes that of the London Basin, but is never of more than a mile in breadth, we were then assembled. When we made our pilgrimage to Beddington, we should soon leave the plastic clay, for at Waddon-bridge we should be at the commencement of the great southern chalk formation; and these clay formations the naturalist would tell us, would in their primeval state have been thickly tenanted by the oak, the hazel, the ash, and the birch; and in fact, we learnt that, even in historic times, a dense forest covered the north of Surrey,—small portions of that great wood yet remaining. The site of our Norwood, it was true, now almost as little reminded us of a forest that once existed there,—the great north wood of our county,—as our own Woodside (close by this town), which still retained the name, though the once adjacent forest had long since disappeared. We were then well assured that this great wood in former days densely covered the land between the Wandle and the Thames, that its trees crowded the richer soil of the plastic clay in which the springs of the Wandle rose, and that this wood, not far from the south of our town, would cease to extend itself, since the chalk which there commenced would not support the oak or other woodland trees, and the furze or other indigenous brushes

would rather be its tenants. If any trees were thinly scattered on the chalk downs, they would probably be the birch or the beech. It was, the essayist observed, through such a comparatively open country that, after landing on the southern or eastern shores of our island, the first families who migrated into Surrey, would penetrate over our chalk downs to the borders of that dense and wild wood in which close to its southern verge rose the copious and bright chalk waters of our river; and from its attractive site and natural advantages he safely concluded that from the earliest period when man occupied our island, around the head-springs of our river at Croydon were placed the dwelling-places of the natives. These aborigines would soon give simple names to the objects around them, (some of which, he believed, yet remained,) and the well-drained land on which we were then assembled would then abound with a chain of pools, and be irregularly filled water-channels. Now, within a few hundred yards of that ancient room, we had certain names which seemed to refer to these waters; such as “Tain-field,” which came, he took it, from the Celtic word *tain* (water), and *felt* (a field); and Duppas, or rather Dubbers Hill, perhaps from the Celtic word *Dubudh*, (a pond or pool), and *hilan* or *helan*, (to cover); Comb-lane, leading from thence through a little valley—*Cym*, in old British signifying a low situation or valley. Then came the period when the increase of the population brought into this neighbourhood the pagan priesthood, the first rulers of whom were perchance utterly forgotten; then came the Druids, with their dark religious ceremonies, mixed up, however, with much that was excellent; and then would arise the pagan temples, rude erections, of which faint, yet pretty distinct, traces still existed within a few hundred yards not only of each other, but of that room. The essayist then proceeded to illustrate his remarks by alluding to the hamlet of Waddon, near to modern Croydon, which was marked in the old maps of Surrey as Wodden or Woden, the name suggesting that in its neighbourhood probably once stood a temple or idol of the great god of the northern men, and by shewing that the very name of the Wandle was also a corruption of Woden, and perhaps also of the old Saxon word for a dell or a little valley. It was probable, then, that close to the west or south-western side of the modern town of Croydon once stood some great idol or temple sacred to Woden, and that the religious ceremonies were there performed in ad-

jacent woods and meads, the sight of which might be indicated by the name of Haling, a manor which was hardly half a mile from either Waddon or this place, and whose name was derived by Ducarel from the old Saxon word for *sanctus*, which was *Haliz*, (from whence also came the old English word All Hallows, for All Saints,) and he deemed it not unlikely that the words *Haliz* and *Inge* might mean Holy Meadow. It might also be worthy of notice that from the very unusual names of two of the fields at Haling (Great and Little Rangers), we might conclude that circular stones or earth-works connected with the Druidical ceremonies once existed here,—“Ranger” being derived from the Old British *rhenge*, which came from the German *ring*, a circle. Now, in the interval between Waddon and Haling, short as was the distance in that half-mile, we passed a little group of two or three houses, known as “Cold Harbour,” a place like almost all the other Cold Harbours (and there were many) dotted over England, of very remote antiquity; but whether it was the place of meeting for the old British bards, antiquarians were not exactly agreed. They all seemed, however, to incline to the conclusion that the name of Cold Harbour was a gross corruption, and that it marked the site of transactions of very early ages. Mr. Johnson then investigated the meaning of the words “Cold Harbour,” which he was, with several eminent authorities, inclined to think meant a chief military lodging or resting-place, and pointing out the objections to be urged to the opinions of several writers that those words merely meant a very cold place, or harbour against the cold in the exposed places in which they were often found. But he must not omit to note the existence of that old trackway which passed in a southerly direction by Cold Harbour, and which in all reasonable probability the early Britons made, and their Roman and Saxon conquerors afterwards used. If we would wend our way up that lane from Cold Harbour, we should soon arrive at the commencement of that portion of it where it was considerably sunk below the surface of the adjacent ground; and as when we were nearly arrived at Beggon Bush it joined the “near bank,” or ancient raised ridge now dividing the parishes of Croydon and Beddington, there was little doubt that there were placed the old Saxon *meur* or mark stones once commonly set up to mark boundaries. Thence descending the hill to Foleygate, this old road (which from a remote period

has here formed the boundary of Croydon) led the way to the still existing remains of other ancient trackways, dykes, and banks, and the ancient British *Ermyn*-street, in fact, extended in this direction from Pevensey, on the Sussex coast, passing near Croydon, to London; while the Stone-street of the Romans, which extended from Chichester to London, passed through Coulsdon. At the entrance of Farling Down were traces of three dykes; on the hill ascending from Smitham Bottom were several small burrows; on the top of Riddlesdown, just beyond the sheep-pond, on the right-hand side as we proceeded from Parley Oaks were the remains of two ancient banks and double ditches, and the direction of these pointed to similar works at the entrance of Hoolley-lane from Smitham Bottom. Our Cold Harbour-lane too led towards “the Oaks” at Woodcote, a place which disputed with Croydon for the site of the *Noviomagus*, the chief city, according to Camden, of the *Regni*.—From a retrospect, then, said Mr. Johnson in conclusion, of the natural temptations which this district would assuredly offer to the early visitors of our island, and from the number of places around the town with names of Celtic origin, we might perhaps fairly conclude that here dwelt from the earliest period when mankind inhabited our country, a well-pleased population, and a numerous and an influential pagan priesthood. The mere print-casts (as the geologist would express it) of their footprints he had endeavoured to detect, with the hope that his imperfect attempts would excite his hearers to extend their enquiries, and to the attainment of far more satisfactory results.

The Rev. Walter Field, M.A., F.S.A., read a graphic paper “On the Antiquities of Streatham,” giving in a succinct manner an account of the emblems and traces that have been found in the neighbourhood of Streatham of bygone ages.

John Wickham Flowers, Esq., gave the sixth and concluding lecture, entitled, “Some Passages in the Life of Archbishop Laud.” Mr. Flowers said, within the last twenty-four hours he had discovered several valuable documents in the hospital which related to the management of that institution, and to several other matters connected therewith. He then produced the documents, and read several of those which, both on account of their antiquity and the information they contained, were the most interesting. He read an ancient charter, dated 702, which would, he said, give an idea of how lands were in those days given by the Anglo-Saxons for the

benefit of the Church. The charter began with a cross, which in all probability was the king's sign-manual, as it was likely that neither the monarch nor the bishop were then able to write. Mr. Flowers did not—owing, we believe, to the lateness of the hour—enter into the immediate subject of his lecture.

A vote of thanks to each of the essayists was proposed and unanimously agreed to, and at the conclusion of Mr. Flowers' remarks the company proceeded to the inspection of the old Palace, the Church, Whitgift's Hospital, Beddington Church and Hall,—all of which places afforded ample study for the antiquarian mind, and ample materials for the gratification of the antiquarian eye.

The members and friends then proceeded to the "Greyhound" Hotel, where, at half-past six o'clock, a collation was held, presided over by Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson, in the absence of Sir Wm. Hylton Jolliffe; after which the meeting for 1856 was concluded.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THE general spring meeting of this society was held at Helmsley, June 10th. At half-past 9 A.M. the members assembled at the parish church, for the purpose of examining its architectural features, which, in many respects, are of peculiar interest. The church is cruciform in its plan, and is mainly of Norman date, with numerous additions and insertions of a later period. Certain changes, however, which appear to have been made in the plan almost immediately after the completion of the original church, have tended in some measure to confuse the first arrangements, and to give rise to curious architectural puzzles. A good tessellated pavement, of early date, still remains in front of the altar. An arcade, of the transitional period, opening into the north aisle of the nave, is of singular beauty, and was considered to bear evident marks of foreign workmanship. It was universally regretted that the fine arch opening into the tower should at present be blocked up by the organ and gallery.

Leaving the church, the party visited the ruins of the Castle, which are beautifully situated within the limits of Duncombe Park, and, like the church, shew signs of great antiquity. The architectural features are of every date, varying from Norman to late Elizabethan, and present many striking peculiarities in their design.

At 12 o'clock, a public meeting was held in the Court-house, which was nu-

merously attended, and when the following papers were read:—On Helmsley Castle, by J. Ness, Esq., coroner of Helmsley; on Byland Abbey, by J. R. Walbran, Esq., mayor of Ripon; and on an inscription on a tombstone discovered in the wall of Kirkdale Church, by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, of Birmingham, which was communicated by the Rev. J. Kay, incumbent of Kirkdale. A rubbing from the tombstone, which was supposed by Mr. Haigh to be that of the Saxon king Ethelwolf, and other objects of archæological interest, were exhibited to the meeting.

Immediately after the meeting, an excursion was made to Duncombe Park, to view the collection of statuary and paintings; and from thence the party proceeded to the romantic ruins of Rievaulx Abbey. They returned to Helmsley at seven o'clock, when they dined together at the "Black Swan" Hotel, the Rev. Canon Dixon presiding.

On the following day, Wednesday, June 11th, the party left Helmsley at half-past nine, and first proceeded to the ruined chapel at Grange, and thence to the church at Oswaldkirk. They then went on to Ampleforth, where, in a church apparently poor and mean, are some features of singular interest, particularly a beautiful north doorway of transitional character, and a monumental effigy of unique design, representing a knight of the earliest part of the fourteenth century, in chain mail and surcoat, and supported by a female figure. This has, in modern times, been built up into the west wall of the tower. The party next visited the ruins of Byland Abbey, where an explanation of the buildings was given by Mr. Walbran; and they then went into Coxwold, where the 15th century church is chiefly remarkable for its elegant octagonal tower. They next proceeded to Newburgh Park, where, in the modern mansion, some remnants of the old Austin Priory may still be traced, and other interesting relics are preserved. Lastly, the party visited the little church at Scawton, built by Roger Abbot, of Byland, about the middle of the twelfth century, and by no means devoid of architectural character. The chief object, however, here, which occupied the attention of the members, was the *bell*. It is related in the chronicle of Byland, that at the foundation of the church at Scawton, Abbot Roger sent thither the lesser bell of the Abbey of Byland, and a small bell, obviously of great antiquity, still hanging in the belfrey, has usually been stated to be the identical bell referred to in the chronicle. A minute examination, however, of its ornamental features, convinced

the members of the society that the date of the bell must be at least a century later than that of the foundation of the chapel.

The next meeting of the society will, it is understood, be held at Patrington, during the month of August.

ANTIQUITIES OF INDIA.—An interesting pamphlet has lately been published by Mr. Bellasis, collector of Hyderabad, in Scinde, containing an account of his excavations and discoveries on the site of the ancient city of Brahminabad, on a branch of the old bed of the Indus. Tradition affirms that the city—the capital of a Hindoo kingdom to which the tide of Mahomedan invasion had scarcely penetrated — was destroyed by fire from heaven and by earthquake, on account of the wickedness of its ruler. The investigations of Mr. Bellasis seem to prove that the place really was destroyed by some terrible convulsion of nature, which probably, at the same time, completely changed the course of the Indus. On no other supposition can a ruin be accounted for, that was at once so sudden and so complete. Skeletons were found in every house that was opened, and in the streets, some crouched together in corners, and there buried; others crushed flat by a falling weight, the pieces of stone or brick still in some cases buried in the fractured skull. Numerous coins and other valuables have already been discovered, carved figures in ivory, engravings on cornelian and agate, a set of ivory chessmen, and the like. The figures carved on objects connected with religious worship are Buddhist. From the fact of their being unmutilated, Mr. Bellasis considers it clear that the iconoclastic Mussulman invaders had not reached, or at least had not permanently annexed, Brahminabad at the time of its destruction, which

he conceives to have taken place about A.D. 1020.

ROMAN REMAINS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—In digging down a bank, the foundation of an old wall, in Lower Langford, some pieces of old tessellated pavement have been exhumed, and most likely Roman,—the more so, if the camp on Mendip, above Rowbery, is Roman. It is very rarely that remains of this kind are discovered in small villages, being oftener found in old towns, castles, &c. The pattern of the pieces, so far as age has left it distinguishable, consists of lines of a deep blue, interwoven with others of what seems to be deep orange or red; and appears to be the border of a larger device, such as the figure of a dog, which was usually worked on the pavement of the entrance-halls in old Roman houses. Several pieces of old tiling, consisting of black between layers of red, very thick and hard, have also been discovered in the same place. This may, perhaps, give an impetus to the antiquarian taste in Somersetshire,—a taste, by the way, which can richly be gratified by an examination of the old camp, more especially the Bridgwater side of it, at Rowbery.

CELTC REMAINS.—Several curious relics have been recently found within the town walls of ancient Dublin, such as singularly ornamented combs, bronze and iron fibulæ, and implements used in the manufacture of those curiously constructed wooden houses, erected in that ancient locality at a very remote era. Among the articles enumerated, is an antique-shaped signet-seal, supposed by a distinguished heraldic authority to have belonged to the Lord-Deputy Essex,—time of Elizabeth. Several of these relics have been collected by Mr. James Underwood, well known for his former indefatigable exertions in amassing antiquarian stores.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Oxford University.—At the commemoration, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Prussia, and the Prince Regent of Baden, attended by a brilliant suite, arrived in the Sheldonian Theatre at 11 A.M.

The Chancellor having reached his chair, Prince Albert took up a position on his right hand, and the Princes of Prussia and Baden on the left.

The usual formalities were then observed in regard to the other noble and celebrated personages on whom the degree was conferred, and who were as follows:—

His Excellency Count Von Bernstorff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Prussia.

His Excellency Musurus Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.

The Right Honourable Lord Ashburton.

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.H.

Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir R. Saunders Dundas, K.C.B.

Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.

Major-General Sir W. Fenwick Williams of Kars, Bart., R.A., K.C.B.

Major-General Sir Harry D. Jones, R.E., K.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Humphry Sandwith, Esq., M.D.

Dr. Heinrich Barth.

General Sir W. F. Williams of Kars, and General Sir Colin Campbell, were absent.

Then followed the recitation of the Prizes.

Cambridge.—The Porson Prize for the best translation into Greek, (subject,—Shakspeare's Henry VI., Part 3, Act 1, Scene 4, "She-wolf of France, but worse than wolves of France," to the words, "And yet be seen to wear a woman's face,") has been adjudged to Arthur Holmes, St. John's College.

The Camden Medal (subject,—"*Arcus Cœlestis*,") has been adjudged to Herbert Snow, St. John's College.

An important movement has been recently set on foot in this University by

many leading members of the Senate, who have formed themselves into a committee, with a view to effect certain alterations in the Church of St. Mary the Great. About 3,000*l.* are required for the completion of this work, the nature of which will be to improve the architectural character of the interior, and to afford an increase of 250 sittings for the accommodation of the University. The appeals of the committee are being most favourably responded to, 1,500*l.* having been promised to them during the last month.

The London University.—The Registrarship of the University of London, vacated by the death of Dr. Rothman, has been filled up by the election of Dr. Carpenter. There were several candidates, and Dr. Carpenter only obtained his post by the majority of a single vote. This appointment has made a vacancy in the Examinership of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, for which Dr. Lionel Beale, Professor of Physiology at King's College, and Mr. S. H. Huxley, Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, are spoken of as candidates. A vacancy has also occurred in the Examinership in Surgery at the University, arising out of the appointment of Mr. Hodgson, the present examiner in surgery, to the same post in the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

At a special meeting of the Royal Society, held on the 3rd of June, the following resolution was passed, on the motion of Sir Benjamin Brodie, seconded by Professor Bell:—"That the council be authorized to accept and carry out the proposal of the Government, as to the occupation of Burlington-house, on the understanding that the hall, which it is proposed to construct in the west wing, and which is to contain the portraits belonging to the Royal Society, shall be placed in the custody of the Royal Society, subject to the free use of it by the senate of the University of London at all times at which it may be required for their examinations and public meetings." The library of the Royal Society now comprises 45,000 volumes. The Linnean Society and the Chemical Society will also have accommodation given to them in Burlington-house.

The competition for the erection of a new *Cathedral at Lille* was thrown open to all the world, and of the forty-one competing architects fifteen belonged to France, fourteen to England, and one to Scotland; Rhenish Prussia sent three; the Grand Duchy of Baden, two; Austria, one; Hanover,

one; and Silesia, one; making, in all, eight for Germany. Holland, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and Belgium, were represented each by one project. It is now seen that, in the number of competitors, France and England were equal, and completely rivals, the contest between whom was warmly discussed. Various devices, according to usage, concealed the names of the combatants. The jury presented in the fullest degree all the guarantees that could be desired as to enlightenment and impartiality. . . . On summing up, we find that England obtained two prizes (the first and second), three silver medals, and three honourable mentions, being in all eight nominations on fourteen candidates. France obtained one prize (the third), one gold medal, one silver medal, and one honourable mention,—that is to say, four nominations on fifteen candidates. Germany obtained four nominations; while Belgium, Switzerland, and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg bore away one nomination each.

So far, the result was satisfactory to Englishmen, but we regret to say that, owing to some favouritism or other cause, a loophole has been discovered by the commissioners, and the successful architects, Messrs. Clutton and Burges have been informed that they will neither of them be engaged, as it is determined not to employ any foreign architect.

British sculptors, on the other hand, complain of favouritism in certain high quarters, whereby, without any competition, a foreigner is employed in works which

Englishmen feel they could just as well accomplish. The special grievance is a Memorial Monument to be erected at Scutari, for the execution of which Baron Marochetti was selected.

Remains of Sir John Franklin.—A box has been received at the office of the American European Express Company, New York, which contains a portion (perhaps all) of the relics of the unfortunate expedition of Sir John Franklin:—One piece of snow shoe, marked Mr. Stanley, (the name is cut into the wood with a penknife); one piece of cane, apparently bamboo; one piece of wood, part of a boat, with copper binding; one piece of wood, part of a boat, with the word "Erebus" cut into it; two pieces bunting; one piece cordage; one piece leather, the inside of a backgammon-board; one piece metal, the graduated part of a barometer; one piece ivory, part of a mathematical parallel ruler; one piece ivory, apparently part of a mathematical instrument. This box was received from the Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, to be forwarded to the Hudson's Bay House in London.

The White Horse, Fetter-lane.—These premises—so well known in bygone times as a coaching inn—have been opened, under the auspices of a committee of gentlemen, as a lodging-house for single men, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the model lodging-houses, but modified, as the promoters believe, to meet more the wants and feelings of the class intended to be benefited by the undertaking.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—Most destructive floods have occurred in various parts, especially in the neighbourhood of Lyons. The Emperor visited the scene of desolation, and was obliged to relinquish his horse, and go from place to place by boat. Viewed from the tower of Arîmes, near Arles, the whole country between the city and the sea seemed to be under water. A steam-boat passed over the Camargue, a tract of land near Arles, picking up persons from the roofs of the isolated houses—saving sixty lives. Many persons had been thirty-six hours without food. As the water has drained from the low-lying quarters of Lyons, "numerous bodies have been discovered in a state of decomposition." At

the Orleans Railway-station the waters reached the fourth story; and at a neighbouring hotel travellers were compelled to let themselves down by sheets into boats. At Tours, the water was ten feet deep at the railway-station; and as far as the eye could reach, the adjacent country was under water. Many bridges were broken down, walls levelled, dykes burst, farms submerged. On the high grounds round Tours, "thousands of victims were grouped together without shelter and without food." The Rue Royale at Tours is "like a canal, and boats are plying on it incessantly;" "the Mail is like a torrent;" "all sorts of things are floating about." Saumur was isolated; the waters filled the immense

slate-quarries at Angers, and threw ten thousand people out of work. Whole villages were swept away in some places.

A meeting, presided over by the Lord-mayor, was held at the Mansion-house, London, when nearly £5,000 for the relief of the sufferers was subscribed on the spot. Her Majesty afterwards forwarded the munificent sum of £1,000, and Prince Albert £500, in aid of the fund.

The baptism of the Imperial Infant took place on June 14. The ceremony was attended with all that magnificence and display for which the French people are so celebrated. The solemn rite was performed by the Cardinal-Legate, Patrizzi, who, amongst the presents for the occasion, brought with him "an extremely valuable relic, nothing less than a fragment of *our Saviour's cradle*, studded with diamonds, for the baby."

Paris has been all alive in consequence of a cattle-show on an enormous scale, attended by representatives from all parts of the world. England was well represented, and carried off a fair share of the prizes.

The Emperor has ordered a number of copies of Mr. Hewitt's valuable work on Armour, for the purpose of placing them in the principal public libraries.

America.—The state of affairs in the United States is disgraceful to civilization. On the 22nd of May a murderous attack was made by one of the State representatives in the Senate-house, on another member, in the presence of several, who coolly looked on while Mr. Sumner, the member attacked, was nearly murdered. The plea was, that Mr. Sumner had spoken disrespectfully, in the Senate, of the State represented by the attacking member. The President has recognised Walker, the *filibustering* chief of Nicaragua, who will now, most probably, be enabled to stand his ground. The principal event, however, was the dismissal of the British minister, on the ground of breaking the laws of the States in reference to recruiting;—the real object, apparently, being to gain a little popular applause with the democratical party. But President Peirce has failed in his object, and stands no chance of being re-elected.

Turkey.—The Porte has resolved to re-organise its army, which is to consist in time of peace of 100,000 men, of whom 35,000 will be Christians. Those who do not wish to serve, and have the means, will be permitted to provide substitutes. Part of the *personnel* of the new Russian Embassy have arrived at Constantinople. The English and French ambassadors have obtained from the Porte a promise of severe measures against the assassins of Marasch,

who are to be brought to Constantinople. The operations necessary for the fresh demarcation of the frontier of Bessarabia will occupy three months.

It is proposed to erect a *Church at Constantinople*, as a memorial of the gallant men who fell in the war, and the committee, to whom the business has been entrusted, have invited architects to send in designs. The competition will be unlimited, and anonymous. The style to be adopted is that of the recognised ecclesiastical Gothic architecture of Western Europe, modified so as to suit the climate. The church is to be of sufficient capacity to hold, without galleries, a congregation of not fewer than seven hundred persons; while the cost must not exceed £20,000. The adjudication is intrusted to the following gentlemen:—The Bishop of Ripon, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., the Dean of Ely, the Rev. Professor Willis, and A. J. B. Hope, Esq. The judges will be entitled to award a first prize of £100, and a second and third prize of £70 and £50, or, in case of equality, two second prizes of £60 each. The design to which the first prize is adjudicated will, without some special reason to the contrary, be the one carried out; and the amount of the prize will be ultimately deducted from the architect's commission. After the decision, all the designs will be exhibited.

Spain.—A conspiracy has been discovered to assassinate the Queen; but it does not appear to have been one of a formidable description, or to have created any very serious alarm; although a considerable sensation was caused throughout Madrid upon the first promulgation of the fact. An officer of the National Guard is believed to have been the originator of the plot, who employed some persons of the lower classes to carry out his plan; for which purpose a sum of 2,000 piastres was to be paid to the assassin who should perpetrate the atrocious deed. The villain who was to fire the pistol has been apprehended; but the author of the murderous scheme has at present escaped the vigilance of the police. War has been declared against Mexico, but the good offices of France as a mediatrix have been accepted, so that actual hostilities are not expected to take place.

Portugal.—The young monarch has begun to feel, for the first time, the anxieties and responsibilities of his kingly office, the Duke of Saldanha and his colleagues having given in their ministerial resignations. It appears that a dispute had arisen between his Majesty and the Cabinet, the latter urging the sovereign to create a number of peers, in order to

secure the passing of certain financial measures that had already obtained the sanction of the Lower House; but which his Majesty peremptorily refused to do. Upon this answer being received, the Saldanha Ministry, as above stated, immediately resigned. Guilio Gomes da Silva Sanches, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been charged with the formation of a new administration.

The Brazils.—His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro II. opened the Brazilian Chambers on the 3rd of May, in a speech from the throne. His Majesty congratulated both houses upon the satisfactory state of public affairs. Order and tranquillity became every day more consolidated, trade and commerce were rapidly extending, and the revenue for the year had exceeded the anticipations of the Government. His Majesty intimated his intention of making considerable reductions in the import duties, and had no doubt the representatives of the nation would devise the means by which the receipts and expenses should be equalized. His Majesty condemned, in forcible language, some attempts that had been made to restore the trade in slaves, but which the Government had completely frustrated, and ever would. His Majesty then declared the session opened. The Pernambuco Railway has not yet been

commenced, but as the necessary capital is subscribed, it is thought that no further delay will occur.

Australia and New Zealand.—Advices from Melbourne, *via* Ceylon, have been received to the 28th of March.—The price of gold had risen to 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The gold-fields were yielding more largely than ever—at the rate of nearly 20,000,000*l.* per annum. The produce of the first three months of 1856 is nearly double that of the corresponding three months of 1855, being close upon 700,000 ounces. Trade continued steady. The balance was in favour of the colony. In five weeks the value of the exports was 1,917,000*l.*, against 1,400,000*l.* imports. The price of the necessaries of life was moderate. At Melbourne they had been 108 days without advices from England. The Legislature had voted 75,000*l.* per annum to re-establish a steam communication.—In New Zealand the natives of Taranaki were still unruly; but that colony, like Australia, was generally peaceful and prosperous. Papers report local parliamentary proceedings, by which it appears that the growth of thistles in that part of the world had been so pestiferous, that a bill was passing through the legislature to suppress the nuisance!

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MAY 29 having been set apart as a day for the *Celebration of Peace*, the Government provided for the amusement of Londoners such a display of fireworks as was never before exhibited in this country. Hyde-park and St. James' provided a sight for the aristocracy, Victoria-park one for the weavers and denizens of the east, while the mass of respectable middle-class citizens who reside to the north-west of London were not forgotten, but were treated to a display on Primrose-hill similar to that in the three parks. All the public buildings, the club-houses, the mansions of the nobility, and the shops in the principal thoroughfares, were illuminated. It is computed that upwards of two million spectators enjoyed the various sights presented for the evening's amusement. Within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" London was never so full. Every inn and hotel was crowded, and the various railways were for several days previously engaged in bringing shoals of visitors up to London.

The first display of the Great Fountains in the *Crystal Palace at Sydenham*, (which took place in the presence of the Queen and the royal family,) at the Palace, June 18, was attended with brilliant success. The day was singularly auspicious, the company immense, not fewer than 20,000 persons being present, and nothing could exceed the gaiety and animation of the scene in the grounds. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the royal visitors arrived shortly after 5 o'clock, and proceeded slowly round the grounds in open carriages, accompanied by Sir Joseph Paxton. As soon as the royal party had reached a commanding position, the whole system of water-works, including, besides the fountains on the terraces, the water-temple, the cascades, the two large water-falls, and the fountains of the grand lower basins, were brought gradually into operation. The effect was little less than magical, and for an hour afterwards charmed alike the eye and the ear of the multitude

around. Perhaps no better idea can be given of the magnitude of this magnificent series of fountains and their combined effect, which far exceed those of Versailles, than by stating the fact that, when they are in full operation there are 11,788 jets playing, and that the quantity of water displayed simultaneously in them is about 120,000 gallons per minute. Her Majesty seemed highly delighted at the sight; indeed, such a spectacle has seldom been witnessed by any monarch. A vast dense mass of subjects, happy, loyal and enthusiastic, filling the air with cheers, were assembled in the most beautiful grounds in the world. In the background there was the palace itself. From the back to the foreground pillars of water were shooting up, festoons of water were circling particular fountains, cascades of water were enveloping temples which appeared framed of gold and glass, torrents of water were rushing over stone steeps. Not an accident occurred throughout the day to mar the pleasure of the scene.

WALL-PAINTINGS AT HADLEIGH CHURCH.—Recent reparations in *Hadleigh Church, Essex*, have been the means of bringing to light some interesting mural decorations, which, under the care and superintendence

of the Rev. W. E. Heygate and Mr. H. W. King, will furnish the ecclesiastical antiquary with curious examples of the modes of adorning our churches in the middle ages, and with examples of the artistic skill of the designers and decorators. The paintings in Hadleigh Church are of at least four distinct periods—the oldest and the best in style being of the thirteenth century. The latest, of the fifteenth century, upon the north wall, is a demi-figure of the “Virgin Crowned, and a Woman in the attitude of Supplication.” Near this is the entire figure of “St. James the Less,” to whom the church is dedicated. Among the paintings of a later date is a very large representation of the legend of “St. George and the Dragon,” with all the accessories necessary to the full comprehension of the story; such as the “King and Queen, and their beautiful daughter, who was given up to be devoured by the monster, which is represented as pierced through the head by the spear of the Champion of Christendom.” On the staircase leading to the rood-loft is a figure of Beckett in pontificals, and, in Lombardic characters, “BEATUS TOMAS.” It is to be feared that it will be impossible to preserve all these curious paintings.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

May 19. To be Rear-Admiral of the White, Rear-Admiral W. Sandon of the Blue; to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved list, Capt. C. H. Williams; to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Capt. C. H. Greville; to be Rear-Admirals on the retired list without increase of pay, Capts. A. A. Vincent, K.H. and S. Radford, K.H.

May 27. To be General, Lieut.-Gen. M. Boyd; to be Lieut.-Generals, Major-Gen. W. R. C. Cortley and C. Herbert; to be Major-Generals, Cols. H. F. Caley and C. H. Dick.

June 3. Major-Gen. Sir W. Eyre, K.C.B., to have local rank of Lieut.-General in North America.

June 6. Major-Gen. Codrington, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-General in the Army.

June 20. To be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Sir C. Wood; to be Commander of the Bath, H. A. Churchill, Interpreter to Sir W. F. Williams.

June 24. The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a baron unto Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., by the name, style, and title of Baron Lyons of Christchurch, in the county of Southampton, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a baronet unto Sir Bald-

win Wake Walker, of Oakley-house, in the county of Suffolk, K.C.B., Captain in and Surveyor of her Majesty's Navy, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Lady Codrington, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Codrington, K.C.B., to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary, in the room of Lady Digby, resigned.

Viscount Sidney to be Lord-Lieut. of Kent.

The Earl of Shaftesbury to be Lord-Lieut. of Dorsetshire.

R. B. Williams, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Grange, retired.

Mr. Joseph Fowler to be Acting-Consul at New York.

Robert Boyd Lamb, esq., to be Consul at St. Thomas'.

Fletcher Whitley, esq., to be Receiver-General and Treasurer at the Bahamas.

Rd. Levinge Swift, esq., to be Consul at Riga.

John B. Williams, esq., to be Consul at Seville.

Wm. James Hertslet, esq., to be Consul at Königsberg.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Lichfield.—Lord Sandon.

Leicester.—John Biggs, esq.

OBITUARY.

EARL DIGBY.

May 11. At his residence in Brook-street, London, aged 83, the Right Hon. Edward Digby, second Earl of Digby, co. Lincoln, and Viscount Coleshill, co. Warwick (1790), and Baron Digby of Sherborne, co. Dorset (1765), and eighth Baron Digby of Greshill, in the King's County (1620), Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Dorsetshire, and D.C.L.

He was born in Dover-street, Middlesex, Jan. 6. 1773, the eldest son of Henry, the first earl, by his second wife Mary, daughter and heir of John Knowles, Esq. A few months before attaining his majority he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Sept. 25, 1793. Few, if any members of the House of Lords, had longer possessed a seat in that august assembly; but his lordship never took an active part in politics. He gave his vote to the Tory party, and was in the majority which drove out Earl Grey's ministry on the Reform Bill, May 7, 1832.

His lordship was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Dorsetshire by the Earl of Liverpool in 18—. He was formerly Colonel of the Dorset Militia.

His lordship never married, nor did either of his brothers, — the Hon. and Rev. Robert Digby, Rector of Sheldon and Vicar of Coleshill, who died in 1830, and the Hon. Stephen Digby, who died in 1795. His eldest sister, who died in 1807, married William Wingfield, Esq., and to her son, Mr. Wingfield, his lordship has left his unentailed estates.

The earldom has become extinct. The Irish barony devolves on Edward St. Vincent Digby, Esq., of Mintern House, Dorsetshire, son of the late Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B., (by the dowager Viscountess Andover,) and grandson of the Hon. and Very Rev. William Digby, LL.D., Dean of Durham, brother to the first earl. He married in 1837 Lady Theresa Fox-Strangeways, elder daughter of the Earl of Ilchester, and has issue.

The present family is descended from Sir Robert Digby, elder brother of the first Earl of Bristol and Baron Digby of Sherborne, whose male line became extinct in 1698. Henry the seventh Lord Digby of Ireland, was created an English peer, as Baron Digby of Sherborne, in 1765, and afterwards Earl of Digby, in 1790.

THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

June 4. At Paris, aged 61, the Rt. Hon. Maria Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury and Waterford.

Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford, by his wife Mary, daughter of Lawrence O'Toole, Esq., of Buxtown, in the same county. She was born on May 21, 1795, and was married at Bath, on June 27, 1814, to John Talbot, Esq., who became 17th Earl of Shrewsbury on the demise of his uncle Charles, the 16th earl, in 1827. His Lordship died at Naples suddenly, Nov. 9, 1852, a memoir of whom will be found in our Magazine for January, 1853. By this marriage her Ladyship had issue a son, who died in infancy, and two daughters; the elder of these, Maria Alatheia Beatrix, created a princess by the King of Bavaria, was married to Prince Doria Pamphilj Laudi, and has issue one son and four daughters. The Countess' younger daughter was Catherine Gwendaline, married Mark Antony, Prince de Borghese, who died in Italy, October 27, 1840, leaving an only daughter, now the wife of Rodolph, Prince de Piombino, Duke of Sora.

 REAR-ADMIRAL LORD ADOLPHUS
FITZCLARENCE, K.C.H.

May 17. While on a visit at Newburgh Park, the seat of Sir George Wombwell, in Yorkshire, to Right Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Rear-Admiral of the —, aged 54.

The deceased, the second son of his late Majesty King William IV., by the celebrated actress Mrs. Jordan, was born Feb. 18, 1802, and was the last survivor of the four brothers.

He entered the navy May 26, 1814, as first-class volunteer on board the "Impregnable," 98, Captains Blackwood and Adam, bearing the flag of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, in which ship he shortly after escorted the allied sovereigns from Calais to Dover. He then, as midshipman, joined the "Newcastle," 50, Capt. Lord George Stuart, on the North American station, and on his return in 1815 proceeded to the Mediterranean in the "Tagus," from which he was transferred

first to the "Rochford," and then to the "Glasgow," till he received his first commission, bearing date April 23, 1821. He served as lieutenant in the "Euryalus," 42, till he attained the rank of Commander in 1823, and obtained the command of the "Brisk" sloop, on the North Sea station.

In 1824 he was made Post-Captain, and Feb. 9, 1826, appointed to the "Ariadne," 26, in the Mediterranean; July 2, 1827, to the "Challenger," 28, in which vessel he brought home the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dalhousie, from Quebec to England. Subsequently, in the "Palas," 42, he was employed in conveying Lord Dalhousie and the Bishop of Calcutta from Portsmouth to Bengal, and Lord Combermere from India, home.

When his father, William IV., ascended the throne, the command of the "Royal George" yacht was given to him. He was also made Groom of the Robes to the King, with the rank of Groom of the Bedchamber, and shortly after he was advanced, with the other children of Mrs. Jordan, to the rank of a marquis' younger son. In January, 1833, he was made a Lord of the Bedchamber, and was also Deputy Ranger of Bushey and Windsor Home Parks. By the present Queen the command of the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" was conferred upon him, and this he continued to hold till he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, when he was succeeded by Captain Denman.

In 1832 King William IV. presented a very beautiful miniature frigate to the King of Prussia, who on that occasion created Lord Adolphus a Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, first class, for conveying the vessel. Twenty years later he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. Subsequently he refused the offer of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Greenwich Hospital.

He had been for a short time on a visit to Sir George Wombwell, at his seat near Easingwold, when on the 15th of May he was seized with paralysis, from which he never rallied.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

June 6. At the palace, Stapleton, near Bristol, aged 72, the Right Rev. James Henry Monk, D.D., Lord-Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

He was the only son of Mr. Charles Monk, an officer of the 40th Regiment, and nephew of Sir James Monk, formerly Chief Justice of Montreal. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Joshua Waddington, vicar of Harworth, Notts, and he was born at Bunting-

ford, Herts, early in the year 1784. His early education he received at Norwich, under the Rev. Dr. Foster, but was removed thence to the Charterhouse in 1798. Here he remained about two years, and, under the then Head Master, Dr. Raine, laid the foundation of his accurate scholarship in the Latin and Greek, and was regarded as one of the most hopeful pupils in the school, when he was transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge, in October, 1800. In the following year he was elected scholar, and, after gaining several college prizes, came out seventh Wrangler. In the same year he was Second Chancellor's medallist. On the 1st of October, 1805, Mr. Monk was elected to a fellowship at Trinity. In October, 1807, he became Assistant Tutor of the College, and commenced his classical lectures, and such was the effect produced on the minds of his pupils, that during the fifteen years of his tutorship they carried off the greater part of the higher classical honours at Cambridge. In November, 1808, Professor Porson died suddenly in London, and so high was the opinion entertained of Mr. Monk's scholarship, that he was put forward as a candidate for the vacancy, and in January, 1809, elected to the Professorship of Greek, at the age of 25. In the same year he was ordained Deacon by the Head of his College, Bp. Mansel, and Priest in 1810. In 1812 he was appointed to a Whitehall Preachership, and it was here that he first attracted the favourable notice of the late Lord Liverpool, at that time Premier, and laid the foundation of his subsequent advancement.

In his new position as Regius Professor Dr. Monk published several tracts, in which he proposed to establish—what was subsequently adopted—a classical tripos, with public examinations and honours, for which those only could be candidates who had obtained a place in the mathematical tripos.

In 1811 the then Professor of Greek, desirous, no doubt, of shewing that the chair, which had become vacant by the death of Porson, had been assigned to a successor who, without pretending to his predecessor's gigantic powers and attainments as a scholar, yet not only loved Greek himself, but was anxious to instil a similar feeling into the rising young men of the university, made his first appearance as an editor of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, a selection which was owing to the fact of its being in the common order of the plays of that dramatist next to the Medea, the last that Porson had published. Of this edition a full, fair, and friendly review appeared in the "Quarterly," No. 15, for Sept. 1812, written, it is said, by the present Bishop of London; while, in confirmation of the favourable opinion of the reviewer, it may be stated, not only that it went through five editions, the last of which appeared in 1840, but that a Mr. Yonge, in 1846, translated into English the Latin notes of the original edition, and abridged such as were deemed too learned to suit the taste of the present day, that rejects whatever has the taint of antiquity, just as venison, grouse, and pheasants are consigned to the dung-

hill when they have been kept too long for the table.

To the "*Hippolytus*" succeeded, in 1816, the "*Alcestis*" of Euripides, of which the fifth and last edition appeared in 1837, but not before it had been reprinted by one Wuestemann, at Gotha, in 1823, who has added a few notes of not the least value; and so thought his former tutor, Hermann, who, dissatisfied with his pupil's doings, induced a Leipzig bookseller to publish, in 1824, another edition, with a selection from the notes of the English scholar, and not the whole of them, as Wuestemann had done; and, by way of giving a garnish to the *rechauffée*, Hermann thought proper to add some remarks of his own,—"*Quarum*," says the late Bishop, in the preface to a subsequent edition, "*tanta est acerbitas, ut Editorem potius insectari, quam Poetæ prodesset, sibi propositum habuisse videatur.*"

Between, however, the appearance of these two works, the Greek Professor was employed, in conjunction with the present Bishop of London, in publishing, in 1812, *Ricardi Porsoni Adversaria*, a work that, although it required nearly all the leisure time of the two editors for a period of two years, did not prevent them from undertaking a periodical under the title of "*Museum Criticum*, or Cambridge Classical Researches." This work, which first appeared in 1826, was continued at uncertain intervals, and, after running through eight numbers, was discontinued. Amongst the names of its original supporters and contributors, in the shape of purse and pen, we have heard those of the present Bishop of London, the late Bishop of Lincoln, the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the late Dr. Elmsley, the late Professor of Greek, Dobree; the recently deceased Rev. Robert Walpole, the late Dr. Rennell, the son of the more celebrated Master of the Temple; and the late V. E. Blomfield, a Fellow of Emmanuel College, and a younger brother of the Bishop of London. Few as were the numbers through which this periodical extended, there will still be found in the whole work greater proofs of learning, taste, and ingenuity than any other periodical of the same kind can lay claim to.

It was probably in recognition of his acknowledged merits as a scholar, that in 1822 Lord Liverpool, at that time Premier, bestowed on Dr. Monk the deanery of Peterborough, vacated by the death of Dr. Kipling, known in earlier life as the editor of the *Theodori Bezae Codex Cantabrigiensis* of the New Testament. In the same year he resigned his professorship, and vacated his fellowship by marrying Jane, only daughter of the Rev. H. Hughes, of Nuneaton, and rector of Hardwicke, Northamptonshire. In right of his deanery he nominated himself to the rectory of Fiskerton, Lincolnshire, valued in the "*Clergy List*" at £447 a-year. Here he spent his leisure time in beautifying the Cathedral of Peterborough, which suffered more than its share of injury in the Civil Wars, when it was turned into a rope-walk. For this purpose he contributed liberally

himself, and collected the sum of £6,000. In 1830 a canonry at Westminster was added to Dr. Monk's other preferments, and in the same year the late Duke of Wellington recommended him for promotion to the see of Gloucester, then vacant by the translation of Dr. Bethell to the see of Bangor; and accordingly he was consecrated at Lambeth on the 11th of July in that year. In the year 1836, the see of Ely falling vacant, the Government of Lord Melbourne translated Dr. Allen thither from Bristol, in order to carry into effect a double purpose—the amalgamation of the latter see with Gloucester, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commission (of which we may here mention that Bishop Monk was an original member), and the creation of a new bishopric at Ripon.

It was during the period he held the deanery of Peterborough that he published the "*Life of Bentley*," in 2 vols., 4to., of which a favourable notice appeared in the "*Quarterly Review*" for November, 1831; and formed likewise the basis of a series of articles, by Professor Wilson, in "*Blackwood's Magazine*," written by one who not only felt, but expressed in his usual energetic style, his admiration of a man who, had he turned his attention to modern law, as he had done to ancient literature, would have shewn himself as acute a Lord-Chancellor as he was a critic. Of this remarkable life, a second edition, revised and corrected, appeared in 1833, in 2 vols. 8vo. But in neither publication, as far as we remember, is any notice taken of an elaborate article on the same subject that appeared in the "*London Magazine Enlarged*" for 1783, written by a person who signs himself T. T., the initials probably of Thomas Tyrwhitt.

It was during the same period, and shortly after he had become fairly settled at the deanery, that he published, in 1824, a thin volume of 149 pages, 8vo., under the title of "*Cambridge Classical Examinations*," which is only remarkable as giving subsequently the clue to the anonymous editor of the "*Iphigenia in Aulis*" and "*Tauris*" of Euripides, published respectively at Cambridge in 1840 and 1845, with English notes, which we have reason to know were translated into Latin by the same party as the writer of the review of the first "*Iphigenia*," that appeared in this periodical, and of the second, which appeared in the defunct "*Surplice*." We have also heard that it was the intention of the late Bishop to publish all the four plays of Euripides in an uniform manner; but whether any provision has been made in his Lordship's will, or otherwise, for such a purpose, we have no means of ascertaining. He was also the author of several tracts, sermons, and charges on ecclesiastical subjects, and of a *concio ad clerum* preached before Convocation in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The political part which Dr. Monk took in the Upper House as a member of the episcopal bench has been, upon the whole, by no means a prominent one: he usually contented himself with giving a silent vote in

favour of the Tory interest. In the last debate on the Reform Bill he replied with considerable energy and vigour to the Earl of Shrewsbury; but, with this exception, he scarcely ever made a set speech. In fact, though a clear thinker and fluent writer, he was but a second-rate orator at the best. It should be mentioned, however, that he was a supporter of the proposition for disfranchising boroughs, when proved to be corrupt in the exercise of their electoral rights.

In religious matters, though a sound and attached Churchman, he observed a safe and cautious line, as his easy and open nature probably inclined him; his favour, however, was generally shewn to the High Church rather than the Evangelical party, whose influence at Bristol, Clifton, Cheltenham, and other places in his diocese, occasionally proved to him a source of discomfort. He could be firm, however, when he thought that the occasion required it, as he shewed when in 1841 he severely censured Mr. Williams' *Tract for the Times* on "Reserve in Communicating Religious Knowledge." We also find his name added to those of several of his right rev. brethren when in 1848 they presented a respectful protest to Her Majesty against the proposed appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. He subsequently gave a guarded and qualified approval to the formation of the Bristol Church Union, though it is well known that he deeply regretted the fierce polemical line which it ultimately adopted. He steadily, however, supported their demand for the revival of Convocation. To all works of charity he contributed largely, and for many years regularly devoted a tithe of his income to the augmentation of small livings in his diocese. He contributed, also, considerable sums towards the restoration of churches, the building of parsonages, and of parochial and diocesan schools. For many years before his death he was a sufferer from partial blindness, which of late years he felt to be a sad impediment to him in the discharge of his episcopal duties, and for the last six months he had suffered under almost total prostration of the physical energies.

By his wife, who survives him, his Lordship has left three daughters and an only son, who graduated some years since at Trinity College, Cambridge, and has published a volume of travels in Turkey and the East, under the title of "*The Golden Horn.*" He is a barrister-at law, and succeeded the late Dr. Phillimore as Chancellor of Bristol in 1855.

SIR WILLIAM OGLE CARR

April 24. At Ceylon, aged 53, Sir William Ogle Carr, Knight, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court at Ceylon.

He was the third son of William Thomas Carr, Esq., of Frognal, Hampstead. He became a student of Gray's Inn in 1820, and was called to the bar by the society of that Inn on the 26th of April, 1826.

Going to Ceylon, he was admitted King's Advocate there, and in December, 1839, he was appointed second Puisne Judge of the colony. In April, 1854, he was made Chief-Justice of Ceylon, and created a Knight. Sir William Ogle Carr married Miss Clement, the daughter of Colonel John A. Clement, of the Royal Artillery.

SIR EDWARD TIERNEY, BART.

May 11. At Dublin, aged 76, Sir Edward Tierney, Bart., of Churchtown and Kanturk, county of Cork, for many years Crown solicitor for the North-West Circuit of Ireland.

Sir Edward Tierney was the second baronet, having succeeded his brother, Sir Matthew Tierney, one of the physicians of George IV., and who died without issue Oct. 28, 1845. The deceased was enormously wealthy, his estates in the county of Cork and elsewhere being, it is said, of the value of 16,000*l.* a-year. He married in 1812, Anna Maria, daughter of Henry Jones, Esq., and by her had issue Matthew Edward, the present baronet, who succeeds to his title and estates, and who until very recently held the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards, in which corps he served during the earlier part of the war in the Crimea. Sir Edward's only other child is a daughter, married, and residing in England. The late baronet held for many years the office of Crown Solicitor for the North-West Circuit, comprising six counties, the emoluments pertaining to which are little short of 3,000*l.* per annum. The office is virtually in the gift of the Attorney-General. He attended in his professional capacity the Special Commission at Cavan, where he caught a severe cold, which ended in bronchitis, from the effects of which he never wholly rallied. The office of Clerk of Assizes, in the Rolls' Court, is also vacant by the death of Sir Edward Tierney.

SIR ALEXANDER CRICHTON, M.D., F.R.S.

June 4. At his residence, the Grove, near Sevenoaks, aged 93, Sir Alexander Crichton.

He was the son of Alexander Crichton, Esq., of Newington, and grandson of Patrick Crichton, of Woodhouselee and Newington, Mid-Lothian. Sir Alexander was for many years Physician in Ordinary to Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, and also physician to the household of the late Duke of Cambridge. He was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Fellows of the Royal Society, having been elected in 1800. He was a member of various other

British and Foreign learned societies, and was a Knight of one Prussian and two Russian orders; and received permission to wear those orders in England, on his return, in 1820. He was also created a Knight-Bachelor in 1820. Sir Alexander Crichton was the author of some valuable medical works, particularly of a book on "Mental Derangement." He married, in 1800, Miss Dodwell, only daughter of Edward Dodwell, Esq., of West Moulsey, Surrey.

SIR M. H. NEPEAN, BART.

June 4. At Lee-hall, near Hexham, aged 72, Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, second baronet, of Bothenhampton, and Loder's Court, in the county of Dorset.

He was the eldest son of the first baronet, the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, many years Under-Secretary of State, and M.P. for Queensborough and Bridport, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Captain William Skinner. He was born September 20, 1783, and succeeded to the family title and estates in Dorsetshire on the death of his father, October 2, 1822. Sir Molyneux was for nearly thirty years clerk to the Supreme Court in Jamaica. He married, first, August 30, 1813, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Philip Tighe-man, Esq., by whom (who died June 26, 1838,) he had three sons and six daughters, of whom survive two sons and one daughter. He married, secondly, May 30, 1852, Lydia Clark, eldest daughter of William Clark Wright, Esq., of Muston-house, Northumberland, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of Joshua Parr, Esq., of Pentree Paer, Carmarthenshire. Sir Molyneux by his second marriage had one daughter, who only survived her birth a few weeks. Sir Molyneux is succeeded by his eldest son, Molyneux Hyde, now the third baronet, who was born July 2, 1813, and married, April 27, 1841, Isabella, only daughter of Colonel Geils, of Dumbuck, county Dumbarton.

GENERAL SIR GEO. POWNALL ADAMS, K.C.H.

June 10. At Temple-hill, East Budleigh, Devon, aged 77, General Sir George Pownall Adams, K.C.H., Colonel of the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons.

He entered the army in 1795, and having shewn considerable ability in the Irish rebellion of 1803, obtained the command of the 25th Light Dragoons, in the East Indies. He served in India under General Lake, and particularly distinguished himself at Mysore in 1809; he also received the thanks of the Governor-

General in council on more than one occasion. He obtained the colonelcy of the 6th Dragoons in 1840, and the rank of full general in 1851. By his second wife, who was a daughter of the late Sir William Elford, Bart., M.P. for Plymouth, we believe that he has left a family.

SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, BART.

June 15. In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 78, Sir George Duckett, Bart.

He was the son of Sir George Jackson, Bart., formerly Secretary to the Admiralty, and Judge-Advocate, and many years M.P. for Colchester and Weymouth. He assumed the name of Duckett in 1797, after his maternal grandfather, G. Duckett, Esq. of Hartham-house, Wilts. The late baronet, who succeeded to his father's title in 1822, and represented Lymington from 1807 to 1812, was a deputy lieutenant for Hertfordshire, and at one time commanded the West Essex Militia as Colonel. He was said to be able to trace his descent in the female line up to Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of the Earl Warren. He was twice married: first in 1810, to Isabella, daughter of Stainbank Floyd, Esq.; and secondly, in 1846, to Charlotte, daughter of E. Seymour, Esq., of Crowood-park, Wilts. He is succeeded in the title by his son, George Floyd, now third baronet, a major in the army, who is married to a daughter of General Sir Lionel Smith, G.C.B., and is well known in the world of letters as the author of a "Technological Dictionary of Military Terms, in English, French, and German," for which he received gold medals from the Emperors of Austria and France, and the King of Prussia.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON, C.B.

June 13. At the residence of his mother, in Gloucester-road, Pimlico, Henry Langhorne Thompson, one of the noble defenders of Kars.

He was the son of a gentleman who held an important official appointment, as Receiver-General for Crown rents for the northern counties, was educated at Eton, and in 1845 entered the military profession, of which he became so early an ornament. He was appointed to an ensigncy in the 68th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in that year. On February 12, 1850, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in the second Burmese war received a wound, from which he had not recovered when he returned to England, after nearly ten years' service, in the

autumn of 1854. When the demand was felt for Indian officers to aid in the proposed campaign in Asia against the Russians, Lieutenant Thompson, his wounded arm still in a sling, volunteered, and after visiting the seat of war in the Crimea returned to Constantinople, and proceeded to Erzeroum and Kars. In consequence of his gallant behaviour at Kars, he was appointed, in the winter of last year, a captain (unattached) of the royal army, and it recently pleased her Majesty to confer on him, as well as his valorous comrades, a Companionship of the Bath.

His conduct under the command of General Sir Fenwick Williams is matter for history, and must command the eulogies which even history is slow to pronounce on those not holding high command. It is perhaps fortunate for the memory of this brave young officer, cut off in his early prime,—for he had only reached his 27th year,—that he was one of “a small band of heroes.” His name will be for ever associated with those of Williams and Lake, and Teesdale and Sandwith, and other gallant men. On the memorable 29th of September, he succeeded with great tact and energy to get a heavy gun into position on the heights of Karadagh, and materially assisted in winning that victory by the deadly fire which he poured into the Russian ranks. Between him and his brother officers there seems to have existed a feeling of more than fraternal friendship.

On the surrender of Kars, Mouravieff generously returned him his sword, in admiration of his noble and devoted courage, and as a mark of honour and respect. This will doubtless be preserved as a precious heirloom.

The following letter from General Williams will shew the estimation in which he was held by his gallant chief:—

“Tiflis, Sunday, March 24.

“My Dear Thompson,—One little line, to beg you to give my love to Lake, and to thank you for your letter written *en route*.

“I am, thank God, quite well again, and start for Riazon on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, having every hope that—peace or war—we shall all meet at Moscow as soon as I report myself from Riazon to Petersburg. Teesdale sends love to you both. Wherever my fortunes may fall, there I hope to see you by my side.—Affectionately yours,

“F. W. WILLIAMS.”

Captain Thompson reached Hull only on the 7th inst., in company with Col. Lake, amid the cheers of its citizens. He

was then suffering from sore-throat, but no fears were entertained till the day preceding his lamented decease. It is pleasing to add that her Majesty, with that kindness which is so distinguishing a feature in her character, sent an autograph letter to the mother of Captain Thompson, condoling with her on her bereavement, within very few hours after the sad event happened.

THE HON. OGDEN HOFFMAN.

May 1. At New York, aged 62, the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, late Attorney-General for the State of New York.

He was the son of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, one of the most eminent lawyers, and at one time Attorney-General of New York. Mr. Hoffman graduated at Columbia College in the year 1812, just after the declaration of the war against Great Britain, and at once enrolled himself in the navy of his country. He received a midshipman's warrant, and was attached to the command of Commodore Decatur during the period while the United States frigate “President,” which, after evading the blockade, put out to sea and was pursued by a British fleet. A bloody and gallant running fight, extending through long hours, followed, which was finally determined against the American, and the “President” was captured. The young midshipman, becoming thus a prisoner of war, was taken to Bermuda, and remained there for some months, until an exchange of prisoners of war effected his release. After peace was declared, Mr. Hoffman again sailed with Commodore Decatur in a United States frigate to the Mediterranean, and was engaged in the brief and bloody conflict which broke the Algerine power in that sea. During his continuance in the navy, Mr. Hoffman became a great favourite with his gallant commander, who made him one of his *aids*, and took great pride in him as a promising young officer. But the peace service of the navy had not sufficient attractions for the active spirit of young Hoffman; he resigned, and entered upon the study of the law. On being admitted to the bar, he practised in Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., until the year 1826, when he removed to New York city, and in 1828 represented it in the Legislature of the State. He afterwards held the office of District Attorney for the city, also District Attorney of the United States for the district of New York. He also represented the city in Congress from 1837 to 1841. In November, 1853, he was elected Attorney-General of the State of New York, his

term of office expiring last January. In all offices which he has filled, Mr. Hoffman shewed, in a marked manner, his eminent fitness, commanding the respect and honour of political opponents as well as friends, for his unimpeachable integrity, his brilliant talents, and the straightforward course which he pursued. It was, however, in the practice of his profession as a lawyer that Mr. Hoffman more particularly shone. For years his name had been as familiar as a household word, for all that is beautiful, harmonious, and persuasive in human eloquence. This reputation was well deserved. He was a giant before a jury, as many of the great cases in which he had been engaged fully prove. As a friend and companion, Mr. Hoffman was most attractive, while in the higher relations of man, citizen, husband, father, he inspired the deepest affection. Mr. Hoffman was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of Jonathan Burrall, Esq., Cashier of the first United States Bank. His second wife, who survives him, is the daughter of the late Samuel D. Southard, formerly Secretary of the Navy. The funeral took place on Saturday last, at the Church of the Annunciation, the Rev. Dr. Seabury officiating. The remains were afterwards carried to St. Mark's Church, where they were deposited in a vault belonging to the family. Gen. Winfield Scott, Robert Emmet, Francis B. Cutting, John Anthon, Com. Matthew C. Perry, Hon. Chas. King, Hon. Moses H. Grinnel, Jas. Foster, officiated as pall-bearers, and the hearse was followed by the officers and members of the St. Nicholas' Society, with badges of mourning, the family of the deceased and chief mourners, and a large concourse of friends.

LIEUT.-GEN. MACDONALD, C.B.

May 31. At Aix-la-Chapelle, Lieut.-Gen. Macdonald, Royal Artillery, C.B.

The deceased was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1806, and proceeded thence on the expedition to Buenos Ayres, where he was twice severely wounded and taken prisoner. He served in the Peninsula and south of France from June, 1809, to July, 1814, including the battles of the Coa and Busaco, affairs of Redinha, Pombal, Condeixa, and Foz d'Arouce, battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, affair of San Munos, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, battles of the Pyrenees, affairs of the Gave d'Oleron and Aire, and battle of Toulouse. He also served in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo, where he was severely wounded—and capture of

Paris. He received the silver war-medal with eight clasps.

GEORGE BENNETT, Esq., Q.C.

May 26. At his residence, Sodylt-hall, Shropshire, aged 77, George Bennett, Esq., Q.C.

He was called to the bar in Ireland in 1800, and became a Queen's Counsel there in 1822. He was a distinguished advocate during a period when the Irish bar abounded in great names: his practice was for many years unrivalled, both in the equity and the common law courts. He was the friend and intimate of nearly all his illustrious contemporaries, and was himself one of the last remaining types of a great legal era. He filled for a long period the office of leading Crown Prosecutor for Munster, and was for some time the "father" of the Munster bar. In politics he was strongly and firmly attached to Protestant principles. Mr. Bennett quitted the bar about seven years since, and went to live at his seat in Shropshire, where he spent the close of his life in domestic retirement.

MR. GEORGE WATTS.

Recently, at Stoke Bishop, near Westbury, Mr. George Watts, a person in humble life.

He was formerly a day-labourer in that parish, but having, by dint of his own honest exertions, raised himself in the social scale, he amassed sufficient funds as a potato-dealer to purchase several cottages, some situated in Stoke Bishop, others in the neighbouring parish of Westbury, and the remainder on Durdham Downs. Latterly Watts had retired from business, and lived on the income arising from the rent of his houses. Punctually every Monday the old man called on his tenants to receive his rent, and was always represented by them as a kind and considerate landlord. He recently died, leaving neither "kith nor kin;" and upon opening his will it was found that each tenant had his own little cottage left to him as a legacy from his landlord—a legacy which, we need not add, was exceedingly welcome, and occasioned much joyful surprise to the fortunate recipients.—*Bristol Mirror.*

JAMES GATES PERCIVAL.

Recently, in America, aged 60, James Gates Percival, a poet of some eminence.

He was born in Kensington, Connecticut, on Sept. 15, 1795, and was the second son of Dr. James Percival, a physician of

that place, who, dying in 1807, left his three sons to their mother's care.

At the age of sixteen Percival entered Yale College, and in the course of four years was at the head of his class; during his course he frequently excited the commendation and interest of President Dwight. At this time he wrote a tragedy, "Zamor," which formed part of his college exercises. He had previously begun his poetical career by the composition of a few fugitive verses, and, it is said, had written a satire while in his fourteenth year. In 1820 he published his first volume, containing the first part of "Prometheus," a poem in the Spenserian stanza, with a few minor pieces, which were well received. In the same year, having been admitted to the practice of medicine, he went to Charleston, in South Carolina, with the intention of following this profession. There he engaged in literature, and in 1822 published "Clio," a pamphlet of about a hundred pages, made up mostly of verse, to which a few essays were added. A second part followed, which was entirely of verse. The idea of this publication appears to have been borrowed from Irving's "Sketch-book."

In 1824 Dr. Percival was appointed an assistant-surgeon of the United States Army, and Professor of Chemistry at the West Point Military Academy, which in a few months he resigned, as the duties were more onerous than he had anticipated. He was next appointed a surgeon in connection with the recruiting service.

The attainments of Percival were exceedingly varied. While at college he was inferior to none of his classmates in mathematics, yet his inclinations led him rather into the fields of classical literature. He made himself a profound philologist, and acquired a critical knowledge of most of the languages of modern Europe, especially those of the northern nations; he wrote poems in the Danish, Hungarian, and other tongues. He assisted materially in the compilation of "Dr. Webster's Dictionary of the English Language," for which his extensive linguistic and scientific knowledge eminently fitted him. While engaged in the study of medicine, he applied himself with ardour to botany, and to natural history generally. An ardent lover of nature, in his frequent communings with her he became a geologist, and, in conjunction with Professor Shepherd, made a survey of the mineralogy and geology of Connecticut, his native state, his report of which was published in 1842. In 1854 he was appointed State Geologist of Wis-

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consin, and published his first Annual Report in 1855. He translated "Maltebrun's Geography," the last portion of which appeared in 1843.

Percival is much less known to fame than he deserves to be, which may be attributed to the nature of his studies and the modesty of his nature; he never sought popular applause, but rather shrunk from it. In manners simple and gentle as a child, he was shy and timid as a maiden, and could rarely be induced to mingle in society. The companionship of one congenial mind was all he sought—was all he could endure. His habits were secluded, and called eccentric; his happiness seemed all concentrated in the study of nature and of his favourite authors. Devoted to science and song, his life was passed in the acquisition of knowledge and in poetic reveries. Having but few personal acquaintance, he will scarcely be missed from the ranks of living poets; for few of his country's authors were less known to his contemporaries.

Percival was a true poet, endowed with a profound sympathy for nature and humanity. His themes were liberty, love, and contemplation of nature, treated with enthusiasm, tenderness, truthfulness, and sympathy. Had his lot been cast among the oppressed peoples of Europe, rather than among the more favoured of his own country, his genius would have found vent in effusions that might have ranked with those of Beranger, Heine, or our own Thomas Hood. As is usual in such natures as his, a delicate vein of humour mingled with his tenderness; while he had a tear for the suffering, he had a smile for the mirthful. His productions will ever be popular with refined tastes, for they appeal to the sources of our best feelings, and are unsullied with affectation or egotism: we could wish them more numerous;—the capacity for production was unlimited, had the necessary stimulus been applied.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 9. At Ballarat, Australia, the Rev. Charles Nash, Perp. Curate, late Governor and Founder of the Oriental Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals, 9, Great Smith-street, Westminster.

April 25. At Lima, Peru, aged 35, the Rev. Francis John Biddulph, B.A. 1843, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the British Legation and residents there.

May 6. Aged 67, the Rev. George Griffith Vicar of Abernant w. Convil (1851), Carmarthenshire.

May 11. At Bulwell-hall, Notts, aged 69, the Rev. Alfred Padley.

May 23. At Worcester, aged 30, the Rev.

William Henry Davis, Curate of Beeden, Berkshire.

At Monkton Rectory, Dorsetshire, the Rev. *Joseph Forster*, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1838, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Rector of Winterbourne-Monkton (1838), and Vicar of Abbotsbury (1832), Dorset.

May 28. At Hopton Castle, Salop, aged 70, the Rev. *G. D. Pardoe*, M.A., for 44 years Rector of that parish.

Aged 74, Rev. *E. W. Estcourt*, M.A., Rector of Long Newton, Wilts.

May 29. Rev. *E. Harden*, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints, Norwood.

May 30. At Trevethin Parsonage, Pontypool, aged 26, the Rev. *Thomas Davies James*, B.A., Curate of Gellygaer, Glamorgan-shire.

May 31. At the Rectory, near Shaftesbury, Dorset, after a short illness, the Rev. *W. Gane*, Rector of Cann, otherwise Shaston St. Rumbold.

June 1. At Meurice's Hotel, Paris, aged 29, the Rev. *George Alexander Innes*, son of John Innes, Esq., of 48, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater.

At the Rectory, aged 26, the Rev. *William Robert Roberts*, B.A., Rector of Panteague (1855), Monmouthshire.

June 3. At Lincoln, of typhus fever, in the 28th year of his age, the Rev. *Charles William Moffat*, Michel Fellow and Chaplain of Queen's College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Moffat, of Lincoln.

June 5. At the Angel Hotel, Tiverton, the Rev. *John Pitman*, LL.B. 1808, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Vicar of Broad Hempston (1807), and Rector of Washfield (1816), Devon.

At the Rectory, the Rev. *James Ellice*, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811, University College, Oxford. Rector of Clothall (1816), Herts.

June 6. In the 39th year of his age, deeply lamented, the Rev. *Richard Pike Mate*, M.A., Vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

June 7. At Weymouth, aged 64, the Rev. *William Dansey*, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, B.M. 1818, Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew (1820), and Prebendary of Salisbury. He was author of "*Horæ Decanicæ Rurales*;" "An Attempt to illustrate the Name, Title, Origin, Privileges, &c. of Rural Deans," 2 vols. 4to., 1835; also, "A Letter to the Archdeacon of Sarum" on the same subject, 8vo. 1840.

At Caen, Normandy, aged 74, the Rev. *James Suttell Wood*, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1810, Clare College, Cambridge, formerly British Chaplain at Caen.

June 8. At Hummersea, the Rev. *J. E. Evans*, formerly Pastor of the Independent Chapel, Loft-house, Yorkshire.

June 13. Aged 56, the Rev. *Gibbes Walker Jordan*, Rector of Waterstock, Oxon.

June 17. At Langholm Manse, N.B., the Rev. *William Berry Shaw*, in the 82nd year of his age, and the 55th of his ministry.

who had married and emigrated to that part of the world."—*New York Herald*.

Jan. 27. At Portland, Victoria, Capt. Charles Berkeley, eldest son of the late Rowland Berkeley, of Benefield.

March 5. On his voyage from Calcutta to London, Major the Hon. Walter Hore Ruthven, 25th Bengal Native Infantry.

March 8. Aged 75, at Brislington, Major-Gen. James Cambell, late Lieut.-Col. of the 51st Regt. Light Infantry.

March 12. Aged 33, at Buenos Ayres, Charles William Simpson, esq.

March 19, 1854. At Lima, Peru, of yellow fever, in the 33rd year of his age, Frederick, second son of the late Mr. James Tester, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, leaving a widow and three children.

March 22. At Shanghai, in his 54th year, Henry Shearman, esq., after a few days' illness.

March 31. At Capetown, James Nathaniel, youngest son of Peter Paterson, esq., of Park Lodge, Highbury New Park, Middlesex, late of Leyton, Essex.

April 8. At Umritsur, Lahore, India, Major Anchtel Fenton Fletcher Boughey, 81st Regt., son of the late Sir John Fenton Boughey, Bart., of Aqualate, in the county of Stafford.

April 10. At Calcutta, aged 39, Mr. William Watson, of No. 9, Union-pl., Aberdeen.

April 14. At Hynee Tal, aged 22, J. Murray Murray, Esq., Lieut. 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, A.D.C. to his Honour the Lieut.-Gov. of the N.W. Provinces, Bengal, and eldest son of the late Adolphus Cottin Murray, esq., and Lady Murray, of Ardeley Bury, Herts.

April 18. At Kurrachee, Scinde, aged 22, Maria Louisa Keith, the beloved and only dau. of Col. Hobson, commanding Bombay Fusiliers.

April 21. At sea, on board the ship "Stebonheath," from Melbourne to London, Capt. F. Montagu Hockings, of H.M.'s 40th Regt.

At Sunderland, aged 76, Mr. James Reed, merchant. He was one of the founders, and for some years secretary, of the Sunderland Literary and Philosophical Society. He had a taste for literary and antiquarian pursuits, and published for private circulation, "Recollections of Alterations in Hexham Abbey Church, in a letter to John Fenwick, esq., F.S.A." He was a native of Hexham, to which place his remains were removed for interment.

April 28. At his residence, Highgate, near Birmingham, in his 86th year, Thomas Colmore, esq., the oldest representative of one of the ancient Warwickshire families.

April 30. At Vittore, aged 49, Capt. (Brevet-Major) Thomas Longden Place. He was the second and last surviving of five sons of the late Rev. John Conyers Place, of Barnhill, Dorset.

At the Parsonage Farm, Crewkerne, aged 52, Henry Hooke, esq.

May 1. At Ferozepore, North-West Provinces, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. John Free, commanding 10th Bengal Light Cavalry.

May 4. At Port Royal, Jamaica, of yellow fever, William Orde Massey, Acting-Lieut. of H.M.'s ship "Malacca," eldest son of William Massey, esq., M.P.

May 8. At Newmarket, aged 100 years, Anne, widow of Mr. Thomas Andrews, late of Newmarket, and mother of Messrs. Henry and Fuller Andrews, of that place. She was a most extraordinary woman for such a great age, her faculties being almost unimpaired to the last.

May 9. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 92, Grace Kent, widow of the late Col. Kent, and mother of the late Col. W. H. Dennie, of H.M.'s 13th Regt. of Light Infantry.

May 10th. Aged 101, Lucy Turner, widow of a labourer at Little Waltham, Essex, who was frozen to death in the fields fifty-six years ago. Neither time nor disease had enfeebled her faculties, and in the harvest of 1854 she was seen with the rest of the villagers in the gleanings-field.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 21. Aged 67, at Port Macquarie, Com. James Gordon, R.N. He served under Sir Samuel Hood at the reduction of the islands of St. Lucie and Tobago, and, we believe, in the expedition to Egypt in 1807.

In Australia, M. Bochsa, the celebrated harpist. "It is some eight years since he came to this country, accompanied by Madame Anna Bishop, the wife of Sir Henry Bishop, the celebrated composer. Bochsa, an old man, probably over 70 years of age, was a native of Switzerland. Madame Anna Bishop's success in this country has not been brilliant; and, after residing a considerable time in California, she went with Bochsa to Australia, where, we have seen it stated, she has been living with her daughter,

May 13. At Plymouth, aged 69, Servington Savery, esq., of Hayford-hall, Devon.

May 14. At the Hermitage, Pwllheli, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. William Roberts, late of the 78th Regiment.

May 14. Aged 96, Mrs. Pick, of Witcote Lodge, Leicestershire. In early life, deceased and her parents were the original makers of the far-famed "Stilton cheese." The secret of its make was for some time confined to the Pick family, who were under an engagement to sell all the cheese they could make to Mr. C. Thornhill, inn-keeper, of Stilton; and being thus only to be obtained of him, it received the name of "Stilton cheese," when it would have been more properly called Witcote cheese, being first made in a small village of that name, on the eastern side of the county.

May 15. At Islington, aged 42, Edward E. D. Grove, esq.; and a short time previous, Henry Dunsterville, infant son of the above.

At his seat, Stockelsdorf, in Holstein, J. C. Blohm, esq., formerly of New Broad-st., London.

May 16. Aged 56, Mr. John Winterborn, upwards of 20 years surgeon, of Hackney-road.

At Peckham, aged 58, James Lawford, esq., formerly of the Stock Exchange, and Exeter, Devon.

At Pau, in France, after a lingering illness, aged 25, Jane Colgate, dau. of Mr. Henry Holman, of East Hothly, Sussex, surgeon.

At Blake-place, Bridgewater, aged 76, John King, esq., formerly of Chilton Polden.

At Hamilton, Canada West, aged 52, Frances Ann, the wife of Henry Spencer Papps, esq., formerly of Kingston-upon-Thames and Kensington, and dau. of the late Alexander Forbes, esq., of Upper Woburn-place.

At Sidmouth, Katharina Pyndar, Lady Sherbrooke, of Calverton-hall, Notts, widow of the late Gen. Sir John Coope Sherbrooke, G.C.B., for many years Gov.-Gen. of Upper and Lower Canada, and Col. of the 33rd Regt.

Aged 29, Henrietta, wife of Rev. W. H. Cave-Brown, Curate of St. Mary's, Lambeth.

May 17. At South-hill, Jane Margaret, eldest dau. of Thomas L. Kelly, of Lower Gardener-st., Dublin. R.I.P.

At his residence, Newtown Limavady, county Londonderry, Lesley Alexander, esq., late of the 11th Hussars, and eldest son of the late John Alexander, esq.

At Pellamont Forest, Coote-hill, county Cavan, Eyre Coote, esq., J.P., third and eldest surviving son of the late Charles Coote, esq., of Bellamont Forest, Coote-hill.

At the house of his sister, 11, Alexander-sq., Brompton, aged 56, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Cockburn, late of the 60th Rifles.

At Shepherd's Bush, aged 59, William Webster, esq., late Capt. 16th Queen's Lancers.

May 18. At Leamington, aged 74, Laura, relict of the late Robert Vyner, esq., of Eathorpe-house, Warwickshire.

At the Observatory, East Sheen, Surrey, Sophia, relict of the Rev. Dr. Hird, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Rector of Monxton, and Vicar of Ellingham, Hants.

At his residence, Grove-house, Hoylake, Cheshire, after a few days' illness, aged 55, Major-Gen. John Drinkwater Syers, Bengal Army.

At Goldthorn-hill, Wolverhampton, aged 75, Hannah, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, formerly of Capponfield Iron-works, Bilston, Staffordshire.

At his residence on Clapham-common, aged 85, Benjamin Harrison, esq., father of the Ven. Archdeacon of Maidstone.

At Rearsby, Leicestershire, aged 73, Ann, wife of the Rev. N. Morgan.

Mr. James Wilson, of Woodville, younger bro. of the late Prof. Wilson. Mr. Wilson was a distinguished naturalist, and the author of two well-known works, "The Rod and the Gun," and "A Tour Round the North of Scotland."

May 19. At his house, in Chesham-st., Belgrave-sq., William Evans, esq., of Twyners, Chertsey, late Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

At Heston, near Cranford, aged 67, Joseph Cox, esq., formerly of Farningham, in Kent.

At Queen's-ter., Bayswater, John Raikes Bayly, esq., late of Devizes, Wilts.

At Norwich, aged 26, William Field Bellin, M.D., eldest son of Benj. Bellin, esq., of that city.

At Bath, aged 73, John Racey, esq., late of Quebec, Lower Canada.

At Cheltenham, Georgina, wife of Col. Stirling Freeman Glover, and dau. of the late Gen. the Right Hon. Charles Henry Somerset and the Lady Elizabeth Courtenay, sister to the ninth Earl of Devon.

Aged 88, George Hutchinson, esq., of Whitton-house, Durham, and Brunton, Northumberland, a Deputy Lieut. for the former county, which honourable post he held for the last 53 years of his life.

At Upcott, the seat of his uncle, T. Wrey Harding, esq., deeply and deservedly lamented, aged 30, Thomas Henry Harding, esq., Capt. in the Royal Artillery, and only surviving child of Lieut.-Col. Harding, of Mount Radford.

At Vienna, aged 73, Baron Sina, the banker, who was one of the largest landed proprietors, and one of the richest men, in that part of the world. The deceased is said to have left property to the enormous amount of 40,000,000*fl.* (4,000,000*l.*), which is inherited by his son Simon, who has announced to his mercantile friends that he intends to continue the business. The new baron seems inclined to make good use of the enormous property which he has inherited, for he has already forwarded 40,000 florins (4,000*l.*) to the parish priests and overseers for the benefit of the poor of the city.

May 20. at Chester, Isabella Alice, relict of Richard Drewe, esq., Col. of the 73rd Regiment, and second dau. of the late James Tyler, esq., of Whatton-house, in the county of Northumberland.

At No. 35, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, aged 79, Margaret, widow of Francis Keysell, esq., late of Broad-st., Bloomsbury, and youngest dau. of Mr. Butterfield, late of Maidenhead, Berks.

At her residence, 10, Hertford-st., Mayfair, Mrs. Dent, widow of the late John Dent, esq., M.P.

May 21. at Dublin, aged 45, Rich. Bourke, esq.

At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 74, Harriet Hare, relict of Dr. James Hare, jun., of Calder-hall, N.B.

In Lombard-st., suddenly, in his 69th year, Mr. John Biddulph, clerk to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., having a few months since completed a faithful service of 50 years.

At the residence of his friend Col. Lewis, Fitzwilliam-sq. west, Dublin, aged 65, Col. Archibald Inglis, late of Carlingwark-house, N.B., son of the late Admiral Inglis, of Red-hall, near Edinburgh.

At her residence, in the Crescent, Taunton, aged 81, Miss Clitsome.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 54, Thomas Worthington, esq., of Sharston-hall, Cheshire.

May 22. at Farnborough, Warwickshire, aged 82, William Holbech, esq.

At Bow-lodge, Bow, aged 78, Jane Harriott, the beloved wife of Mr. David Saul.

Aged 71, Mary Ann, wife George Gwilt, of Southwark, esq., and dau. of the late William Applegath, Commander of the H.E.I.C. ship "Europa," and Mary his wife.

Aged 67, William Doe Belcher, esq., Mayor of the borough of Abingdon. He was seven times mayor of his native town, to the interests of which he devoted many years of an energetic and useful life.

At his residence, No. 10, York-gate, Regent's-park, aged 74, of apoplexy, John Pinder, esq.

At 19, Torrington-square, London, aged 22,

Celeste Althea Armantine, wife of Robt. Lawrence Brooke, esq., of the United States.

At Newton Villa, Westbourne-grove, Col. Jas. Lewis Basden, C.B., formerly of the 89th Foot.

At Rathurles, near Nevagh, Ireland, the seat of P. Serle, esq., Ashton Benyon, esq., 63rd Regt., eldest son of S. Y. Benyon, esq., of Stetchworth-park, near Newmarket.

At the residence of G. S. Payne, esq., Andover, Hants, Ann, relict of the late Thomas Davis, esq., of Abercrombie Villa, Hampstead, Middlesex.

At Brighton, aged 78, Joseph Trueman, esq., formerly of Walthamstow.

At Clayfield-house, Southampton, aged 56, Sampson Payne, esq., Mayor.

May 23, Elizabeth, wife of F. T. Gibb, esq., of Greenford-lodge, Middlesex, daughter of the late Thomas Hughes, esq., of Hendrefellen, in the county of Cardigan.

At Brewood, near Penkridge, Fanny, wife of T. Crean, esq., and second dau. of James Heath, esq., of Brewood.

At Torquay, aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Wyburgh How, esq., of Nearwell, Shrewsbury.

At Newark, aged 68, George Hodgkinson, solicitor.

At Hastings, aged 62, Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. John Horton, late rector of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

At Streatham, Surrey, aged 77, Sarah, wife of Stephen Wilson, esq.

At Chatteris, aged 43, Mr. Nathan Horsley. "During his pastorate of more than five years, at Zion Chapel, he had laboured with great success: of him it could be said emphatically, that 'he was never weary in well-doing.' He died, after long and protracted sufferings, as he had lived, full of hope."

May 24, at Forest-hill, Sydenham, Elin, wife of John Iliffe, esq., of 2, Bedford-row, London.

At 48, Russell-sq., the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Birkett, aged 68, Benjamin E. Batley, esq., late of the Grove, Blackheath.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 69, Wm. Fraser, esq., of Skipness.

At Cheltenham, aged 35, Charlotte Eliza, widow of the late James Thomson, esq., of Langside, near Glasgow.

At the residence of her son, George De Morgan, esq., of No. 28, Dawson-place, Bayswater, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel John De Morgan, E.I.C.S.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 56, Wm. Knight, esq., late of Reading, Berks.

At the house of her sister, Miss Lee, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Ann, wife of James Astley Hall, esq., of Newcastle, Staffordshire.

At Sheperdine, Gloucestershire, aged 61, Sybella, wife of Andrew Buchan, esq., of the Rhymney Iron-works, Monmouthshire.

At Southampton, Samuel Hunt, esq., late of Devonport.

At Portisham, Dorset, aged 78, Augusta Sarah Masterman Hardy, youngest dau. of Joseph Hardy, esq., and the last surviving sister of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, bart., G.C.B.

At Northernhay-street, Exeter, aged 39, Mary Margaret, wife of Dr. Wm. Thomson, late of 51, Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq., London.

At the Victoria Hotel, Malaga, Spain, aged 50, Abraham Worley, esq., of Hampton-court.

May 25 At Teignmouth, aged 37, Capt. Thos. Sargent Little, late 10th Hussars.

Mary, only dau. of the late H. Brougham, esq., of Brougham, Westmoreland, and sister of the Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham.

At Cranfield, Beds, aged 27, John Burney, esq.

May 26. At Glenuske, Monmouthshire, the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Homfray, esq., aged 86, Margaret, widow of Lorenzo Stable, esq., late of Stanmore, in the county of Middlesex.

At Ruyton-hall, Shropshire, aged 40, Helen Bird Harrington, dau. of the late John Herbert

Harrington, esq., formerly Memb. of the Supreme Council of Bengal.

At Brixton, aged 59, Ralph Byne, esq., youngest and only surviving son of the late Rev. Henry Byne, formerly rector of Carshalton, Surrey.

At Clifton, Elizabeth, wife of John Henry Shore, esq., of Whatley-Combe, Somersetshire, and youngest dau. of the late Richard Pack, esq., of Flore-house, Northamptonshire.

Off Spithead, on her way from Western Australia, Isabella, wife of Com.-Gen. Mends, and dau. of the late Capt. Creighton, of the 11th Dragoons, and grand-dau. of the late Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., G.C.B.

At Malvern, Worcestershire, Susan, widow of the late George Gordon, esq., of Cheltenham.

At Bethnal-house, Bethnal-green, aged 57, after 17 years' confinement in that lunatic asylum, Mr. Edward Tilke, late of Sidmouth, Devon.

Aged 80, Lydia, widow of the late John Goodliff, esq., of Braham Farm, near Ely.

At Blackheath, aged 81, John May, esq., the friend and correspondent of Robert Southey. The Poet Laureate was particularly attached to Mr. May, and dedicated to him his poem on the "Battle of Waterloo." Mr. May was for many years a Director of the Equitable Assurance Comp.

At his residence, 14, Fitzroy-sq., aged 65, Rich. Barker, esq.

At Nea-house, Christchurch Hants, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Gordon Cameron, K.H., J.P. He was eldest son of Gen. Cameron, of the East India Company's service, and was born at Chunar, on the 14th of June, 1790. Entering the Army early in life, he was in the Grenadier Guards during the latter years of the Peninsular War, and was wounded at Barossa. Col. Cameron was attached to the staff of Wellington at Waterloo. The loss of his right arm and other severe wounds in that memorable battle incapacitated him from further active service.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Brev.-Maj. Jno. Gore Ferns, late of her Majesty's 76th Regt., eldest son of the late T. Burgh Ferns, esq., county Dublin.

May 27. At Kensington, aged 77, David Spence, esq., formerly of Arlington-st., Piccadilly.

At Southsea, after a short illness, the Hon. Mrs. Hope, wife of Capt. James Hope, C.B., and dau. of Charles Lord Kinnaird.

At Westminster, William Webb, esq., assistant-secretary of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, in whose employment he had been for 25 years.

May 28. At 5, Bloomfield-road, Maida-hill, Ann, the wife of Col. Cater, Royal Artillery.

At Upper Clapton, aged 80, Mrs. Elliott.

At Stockwell, aged 27, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Heath, esq., eldest dau. of Frederick Devon, esq., of Kennington-park.

At Blue-Bridge House, Halsted, Essex, aged 63, Benjamin Gilson, esq.

At Winchester, from the effects of illness contracted in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 26, Capt. George Trevelyan John, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

At Margate, T. J. Coakley, esq., of Westbourne-ter. North, Hyde-park, late of New Bond-st.

At her residence, Chester, aged 60, Eliza, relict of William Morgan, esq., of Ravensdale, county Kildare, and dau. of the late William Seddon, esq., of Acres-field, near Manchester.

At her residence, in the New Kent-road, Nancy, wife of Capt. Lean, R.N., H.M.'s Emigration Officer for the Port of London.

At his residence, Greenhithe, aged 65, Col. Walt. Elphinstone Lock, late Royal Artillery, eldest surviving son of the late Vice-Admiral Lock, of Haylands, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

May 29, At Folkestone, aged 79, General John Francis Birch, C.B., Royal Engineers.

At Bocking, near Braintree, Essex, aged 26, James, youngest son of the late Robert Rolfe, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 55, Sarah Abraham Kennard, youngest dau. of the late Mrs. Kennard.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, George

Bailey Toms, Westfield, Reigate-hill, aged 21, Felix Sidney Gunn, youngest son of the late Rev. John Gunn.

At Berrylands, Surbiton, aged 39, Alfred Lang, esq., architect.

At Hayes, Middlesex, Capt. J. W. Carleton, formerly of the 2nd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Carleton was better known as "Craven," the writer on sporting subjects.

At Beverley, aged 68, Margaret, wife of Edward Boghurst, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 29, William Clune Helsham Candler, Captain, late 40th regt., Adj. Royal Brecon Rifles, only son of Capt. W. H. Candler, Kilkenny Fusileers.

At Bene't House, Newmarket-road, aged 53, John Foster, esq., late of Cherryhinton.

At Joshen Bank, Kelso, aged 87, Mary Anne Hepburne, dau. of the late Robert Hepburne, esq., of Clerkington, and relict of the late John Swinton, esq., of Swinton.

At Brighton, aged 75, Edward Fuller, esq., late of Carleton Hall, in Suffolk.

May 30. at Chelsea, aged 52, Sabina Stirling Burgess, relict of the late H. W. Burgess, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Philip Gilbert, esq., of Earl's-court, Old Brompton.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Ann Helen, widow of the late Major George Cuninghame, Bengal army, and eldest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B.

At Brotton, in Cleveland, aged 43, Mr. George Batty, formerly of 174, Aldersgate-st., London.

At Warwick, aged 66, Letitia, widow of the late Kelynge Greenway, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 63, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Neale, esq., of Willowyards, North Britain.

At Guernsey, aged 63, Isabella Vardon, wife of John Bonamy, esq.

At 26, Cecil-st., Strand, suddenly, aged 66, Mr. John Barton Griffiths.

At Stockton-house, aged 83, Harry Biggs, esq., the oldest magistrate in the county of Wilts.

May 31, at his residence, 17, Soho-sq., aged 50, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Daniel Sharpe, esq., F.R. and L.S., and President of the Geological Society.

At his lodgings, in Dover-st., the Hon. Hugh Edwards, of the Island of Antigua.

At Gressenhall, East Dereham, aged 64, Anna Penelope, wife of Thomas Hastings, only dau. of the late Rev. Benjamin Crofts, and granddau. of the late Rev. Benjamin Crofts, for 52 years rector of Gressenhall.

At Shepton Mallet, aged 82, Mr. James Parfitt, for nearly fifty years organist of the church. He was very highly respected and much regretted. He was blind from his birth.

In Sloane-st., Chelsea, aged 70, George Bague, esq., Capt. R.N., Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for the county of Middlesex.

June 1, late of China-terrace, Kennington-road, aged 71, William Bunbury Lavers, esq.

At Hamilton, Canada West, aged 39, William John Hickes, esq., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hickes, C.B., Bombay Army, deeply lamented.

At Bristol, aged 20, Margaret Frances, only dau. and last surviving child of the late Robert Rankin, esq., formerly Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

The Lady Elizabeth Hervey, eldest dau. of the Earl Jermyn, M.P.

At Dursley, aged 75, N. Addison, esq., of Maidenhead.

At Ryde, aged 37, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Smith, of Surbiton, Surrey.

June 2, at Gloucester-crescent north, Hyde-park, aged 65, Henry Cobb, esq.

Ann, wife of F. J. Dellew, esq., Capt. (retired list) E. I. C. S., and dau. of the late Simon Temple, esq., formerly of Hylton Castle, county Durham.

Aged 72, Mr. Francis Reavens, many years in the office of Her Majesty's Exchequer of Pleas.

At her residence, No. 9, Lansdowne east, Bath, Maria Mary Ann, relict of the late Major William Buttanshaw, of the Bengal Army.

Aged 49, Mr. Richard Capel Lambe, of 96, Gracechurch-st.

At the Elms, Tunbridge, Kent, aged 50, John Clarke Chaplin, esq.

Aged 70, Mr. Thomas Carter, of Eddlethorpe, near Malton. The deceased occupied a position of great responsibility and trust in connexion with the hunting establishment of the late Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, and the present Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere Hall, for nearly fifty years, during which period he enjoyed continuously their confidence and esteem.

At Fordingbridge, aged 71, John Blakeman. He was staff-sergeant of the Pensioners of the Salisbury district. The deceased began his military career in the 3rd, or Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he served upwards of 26 years: three years as a private, seven as corporal, and the remainder as sergeant, and was discharged with a pension for his long service, many years of which were spent on the Peninsula, and was with his gallant corps in four general engagements, viz., "Toulouse," "Victoria," "Albuera," and "Talavera," for which he received a silver medal and clasps. On his retirement from active service he was appointed to the rank of drill-sergeant in the Fordingbridge troop of Yeomanry Cavalry. He was also governor of the union, which situation he held 14 years, when he resigned his trust, being incapacitated by old age, since which time he lived a retired life, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

June 3. At Charlton, Middlesex, aged 67, Edw. Hetherington, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 76th Regiment.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 37, Henry William Maxwell Lyte, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. H. J. Lyte, Birsham, Devon; and of his wife, Anna, dau. of the Rev. H. Maxwell, D.D., Falkland, county Monaghan.

At Fulbourn Rectory, near Cambridge, Mary Annie, wife of the Rev. F. R. Hall, D.D.

Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. John Billingham, of Holland-road, Brixton.

June 4. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 70, John Eames, esq.

At Streatley Vicarage, Berks, Juliet Sophia, wife of the Rev. James Robert Burgess.

At Peckham-rye, aged 90, Miss M. Ann Coffield.

At Hampton, near Bath, George Townsend Browne, esq., youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Col. Arthur Browne, M.P. for the county of Mayo, and grandson of the first Earl of Altamont.

At Pitsea, Essex, aged 48, Matilda J. Catherine Edwardes, wife of the Rev. L. Tucker Edwardes.

At Woodstock, aged 52, Benjamin Holloway, esq., solicitor.

At his house, Eaton-sq., Rich. Gardner, esq., M.P. for Leicester.

At 71, Portland-place, deeply regretted, aged 79, Eliz. Theodosia, wife of Chas. Prater, esq.

At Feltham, Middlesex, aged 46, Mary Ann, wife of Edmund Phillips, esq.

At her residence, Seamore-place, Mayfair, the Right Hon. Lady Agnes Buller.

At Southend, Harriet, relict of John Bayntun Scrutton, esq., of Milton Hall, Prittlewell, Essex.

Aged 90, William Wilmot, esq., youngest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, 1st Bart. of Osmaston, in the county of Derby.

June 5. Aged 62, J. Mollady, esq., of Warwick.

At 39, Cross-st., Islington, aged 80, Henry Williams, esq., of Trearddur, in the county of Anglesea.

At the Western Dispensary, Tothill-st., Westminster, aged 46, Mr. Wm. Hen. Firth, upwards of 22 years apothecary to the above institution.

At Newport, Salop, aged 66, Mr. Thurstans, solicitor.

Before Sebastopol, aged 17 years and a half, Edw. Dickson Ricard, Ensign in the 18th Royal

Irish Regt., and eldest son of Capt. E. Ricard, late of the 75th and 73rd Regts.

At his residence, 25, Brompton-sq., aged 73, Robert Brown, esq., Paymaster, Royal Navy.

At Bath, aged 34, Sophia, wife of James Tunstall, M.D.

Aged 20, Richard Charles Hasler, Lieut. R.N., second surviving son of Richard Hasler, esq., of Aldingbourne House, Chichester.

At Paris, aged 70, Samuel Gurney, of Upton, Essex. Mr. Gurney was head of the large bill-discounting house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., and, at the time of his death, was on his way home from Nice, where he had been spending some months.

June 6. At Lakenham, Norwich, Alice, wife of the Rev. Henry R. Nevill.

At his residence, Moor Court, Hertfordshire, aged 78, James Davies, esq.

At Berne, Louisa Georgina, wife of Sir J. Wm. Hort, of Hortland House, county of Kildare, Bart., and dau. of the late Sir John Caldwell, Bart., of Castle Caldwell, county Fermanagh.

Aged 75, Major-Gen. James Campbell, late of the 51st Regt. Light Infantry.

June 7. At Winchester, Mr. W. Perrier, formerly one of the lay-vicars in the cathedral of that city, the bells of which, on his interment, rang muffled peals.

At High Beech, Essex, aged 78, Mary, widow of the late Mr. Serjeant Arabin, and sister of the late Sir Henry Meux, Bart.

Aged 40, Maria Catharine, wife of F. A. Burdett Bonney, surgeon, Knightsbridge, and eldest daughter of the late William Ralfts, esq., Old Brentford.

At New Fletton, Peterborough, aged 44, John Charles George Davies, esq.

At Onslow-square, aged 76, Euphrasia, widow of Thomas Haworth, esq., of Barham-wood, Herts.

At Hanover, aged 83, Sir Julius Hartman, K.C.B., General of artillery, well known in England for his distinguished services in the King's German Legion in the Peninsular war, and his intimate friendship with the late Duke of Wellington. Only a few days before his death the general was created a baron of the kingdom of Hanover, as a special mark of distinction conferred by the King, it being, moreover, the only time this honour has been granted during the present reign.

June 8. At Melcombe-villa, Weymouth, aged 71, William Turton, esq., a magistrate of the county of Dorset.

Aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Duncan McLeod, Bengal Engineers, of No. 3, Clifton-place, Hyde-park, president of the board of directors of the London agency of the Agra bank.

At Bury St. Edmunds, aged 68, Francis King Eagle, esq., bencher of the Middle Temple, justice of the peace for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and judge of the county courts of Suffolk. Mr. Eagle, who was the second son of the late Robert Eagle, esq., of Lakenheath, graduated at Cambridge as LL.B. in 1809, the year of Baron Alderson's A. I. degree. He was called to the bar in the same year, and attended the Norwich circuit for many years, his highest reputation being as a tithe lawyer, in which subject he had made great research. He married, rather late in life, Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Blake, Bart., of Langham Hall, who survives him, and by whom he leaves one son.

At Armagh, Capt. John Robert Graham Pattison, 2nd Warwick regiment, formerly captain in Her Majesty's 10th regiment, in which he served through all the late war in India, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Hope Pattison, K.H., commander of the forces in the Bahamas.

June 9. At Sendhurst Grange, aged 18, Georgina Laura, daughter of the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 75, Ann Mitchell, relict of Noel Thomas Smith, M.D.

In Walton-place, aged 52, Harriett, widow of the late Admiral Colin Campbell, of Ardpatrik, Argyleshire, N.B.

At 27, Ashley-place, Elizabeth, widow of the late Francis Synge, esq., of Glanmore Castle, and last surviving sister of the late Gen. Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.

Aged 39, William Henry Galsworthy, esq., surgeon, eldest son of Silas Galsworthy, esq., of 52, George-street, Portman-square.

At Versailles, where he had been some time living in a state of complete obscurity, a personage who has a name in history—Count de Bombelles, who, after Napoleon I. and the Count de Niepperg, was the third husband of Marie Louise.

June 10. At 75, Eccleston-sq., Alicia, wife of Sir Fortunatus Dwaris.

At Oxford, aged 4 months, Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Frederick Bulley, D.D., President of Magdalen College.

At his house in Upper Eaton-st., aged 90, William Wilmot, esq.

At Great Linford Rectory, Bucks, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Sharpe, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Richard Teale, esq., Capt. R.N.

At 109, Eaton-place, Sutherland Hall Sutherland, esq.

Aged 71, Mary, relict of John Legh, esq., of High Legh, Chester.

At the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. James Kelly, Churton-house, Belgrave-road, London, Elizabeth Clarinda, eldest dau. of the late Henry Minchin, esq., of Holywell House, Hants.

At the residence of his parents, No. 13, Paragon, New Kent-road, aged 38, Alfred Alexander Jones, esq., solicitor, of No. 9, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

June 11. At Newton St. Cryes, near Exeter, Lieut.-Col. John Allen Ridgway, who served in the 95th foot (Rifle Brigade) during the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo.

At Sevenoaks, Elizabeth Mackie, wife of Patrick Pauton, M.D., Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, London.

At Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Emily, wife of Major-Gen. F. S. Hawkins, C.B., Bengal Army.

At Berlin, aged 76, Prof. Friedrich Henrich Von der Hagen, the well-known editor of the *Minnesinger*, the *Nibelungenlied*, the *Heldenbuch*, and other works relating to the study of Old German Literature. In that department of literature he was one of the early pioneers, and his great merits will not easily be forgotten.

Mary, relict of the Rev. Lebbeus Charles Humfrey, rector of Laughton, Leicester, and dau. of the late Rev. John Swan, vicar of Carlton, Lincolnshire.

June 12. At Bath, Frances Phillips, widow of James Dawn, esq., and dau. of Lieut.-Col. Tayler.

At Swainston, Isle of Wight, the seat of Sir John Simeon, Bart., aged 30, Edmund Rodney Pollexfen Bastard, esq., of Killey, Devon.

At Cheltenham, aged 67, Rear-Admiral Thomas Prickett. He entered the Navy when only 10 years of age as first-class volunteer, on board the "Borer" sloop, commanded by his father, and rose through the various grades of midshipman, sub-lieutenant, and in 1807, as first-lieutenant of the "Elk," was engaged in some boat actions in the West Indies. As Captain of the "Teaser," 14, in 1814, he took an American privateer of superior force. After the declaration of peace he was employed on the coast of Africa, and retired in 1846. His father served the country with zeal for upwards of fifty years, and, like his son, owed his promotion to merit alone.

June 13. Charles Henry Beddoes, esq., Commander, of the Royal Navy.

Aged 55, Arthur Barron, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and late Fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge.

Mr. George Dennes, of Great Vine-st., Regent-st., third son of the late T. M. Dennes, esq., of

Shaham Hall, and Kettlestone, in the county of Norfolk.

At Woolwich, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Paterson, Col.-Commandant of the 5th Battalion Royal Artillery.

June 14. Aged 76, Richard Langford, esq., of Thrusington, Leicestershire.

At Lambeth, aged 47, Mr. Henry Hill, late Premier Viola, Royal Italian Opera.

At Cheltenham, aged 72, Rachel, widow of the late Hon. Andrew Ramsay.

At Limegrove, Putney, aged 87, Lady St. Aubyn.

At Withwood, near Birmingham, aged 82, Joseph Willmore, esq.

In Great Cornu-street, aged 62, Lieut. George Read, R.N., and K.T.S. Lieut. Reed was actively employed on various services from the year 1806 till 1832, when he retired upon half-pay.

June 15. At Reading, aged 41, Joshua Brown, esq.

At Kensington, Sophia Pitt, dau. of the late Sir Christopher Sweedland.

Maria, wife of John M. Morton, esq.

At Woodbridge, aged 90, Frances, widow of James Pulham, esq.

At Dilton Marsh, Westbury, Eliza, wife of the Rev. W. Merriman.

At Kensington, aged 70, Harriet Elizabeth, relict of the late John Winstanley, esq., of Lloyd's.

At 10, Portland-pl., aged 19, Matilda Jane, second dau. of Thomas B. Horsfall, esq., M.P.

At Gainswood, near Demopolis, Alabama, the residence of Gen. Nathan B. Whitfield, Eliza Y., daughter of J. J. Robertson, D.D.

June 18. At 52, Wimpole-st., Thomas Poynder, esq., of Hillmorton-Jodge, Wilts.

Lieut.-Col. Wemyss Thomas Cockburn, late 80th Rifles.

At Millbrook, Southampton, aged 28, Ellen, wife of Robert G. Bassett, esq., solicitor.

June 17. At Lambeth, Dr. Thomas S. Holland, late Assistant-Physician, Renkioi Civil Hospital.

At Heronden, Kent, aged 38, William Peel Croughton, esq.

At Thrapston, aged 67, William Hunt, esq.

In Fimlico, aged 65, Mr. U. King, Cashier of the Queen's Yeomen of the Guard.

Aged 58, Col. Thomas Arscott Lethebridge, Royal Artillery.

At her residence, Midhurst, aged 66, Mary, widow of the late Samuel Owtram Bacon, esq., and daug. of the late Rev. Richard Pritchett, A.M., rector of Layham, Suffolk.

June 18. At Sparsholt Vicarage, aged 16, Emily Susan, the second dau. of the Rev. Edward Stewart.

At Kensington, Catherine, wife of Augustus G. Stapleton, esq.

At Harrowgate, aged 68, Mary, relict of the late Joseph Thackwray, esq., of Harrowgate.

At No. 14, Georgiana-st., Camden-town, aged 75, Robert Nettles Croker, M.D., H.E.I.C.'s Service.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
		Under 20 years of Age	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and Upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May	24	524	152	183	153	29	-	1041			1861
"	31	505	149	179	170	24	-	1027	787	791	1578
June	7	521	184	172	160	28	3	1068	866	881	1747
"	14	460	168	193	164	37	4	1027	823	749	1572

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JUNE 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
68 3	39 4	23 11	44 3	42 1	39 7

PRICE OF HOPS.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 3*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, June 21.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.* Clover, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 16.			
Mutton .. .	4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts .. .	3,979	Calves	310
Veal .. .	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	24,500	Pigs	380
Pork .. .	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>				
Lamb .. .	6 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, JUNE 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 15*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 13*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 46*s.* 0*d.*

WOOL, Down Tega, per lb. 15*d.* to 16*d.* Wethers, 13*d.* to 14*d.* Combing, 12*d.* to 16*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.
From May 31 to June 30, 1856, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	58	64	57	29, 81	fair, cloudy	10	60	69	56	30, 8	fair
27	58	68	54	, 75	cldy. fr. hvy. sh.	11	60	72	45	, 8	do. cloudy
28	53	60	53	, 58	do. heavy rain	12	58	65	59	29, 98	cldy. hvy. rain
29	50	58	48	, 58	do.	13	58	66	59	, 71	rain
30	52	56	46	30, 11	do.	14	58	66	50	, 62	do. cloudy
31	52	56	■	29, 75	do. heavy rain	15	58	65	54	30, 05	fair
J. 1	55	56	63	, 77	do.	16	59	89	55	, 8	do. cloudy
2	57	63	56	, 90	fair	17	54	66	55	29, 98	cldy. rain, fair
3	61	69	60	, 96	cloudy, fine	18	60	70	54	, 60	fine, cldy. rain
4	63	72	68	30, 04	fine	19	50	59	54	, 54	rain
5	55	63	49	, 15	do.	20	55	58	51	, 75	hvy. rain, thun.
6	55	62	52	, 21	do. cloudy	21	57	64	57	30, 2	fair
7	55	62	51	, 24	do.	22	58	65	55	29, 98	fine, cloudy
8	60	69	62	, 13	cloudy	23	58	65	55	, 98	cloudy, fair
9	58	72	61	, 09	do. fine						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Ex. Bonds A. 1856.
26	216	93½	94½	94	3½	234½			98½
27	216½	93½	94½	94½	3½				98½
28	217	93½	94½	94½	3½		2 dis.	4 pm.	99
29		93½	94½	94½	3½	234½			
30	217	93½	94½	94½	3½	234½	3 pm.	5 pm.	99
31		93½	94½	94				3 pm.	99
2		93½	94½	94	3½		1 pm.	3 pm.	98½
3	217	93½	94½	■		234½	1 pm.	7 pm.	99
4	216½	93	94½	93½		236	4 pm.	6 pm.	98½
5	217½	93½	94½	93½	3½	233½		6 pm.	
6	217	93½	94½	93½	3½		2 pm.	8 pm.	
7	MIN	93½	94½	94½			6 pm.	6 pm.	
9	217½	93½		94½	3½			6 pm.	
10	218	94		94½					99
11		94½		94½				6 pm.	99½
12	217½	94½		94½				7 pm.	99½
13		94		94½			9 pm.	9 pm.	
14		94		94½	3½				
16		94½		94½			10 pm.	8 pm.	
17	217½	94½		95			11 pm.	7 pm.	
18	217½	94½		95			12 pm.	9 pm.	99½
19	217½	94½		95½	3½		10 pm.	10 pm.	99½
20		94½		95			11 pm.	10 pm.	
21	218	94½		95				11 pm.	99½
23		94½		95½			14 pm.	10 pm.	

EDWARD AND ALFRED WHITMORE,
 Stock and Share Brokers,
 17, Change Alley, London.

[Faint handwritten notes or bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1856.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN.—In your number for June, 1856, is an article on family nomenclature; the etymologies in general well-founded, but there is one, at least, doubtful.

Your correspondent says, "Copperwheat is Copperthwait, a worker in copper." *Thwaite*, I believe, was the Saxon word for a set of farm-buildings: there is no surname more common in North Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmerland (as *you* have it, I think erroneously), and Cowperthwaite would be the farm of the horse-dealer or horse-cowper.

I send you, from memory, a few names common in the district I have mentioned. At Thwaites in Millom is a druidical circle of fifty stones, called by the neighbours *Sunken-kirk*.

Thwaite	Linethwaite
Adamthwaite	Lowthwaite
Brackenthwaite	Micklethwaite
Braithwaite	Murthwaite
Branthwaite	Orthwaite
Brewthwaite	Postlethwaite
Cornthwaite	Satterthwaite
Cowperthwaite	Simonthwaite
Crossthwaite	Stanthwaite
Dowthwaite	Thackthwaite
Godderthwaite	Thistlethwaite
Hathornthwaite	Thornthwaite
Huthwaite	Waberthwaite.
Lewthwaite	

I am happy to say that I possess 199 uniform volumes of your ancient miscellany, and am now receiving volume 200.

Yours, &c., A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

MR. URBAN,—Excuse my troubling you, but I know you will tell me how I can best manage to get the whitewash, &c., of *centuries* scraped off our parish church here. Our churchwarden has cleaned the font, but I fear he, in his zeal, has managed to destroy much of the original colouring beneath, of which traces still remain. Is not there a sort of scraper for the purpose? Pray, for the sake of the object, give yourself the trouble to communicate any hints which may serve to promote my wish, as the stipendiary curate of this village, to make our church a little more worthy of the pure faith professed by the communion to which it belongs.

Any reply from one so fit to advise on ecclesiological matters, will much oblige

Yours faithfully, F. S. M.

Perhaps there's some little cheap book to give me the information.

[Mr. Urban is not acquainted with any little cheap book that does give this sort of useful information. The Ecclesiological Society recommend "*Manchester Card*," a sort of wire brush used in the wool manufactories for combing wool, and the

refuse, after it is done with in the manufactories, does very well for *scraping* off whitewash from a flat wall. It is to be had very cheap in the manufacturing districts, and is supplied wholesale and retail by Mr. French of Bolton-le-Moors.

The objection to this *scraping* process by a wire brush is, that it *scrapes* off the fine edge of any mouldings or carved work, and it should never be used except for the plain flat surface of the wall, and then it scrapes off any painting there may be under the whitewash, as there always was, if it has not previously been destroyed.

The practice Mr. Urban usually recommends is to wet the whitewash well, let the wet sink well into it for some time, and while it is between wet and dry peel it off with an ivory or bone paper-knife: it will generally come off in large flakes and in successive layers, so that any painting on the plaster itself may be preserved. This process requires very little labour or trouble,—the only thing required is care; and as either ivory or bone is softer than most kinds of stone, it is not easy to do any mischief, as the tool will break before the stone will give way to it: for this reason, no iron or metal tool should be used. One end of this paper-knife, or folding-stick, as the bookbinders call it, should be cut to a point, and used to pick out the whitewash from any carved work. Miss Baker of Northampton cleaned out the whole of the beautiful capitals of St. Peter's Church in that town with her own hands; and many a curate's wife or sister might do the same thing; or even the clerk's or sexton's wife can be trusted for this simple operation.]

THE LATE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—In your obituary notice (in the current number) of Bishop Monk, the articles which appeared in "*Blackwood's Magazine*," on the subject of that prelate's Life of Bentley, are attributed to the late Professor Wilson. If the writer of the notice will refresh his memory of those articles by even the hastiest recurrence to them, I feel persuaded that the internal evidence alone will suffice not merely to prove them to be *not* Professor Wilson's, but to point to the actual author, viz. Mr. De Quincey.

Internal evidence apart, however, I have the best authority for knowing the admired series of papers in question (equally with the corresponding set on Dr. Parr, which appeared about the same time) to be the production of the sometime "*English opium-eater*."—Yours, &c.

FRANCIS JACOX.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

CHAPTER II.

THE POETRY OF MY YOUTH.

HAVING told you the story of my birth, I have now to relate the circumstances of my education, and my first struggles in life; to recall to memory the almost forgotten friends and associates of my early days, and to summon from the shades of oblivion, if it may still be possible, some of my entirely forgotten rivals and opponents.

Among the former, as I have already acknowledged, my honoured parent, Edward Cave, was the most constant, persevering, and indefatigable; and during the three-and-twenty years that he survived my birth, I may say that the father and the son were ever cordially and intimately associated. In the words of Dr. Johnson^a, "He continued to improve his Magazine, and had the satisfaction of seeing its success proportionate to his diligence." So unremitting were his thoughts for it, (as Johnson once observed to his friend Boswell,) that "he scarcely ever looked out of the window, but with a view to its improvement; and even when the sale had reached to 10,000 copies, he could not bear to hear of the loss of a single customer without the anxious exclamation, 'Let us be sure to look up something, taking of the best, for the next month.' When a friend entered his room, Cave was generally found sitting, still plodding at his favourite task. He would continue silent for a few minutes, and then commence the conversation by placing in the hands of his visitor a leaf of the Magazine at that time in progress, asking for criticism and advice^b."

When his portrait was painted, as it was two or three times^c, it was his

^a *Life of Cave.*

^b Sir John Hawkins.

^c The original of Cave's portrait, etched by the celebrated Worlidge, which was published in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in 1754, is a small oil-painting, now in the possession of Mr. Nichols, in Parliament-street. The painter was F. Kyte, in 1740. The likeness is not well caught by Worlidge; but much better by an anonymous line-engraver, whose aid was called in, as Worlidge's etching was worn out before it had furnished the numbers required. A third engraving of this portrait was made by C. Grignion, in small folio; a fourth by James Basire for Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes* in 1812; and a fifth by E. Scriven, for Murray's edition of Boswell's Johnson. The second is the only one that preserves the air of the original. He holds a letter addressed to *Sylv. Urban, at St. John's Gate.*

A handsome picture exists, upon which is inscribed—"E. C. Æt. 52. S. U." This was either at Birmingham, or elsewhere in Warwickshire, about thirty years ago, when



constant fancy to be identified with myself. As he added to his household plate, St. John's Gate was engraved upon every spoon; and when his increasing affluence enabled him to ride in his carriage, he placed the same device, instead of arms, upon its panels^d.

The first task taught me by my father was to condense the essays that appeared in the daily and weekly newspapers. This, as I have already stated, was the original idea upon which the Magazine was set on foot—according to its motto, *E pluribus unum*. The extracts and epitomes so made were arranged in the two departments of Prose and Poetry. Mr. Cave was alike solicitous for the completeness of both, but his natural predilection made him care especially for the latter. Without any poetic skill of his own, beyond that of stringing together a few easy and good-humoured lines^e, and in his taste rather omnivorous than fastidious, he was, as Dr. Johnson has truly said, “a greater lover of poetry than any other art.” He relied upon the ephemeral journals to afford sufficient materials for the

the sketch now before us was made by the late Mr. Bissett, of Leamington; but where it is now preserved we do not know.

A third picture, three-quarters length, was found not long ago by Mr. Foster, the present tenant of St. John's Gate, in the room which adjoins on the south side to the great chamber over the gateway. It presents Cave's true features; and, being an excellent painting, Mr. Foster has ventured, at the suggestion of the gentleman who has cleaned it, to place on the frame the name of Hogarth.

^d Sir John Hawkins says, he “manifested his good fortune by buying an old coach and a pair of older horses; and, that he might avoid the suspicion of pride in setting up an equipage, he displayed to the world the source of his affluence, by a representation of St. John's Gate, instead of his arms, on the door-panel.” Mr. Nichols (*Literary Anecdotes*, v. 43) further tells us, that “in the latter part of Mr. Cave's life he was a frequent traveller; and, time being more an object to him than expense, and the luxury of turnpike-roads being then but little known, he generally used four horses. He was particularly attentive to his horses, which were kept well and worked well. If proof of this were required, it would be sufficient to refer to a letter of his in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xviii. p. 390, on an efficacious remedy for the glanders in horses, confirmed by an affidavit of his coachman in p. 432. See also vol. xix. p. 140.

^e Some of Cave's poetical efforts are copied by Mr. Nichols in his *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v. pp. 35, 36. For another, see “To Fidelia,” (a lady of Lincoln,) in answer to her two epistles, *Gent. Mag.* iv. 619; and again, vol. v. p. 271. The following, from the Magazine, vol. vii. p. 179, is a shorter specimen of his style. Sylvius was his poetical correspondent, Mr. John Duick, of whom more in the sequel.

From the Club at the Gate, to Sylvius.

“Sylvius! we held your word, till now,
As sacred as a solemn vow;
But since your promise you evade,
To shew us your poetick maid,
We doubt *Granvilla's* charms you feign,
This *Pallas* issu'd from your brain.”

From some earlier verses, however, by Sylvius, (vol. vi. p. 155,) it had appeared that Granvilla was a real personage, Miss W——t, the author of some manuscript poems, the daughter of a tuneful sire, on whom Queen Mary had deigned to smile, and sister of one on whom the father's spirit fell.

In July, 1734, (vol. iv. p. 387,) Cave thus represented his editorial principles:—

In answer to some very different complaints sent to the Author.

“To be strictly impartial is ever my aim,
Attend, gentle readers, and judge of my claim;
From Whigs and from Tories with letters I'm ply'd,
Each schools me as fav'ring the opposite side;
Be'ng pester'd from both with invectives so hearty,
'Tis plain I'm of neither or council or party,
'Twas ne'er my intention these clamours to raise,
But some sort of censure is equal to praise.”

S. V.

more solid portions of the Magazine, but he soon became desirous that the poetical pages should be characterised by a fuller and better supply than could be obtained from that source. Therefore the first original communications that he solicited were for our poetical department.

They soon flowed in abundantly, and well do I recollect the business it was to marshal the pastorals, the elegies, and the songs, the epigrams, the enigmas, and the rebuses that continually courted our acceptance. It soon became no trifling concern to balance the conflicting claims of the Flavias, the Delias, and Cælias, the Damons, and Strephons, and Corydons, and the crowds of other shepherds and shepherdesses that flocked from all parts of the country. Cave was not contented with sitting in judgment upon the productions of his poetical correspondents, but he frequently undertook to straighten the limbs of their ill-shapen and hobbling bantlings. This, as may be imagined, was not always acceptable to the too partial parents; and after he had done his best, in his own phrase, "to put the last hand to unfinished pieces^f," he often had to stand on his defence for his well-meant but ill-appreciated services.

But in the pursuit of his favourite projects, Cave never spared either his pains or his purse. In order to fan the flames of his poetical correspondents, he offered prizes for their competition. On this subject Dr. Johnson has spoken with some disdain. I believe he had never condescended to enter the arena himself, and when he wrote about this matter he did not take the trouble to inform himself correctly of the particulars. He states that "the first prize was fifty pounds;" but the prize of fifty pounds, which was given in 1735, was not the first, for there had been others before given, in 1733 and 1734. The plan was first suggested to Cave by a correspondent in 1732^g; and it was proposed to the public in the Magazine for April, 1738. The occasion taken was the fact of five busts of distinguished philosophers having been set up in her Majesty's hermitage at Richmond.

It is well known that George the Second neither felt, nor affected, any regard for art, science, or literature; but he graciously allowed his royal consort to waste time upon such toys, and money also, so that she only spent her own. Her Majesty Queen Caroline was consequently considered as the dispenser of royal patronage, and received the homage which thus became her due. Among the rest, she employed the architect Kent to decorate the grounds belonging to the lodge in Richmond Little Park, which she had purchased of the Duke of Ormond. Among the ornamental buildings there erected was a hermitage, or grotto, within which, in the year 1737, were placed five busts^h, which were those of John Locke, Sir

^f Vol. v. p. 556.

^g It was already the practice to give prizes for the solution of enigmas and mathematical or philosophical questions in the *Lady's Diary*, and perhaps other almanacs.

^h I am not aware who was the sculptor of these busts, nor whether they are still in existence. Queen Caroline's gardens at Richmond are very slightly noticed by the authors of the *Environs of London*, and no further by the historians of Surrey. Their ornamental buildings were swept away when the Princess of Wales employed Capability Brown and Sir William Chambers on a larger scale at Kew. There is a handsome quarto print, published Oct. 1735, inscribed—"To her most Excellent Majesty Queen Caroline, This View of the Hermitage in the Royal Garden at Richmond, And of the Heads of y^e Hon^{ble} Rob^t Boyle Esq^r., Jn^o. Locke Esq. S^r Isaac Newton, Will^m Wollaston Esq^r., & of y^e Rev. D^r Sam^l Clarke, Done after the Marble Busts placed therein, is most Humbly Dedicated." J. Gravelot Inven. et Delin. C. Du Bosc Sculp. (George III.'s collection in Brit. Mus., xli. 16 m.) In the foreground is the Queen giving an audience to Kent, the architect, and Stephen Duck, her poet and librarian. This must, however, have been only the first of a set of plates, as the "Busts" do not appear in it.

Isaac Newton, William Wollaston, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and, in a place above the rest, the Hon. Robert Boyle, having "behind his head a large golden sun, darting his wide-spreading beams all about." The newspapers teemed with verses, some laudatory and some satiricalⁱ, upon this royal tribute to philosophy,—then so unusual in England. Cave attempted briefly to answer some of the most impudent of the latter description; but, anxious to turn the scale still more effectually in commendation of the Queen's taste and liberality; he offered for the best copy of verses on the GROTTO AT RICHMOND a volume of the current year's Magazine, "on Royal Paper, finely bound in Morocco, and properly Lettered; with the Name of the Author if he pleases. The Gentleman or Lady whose Piece shall be judged to merit the second Place shall be entitled to a Volume in Common Paper, handsomely bound, and letter'd also in a proper manner^k." A swarm of poets responded to this offer, and so many as eleven of their pieces on the subject were inserted in subsequent Magazines^l. The whole were also collected together, with additional poems, in a separate book, entitled "The Contest^m." The prizes were awarded by the opinions of five judges. The first prize was assigned to No. VIII., which had been printed in the Magazine for August; and the second to No. I.ⁿ The former was the production of Mr. Moses Browne, and the latter of Mr. John Duick.

At the same time a prize for the new year was announced. The subject was ASTRONOMY. The best poem to be entitled to a complete set of the Magazine on royal paper, in sheets, for the four years; and the second best to a set of the common paper.

In July of the same year Sylvanus Urban offered his prize of fifty pounds to the person who should make "the best poem, Latin or English, on LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN AND HELL, viz., all the said subjects jointly, and not any single one independent of the rest." The pieces were to be sent in before the 1st of May, 1735; and, in order to the decision of the prize, all persons of taste and learning were invited to give their votes, to be intimated before the 30th of November following^o.

Meanwhile, four poems on the theme of ASTRONOMY were printed in the Magazine^p, and in December the decision was announced. It was made by "a certain learned and reverend Gentleman, celebrated for his Poetical Works, and who hath also published a Treatise on Astronomy," and who dated from N[ewingt]on. My readers will perhaps at once solve this riddle, and be aware that the person so described was the amiable Dr. Isaac Watts. He gave his reasons at length^q, and at last professed himself unable to decide between the two best compositions; whereupon

ⁱ Specimens of both were given in the Magazine, vol. viii. pp. 41, 206, 207.

^k See the further conditions in vol. viii. p. 208.

^l Vol. viii. pp. 317, 369, 439, 541.

^m See the full title of this in vol. iv. p. 167. Two copies were given to every contributor (p. 158). There is one in the British Museum. It commences with an epithalamium on the nuptials of her Highness the Princess Royal with the Prince of Orange, by J. Duick; next follow eleven essays on the *Grotto*; followed by the *Lover's Web*, by William Dunkin, and the *Gift of Pallas*, by the author of a new translation of Longinus, printed by subscription in Ireland. Both the latter poems were occasioned by a fine piece of linen cloth, lately sent from Ireland by Lenox Napier, Esq., as a present to the Princess Anne on her marriage.

ⁿ See the particulars of the decision in vol. iv. p. 158.

^o Vol. iv. p. 382. See further on the proposed (impracticable) mode of decision in the following month, p. 442; and again, p. 560.

^p Vol. iv. pp. 271, 503, 562.

^q Vol. iv. p. 746.



the persons concerned, perfectly satisfied in his judgment, and being intimate friends, desired to compromise the matter. It proved that they were the very same^r who had shared the prizes the year before; and as it had then been "almost equally puzzling" to arrive at a decision, Mr. Cave assigned now, as he did then, prizes of the first rate to both parties.

Mr. Cave was delighted with the success that attended these poetical schemes; and as the pecuniary prize he had now offered was on a very serious subject, he thought proper to afford to persons of a gayer fancy a concurrent opportunity to exercise their talents in EPIGRAMS. In Nov. 1734, it was proposed^s that every candidate should send three new epigrams, the subjects to be of their own choosing, and two of them, at least, to be in English. The person who might chiefly excel was to have a set of the Magazine, in large paper, for four years, handsomely bound; and the person next in merit one of the common paper. No fewer than twenty-six sets of epigrams, which had been received in consequence of this proposal, were printed in the first four Magazines of 1735; though twelve sets of them only had arrived before the stipulated term of Candlemas-day. The decision was announced in September^t. The set No. VII. was deemed deserving of the first prize; they came from a stranger, one Vario, who dated from Durham. The second prize was allotted to set II., received from Corinna. I will quote one of these, which is curious as satirizing the high church-pews, then fashionable, but which another age has successfully scouted:—

On a short Clergyman.

"I went to M-r-d-n^u one sabbath even,
To hear the priest direct the way to heav'n;
I heard, but cou'd not see; the stately pew,
And lofty pulpit, hid him from our view;
With heav'nly truths he charms our listning ears,
The truths we hear, the preacher ne'er appears;
Then laugh no more when Homer's tripods walk,
Since now our desks can pray, and pulpits talk."

I will only add on this subject, that the prize epigrams No. I. were from our old friend Mr. Moses Browne, under a new signature, Fuscus; and the first of them, entitled *The Carter turned Logician*, and commencing—

"Giles Jolt, as sleeping in his cart he lay,"

was the best remembered of the whole series, finding a place in the *Elegant Extracts*, and many other popular collections.

With respect to the fifty pounds' prize, fresh proposals were issued in January, 1735^x, by the addition of three minor prizes: viz., II. Five pounds given by a gentlewoman, for the second in merit; III. Five years' Magazines of the large paper, for the third; IV. Five years' Magazines of the common paper, for the fourth. At the same time Whimsical Worthy, Esquire, undertook to give a complete set of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, neatly bound, to any person who should, either in poetry or prose, draw and send to Mr. Urban the justest and best pictures of Lady Grace Lovely and Beau Rakish.

^r Viz., No. III. in Oct. 1734, by Astrophil (Mr. Moses Browne;—it was part of the longer poem entitled, *An Essay on the Universe, in three Books*, in his Works, 1739, 8vo.), and No. IV. in October, by Sylvius (Mr. John Duick). The other competitors were,—No. I., Urbanicus; No. II., John Hulse, of Yoxhall, near Lichfield (previously, in 1735, of Hulm's Chapel, in Cheshire. *Gent. Mag. Extraordinary*, p. 394.)

^s Vol. iv. p. 619.

^t Vol. v. p. 556.

^u Probably Meriden, near Coventry.

^x Vol. v. p. 41.

This challenge was answered in verse by the indefatigable Sylvius, Mr. John Duick ^y.

At the beginning of the Magazine for May^z, acknowledgment was made of the poems that had been received on the great theme of LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN AND HELL. They consisted of twenty-nine in English, and six in Latin, the latter sent from various parts of the continent. They were too voluminous to be inserted in the usual way, and therefore a Magazine Extraordinary was devoted to their publication. It was paged to follow the Number for July, 1735, but it will not be found in every set of the Magazine. The majority of candidates had expressed their wishes against a decision by a public vote, as was first proposed, preferring that it should be made by a select number of judges^a. We applied accordingly to three persons of good judgment, and begged the favour of them to send their opinions separately to the Rev. Mr. Birch, F.R.S., and Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary of the Royal Society, who undertook to declare the adjudication of the prizes. This was at last performed by the former gentleman, and his declaration was published at the head of the following February Magazine^b; accompanied by a statement (written by a different person) of the reasons that had probably guided the decisions of the judges, and in which most of the compositions were briefly passed in review. The crowned competitor was still the fortunate Mr. Moses Browne; and his prize poem, entitled *The Consummate State of Man*, will be found in the collected volume of his poems, printed in 1739, 8vo., at p. 395. His kinsman Mr. John Duick was also still the second in the race^c.

At the beginning of 1736 we offered prizes for three several competitions: for the first, a gold medal; for the second, forty pounds, divided into three sums; for the third, various books.

The subject proposed^d for the gold medal was THE CHRISTIAN HERO; and Mr. Cave, "though not for absolutely limiting a genius," signified that it would be most convenient if each composition came within the compass of a page, or under 130 lines. But this limitation was afterwards withdrawn^e. Three eminent poets were to determine the merit of the pieces, and one or two persons of distinction (on whose honour the judges might depend, in the event of their wishing to conceal their own names,) were to

^y Nov. p. 672.

^z Vol. v. p. 227.

^a Vol. v. pp. 227, 726. Dr. Johnson was pleased to say that Cave, "thinking the influence of Fifty pounds extremely great, expected the first authors of the kingdom to appear as competitors, and offered the allotment of the prize to the Universities." These statements find no support in the various advertisements inserted by Cave in the Magazine; though Cave admits (Magazine Extraordinary, p. 436,) that "the uncommonness of the proposal made several persons of genius (especially at the Universities) imagine it could not be fairly executed." "But when the time came," (Dr. Johnson proceeds,) "no name was seen among the writers that had been ever seen before; the Universities and several private men rejected the province of assigning the prize." In all this, as I have already remarked, there is more disdain than accuracy. Johnson says nothing relative to the other prizes, of which the particulars are now related.

^b Vol. vi. p. 59.

^c This appears from the following passage in vol. vi. p. 612:—"This bard is one who calls himself SYLVIVS, who wrote upon 'Life, Death, Heaven and Hell,' &c.; to whom the second prize was adjudged, tho', by several good judges, he deserved the first." This note is appended to a piece entitled *The Farewel, by a young Gentleman who is dangerously ill*; a composition above the ordinary scale of merit, and in which the writer employs the circumstances of his position in an affecting manner, and tolerably free from the hyperbolical style of expression then prevalent.

^d Vol. v. p. 773.

^e Vol. vi. p. 99.

receive and declare their opinions. To the best production was to be given a gold medal, of the intrinsic value of ten pounds, bearing on one side the head of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and on the other that of James Oglethorpe, Esq.^f, with this motto, ENGLAND MAY CHALLENGE THE WORLD, 1736. To the second prizeman was to be given a set of Archbishop Tillotson's Sermons; to the third a set of Archbishop Sharpe's Sermons; and to the third a set of Cooke's Sermons^g. The Lady Elizabeth Hastings was "the divine Aspasia" of Congreve^h, a lady then celebrated for her piety and munificence, particularly in the populous vicinity of Leeds, where her estates layⁱ; but, as she expressed some offence at the unsanctioned liberty that Cave had taken with her name, he subsequently announced his intention that the head of the late Archbishop Tillotson should be substituted instead of her ladyship's^k.

It was arranged that the sum of forty pounds, to be given for the pecuniary prizes of 1736, should be allotted in three sums of twenty, twelve, and eight pounds, for the three best poems on the DIVINE ATTRIBUTES^l. To which were further added a set of Magazines for six years, large paper, handsomely bound, for the fourth prize, and a set of small paper for the fifth^m.

For EPIGRAMS other proposals were issuedⁿ. Cave was still a glutton in these tit-bits. Every candidate was to send, before the 11th May, 1736, not less than three, nor more than five, Epigrams; he was not required to send them all at once, but he was directed to point out upon which one he desired to stand for the prize, to obviate the difficulty before found in coming to a decision upon the sets of three. In this contest there were to be none but prizes:—I. A set of Magazines bound, gilt, and lettered. II. A set of Magazines stitched. III. A set of Cooke's Sermons, bound and lettered. IV. A set of ditto stitched. V. Two Histories of the Order of the Garter^o. VI. A dozen lesser *Duties of Man*, printed for the colony

^f Mr. Oglethorpe, M.P. for Haslemere, (afterwards General Oglethorpe,) had distinguished himself by his efforts for the amelioration of debtors' prisons, as well as by other public acts of beneficence, a full account of which will be found in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ii. pp. 17 *et seq.* At the present time he had lately returned from settling the new colony of Georgia, and some verses addressed to him on his return had been printed in the Magazine, vol. iv. p. 505. He was celebrated by the higher poets, Thomson and Pope:—

" One driv'n by strong benevolence of soul
Shall fly, like Oglethorpe, from Pole to Pole."

Essay on Man.

^g "Thirty-nine Sermons, by (a late very celebrated preacher) John Cooke, A.M., Rector of the united parishes of St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen in Canterbury, and of Mersham in Kent, and one of the Six Preachers of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury." The book had been printed by Cave some years before: see a very full advertisement of it in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. i. p. 548.

^h *Tatler*, No. 42.

ⁱ She was the daughter of Theophilus seventh Earl of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lewis, of Ledsham, Bart.; and by the death of her brother George Earl of Huntingdon, unmarried, she became the heir of her mother's property. The still more eminent religious lady, Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, was a Shirley, and wife of Theophilus ninth Earl of Huntingdon, the half-brother of Lady Elizabeth.

^k Vol. vi. p. 99.

^l Ibid. p. 170.

^m p. 408.

ⁿ Vol. v. p. 778.

^o "Memoirs of St. George the English Patron and of the most noble Order of the Garter. Being an introduction to an intended History of Windsor, &c. By Thomas Dawson, D.D." 8vo. This was another of Cave's publications.

of Georgia. And lastly, half-a-dozen of the said *Duties of Man* were to be presented to each author who had three Epigrams inserted.

These schemes were as successful as the preceding, for the quantity, if not the quality, of the crop they produced. The poetical pages of the year 1736 are full of the prize epigrams; and no fewer than eight Christian heroes came forward to fight the good fight of faith. These compositions were inserted in the Magazines for June, July, and August. The three gentlemen to whom the decision of this prize was confided, each gave a different opinion, but the merit was allowed to lie between Nos. I., IV., and VI., and the authors were desired to propose some method of determining the affair, either by lot or otherwise^p. How this was at last arranged, I now forget; but the result was as before, that Mr. Moses Browne obtained the prize,—for No. VI.^q

Of poems on the DIVINE ATTRIBUTES at least four were received^r. Two were inserted in the Magazines for April, May, and June, 1737, the first being a long work of 474 lines. Two more were published in May and June, 1738. It was the fourth and last which gained the chief prize, commencing “Man, vainly curious;” and Mr. Moses Browne was still the poetical champion^s in the lists of Sylvanus Urban.

Though these several competitions answered the purpose of filling the poetical pages of the Magazine, and in a considerable measure that of promoting its sale, I must confess that the management of these business details proved abundantly perplexing and troublesome; and the uniformity of result in respect to the insuperable Mr. Moses Browne and his redoubted lieutenant, Mr. John Duick, began to assume an appearance not easily defended from the remarks of jealousy and envy. Cave, therefore, was induced to relinquish the intention he had formed of continuing such prizes annually.

The year 1738 introduced to him a new coadjutor, by whose advice he was materially influenced. The sturdy sense of Samuel Johnson perceived that then, as it has generally been found in other times, no established reputations were inclined to embark their time and talents on the precarious chances of an anonymous competition. At the same time, Johnson brought his vigorous intellect to bear upon the general conduct of the Magazine; and his early services, whilst he was associating in London life with Richard Savage, and paying homage to the maiden effusions of Eliza Carter, are among the pleasantest of my reminiscences. These, however, I must now defer to another month.

In the meantime there are, I dare say, not a few among my readers who are desirous to ask the question, Who was that MR. MOSES BROWNE? little aware that they might satisfy their curiosity at some length by turning to the pages of the *Biographia Dramatica*, or those of Chalmers’ *General Biographical Dictionary*. I will answer them so far as is pertinent to the present purpose. Moses Browne lived in our own neighbourhood, at Clerkenwell, where he followed the occupation of a pen-cutter, or manufacturer of pens. In 1729, when six-and-twenty years of age, he published some

^p Vol. viii. p. 58.

^q Printed in Gent. Mag., vol. vi. p. 477, and in Browne’s Poems, 1739, p. 421, where it is addressed to the Hon. Samuel Holden, Esq.

^r One, designated “a philosophical poem,” others from W. C., W. N., and Cassio. (Vol. vi. p. 545.)

^s See his Poems, 1739, p. 429.

Piscatory Eclogues, which were reprinted in 1739, with other poems; and again in 1773. He was the editor of three editions of Walton and Cotton's *Angler*, namely, those of 1750, 1759, and 1772; and in 1752 he published a series of devout contemplations, in verse, entitled *Sunday Thoughts*,—a title suggested, no doubt, by Dr. Young's *Night Thoughts*: these arrived at a second edition in 1764, and a third in 1781. In 1753 he entered holy orders, and was presented by the Earl of Dartmouth to the vicarage of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where the Rev. John Newton was for nearly sixteen years his curate, who during that time was the intimate friend of the poet Cowper, who contributed several pieces to his collection of *Olney Hymns*†. In 1763 Mr. Browne was elected to the chaplaincy of Morden College, Blackheath, where he died in 1787, aged eighty-four. His poetical contributions to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE may be traced down to 1750, if not later.

Mr. JOHN DUICK also followed the trade of a pen-cutter, in St. John's-lane^u, and in some verses addressed to Mr. Browne^x he alludes to their consanguinity:—

“O thou! by genius and by birth ally'd,
O more esteem'd than all mankind beside,
Accept the lay the muse officious brings,
And pleas'd attend, because thy *Sylvius* sings.”

One of Mr. Duick's productions was printed in the year 1733, either separately, or in a collection called the *Scarborough Miscellany*: it was entitled “*Scarboro'*, a poem written in imitation of Mr. Gay's *Journey to Exeter*.” It will also be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March, 1734. His cousin, Moses Browne, subsequently made that fashionable watering-place the subject of his muse, and wrote *A View of Scarborough, in Four Epistles to a Friend in Town*,—that friend being Duick. John Duick contributed much to our poetic columns, both under his real name and under the signature of “*Sylvius*.” He was the favourite bard of a club called the “*Itinerants*.” He died at his house on Clerkenwell-green, in April, 1764^z.

There were other members of our tuneful quire in those early days whose names I might recall, but perhaps fail to invest them with any interest to modern readers. Among them were Mr. John Bancks, a great friend of Duick^a; Mr. John Lockman, the author of many poetical *brochures*, and one

† In Lipscombe's *Buckinghamshire*, vol. iv. p. 307, further particulars will be found both of Browne and Newton.

^u In the Magazine for April, 1736, are some verses signed Dolabella, addressed “To Mr. John Duick, on his making me a present of pens.” In the Magazine for June, 1734, p. 328, is a riddle by Mr. Duick himself upon a Pen; and in that for Sept., p. 506, one on Ink.

^x Printed in the Magazine, vol. vii. p. 566, and also prefixed to Mr. Browne's volume of Poems. In a former volume (iv. 328) are other verses, in a more familiar style, commencing, “Dear Kinsman.” Again, in Oct. 1739 are verses to Browne from Duick, with a present of a microscope.

^y See a song in vol. viii. p. 482.

^z MS. note by Dr. Birch in the copy of Moses Browne's Poems in the British Museum. His death does not appear in the obituary of the Magazine.

^a See in vol. viii. p. 104, a poetical epistle to Mr. Thomas Aris, Printer, by Mr. John Bancks, “whose works are now printing by subscription in two volumes, 8vo.” They appeared in two volumes, prefaced with commendatory verses by John Duick and Moses Browne. In 1733 an English gentleman had his books seized by an inquisitor in Spain, who, having kept them six months, returned him the *Guardians* and some GENTLEMAN'S

of the co-editors with Dr. Birch of *Bayle's Dictionary*^b; the Rev. Robert Luck, A.M., Master of Barnstaple School, the author of a miscellany of poems printed by Cave; besides several clever young men among the Dissenters, of whom some brief anecdotes have been preserved by Sir John Hawkins^c. But in connection with SAMUEL JOHNSON we shall next have to talk of another set of names.

THE WAR AND THE PEACE.

WHEN the bulky records of the war which has just been brought to a close, and of the wearisome negotiations which preceded it, shall have been submitted to the refining process that alone can convert them into history, the picture presented to the eye will be one in nothing more remarkable than in its novelty. In scarcely a single point does it agree with any former contest between the great powers of Europe. The forty years of peace which preceded it had done their work in many ways of which at first we were not conscious, and they determined in essential points the character of the sanguinary struggle, the commencement of which had snapped their thread.

And now, when we look back on the period in which we have lived, the wonder is not that the peace should have endured so long, but that it should not have lasted longer. For it was not by a general fermentation that it was brought to an end. It was not by the rival schemes of great monarchies, each contending for a favourite object. It was not by that conflict of principles which Mr. Canning prognosticated, of which we have had a sample in the partial outbreaks and contests of 1848 and 1849, but the fuller development of which is probably yet to come, and may lie in a very distant future. At the door of one power only the whole original cause of offence must be laid. Turkey, indeed, invited aggression by her weakness, and at the last moment precipitated the bloody issue without warrant. Her confederate Powers have been charged with causing, through

MAGAZINES, with the following words written on the first leaf of each:—"N.B. *This work is to be cautiously read, being written by a condemned author.*" Cave gave one of these leaves to Bancks, who thereupon wrote some verses, "Of Bigotry," which are printed in the supplemental number for 1733. When Bancks sent a copy of his *Epistles on the Progress of Petitioning* to Mr. Pope, they were good-naturedly returned with subscriptions for two sets of the author's Works, and this couplet:—

"May these put money in your purse,
For, I assure you, I've read worse.—A. P."

^b A notice of Lockman will be found in Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*.

^c Their names are—Mr. Foster Webb, author of some good versions of Horace; Mr. John Smith, a writer of prose essays; Mr. John Canton, afterwards F.R.S.; Mr. William Rider, afterwards sub-master of St. Paul's school; and Mr. Adam Calamy, son of Dr. Edward Calamy, and author of an *Abridgment of Baxter's History of his Life and Times*. These were all pupils of Mr. Watkins in Spital-square. The academy of Mr. John Eames in Moor-fields (one of the editors of the *Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions*) also furnished several contributors to Sylvanus Urban. See Mr. Nichols's preface to the General Indexes of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1821, p. lii.

indecision, what it is supposed that by an united and vigorous promptitude they would have been able to avert: but the original and essential cause of the war lies with Russia only; it was her folly and her crime to which she owes the punishment she has received, and to which nearly the whole world agrees in proclaiming that she owes it. The crime was want of respect for national rights; the folly was misjudgment of the respective means of aggression and resistance. Stern has the retribution been, and clear stands the moral.

The position of Russia in the East is of necessity commanding; and her destinies there, unless sedulously spoiled by herself, must be magnificent. She is the natural head of Eastern Christendom. Even the most narrow-minded Englishman, who looks with satisfaction on the process of absorption that we carry on in India, must admit that Russia may find similar apologies for her aggressions on her Asiatic frontier. She is, like England, in contact with Asiatic governments and peoples, over whom she, like England, has an ascendancy founded in superiority. Face to face with Turkey, she cannot lose, though we may, the recollection of all the curse, the misery, and the shame to Europe, that that name conveys. She believes, and all reasonable men believe, that the hours of Mahometan ascendancy over Christians in European Turkey, which is not founded in superiority, but coupled with miserable inferiority, are numbered. If, as is to be desired for the well-being of mankind, the Mahometan power shall be peacefully supplanted and replaced in that quarter by Christian energies, Russia, unless it be by her own selfishness and folly, has nothing to fear from such a process. If she pursues a just and liberal policy towards the Christians of the Levant—if she gives effect to one-half of the interest she professed on their behalf during the late struggle—if, renouncing all ideas of ambition, she does simply what the whole world will say she is justified in doing, she will, while maintaining all the obligations of strict justice towards Turkey, acquire the strongest claims to their gratitude and good-will, and will lay deep in those sentiments the foundations of an influence legitimate in its quality, and at the same time paramount in its force.

The necessarily aggressive character of the Popedom must for ever prevent any permanent union between the Christians of a Byzantine empire belonging to the Greek communion, and the great Roman Catholic States of Austria and France. Prussia is far removed from them, both morally and physically. England is under no natural disqualification for a strong and cordial friendship with a Christian state at Constantinople; but the spirit of Protestant propagandism, and the wonderful union of bigoted tempers with latitudinarian opinions, which is more common probably among us than in any other country, has reached a height which may disable us, almost as completely as the Roman Catholic States are disabled, from friendly functions towards the Eastern Christians by their Romish interests. Nor do we feel confident that our statesmen of the day, dependent as they are in so great a degree upon the emotions that sway the electoral constituencies, will surmount these unfavourable influences; although by so doing they would not only discharge a debt of justice and charity to our Eastern brethren, so long and so cruelly oppressed, but would likewise greatly enhance the means of resistance to the unsleeping ambition of the court and Church of Rome.

Here, then, are some of the advantages of Russia. She has nearness. She has the strong sympathies of belief and communion in religion. She has superior moral strength and political organisation. She is the head and front of by far the most formidable antagonism to the Papacy that Chris-

tendom in its actual state supplies. And further, she appears to be under no necessity, unless she should unwisely imagine one for herself, of associating her interests with those of European oppression or despotism. True, the form of her government is absolute; but probably there is no single state in Europe, the organization of which is better adapted to the wants, or more agreeable to the wishes, of the people. Absolutism in Russia should rather be compared with absolutism in India, than with absolutism in Germany, France, or England. A government in circumstances like those of Russia has nothing to gain, but everything rather of honour and character to lose, by mixing with, and so becoming responsible for, the affairs of sovereigns like the King of Naples or the Pope. Between the latter and Russia there never can be a durable friendship; between Russia and Austria little love is, for a good while to come, likely to be lost: why should there not be friendly and genial relations between Russia and Sardinia? Many things would surprise us more, and nothing could grieve us less.

From the view of that bright future which prudence and right principle may offer to seventy millions of men under the sceptre of the Czar, we turn to contemplate the sad records of misdeed and suffering with which the last period of the reign of Nicholas I. was clouded.

And yet, a moment to observe that it had been a glorious, though not a spotless, reign. Let those who condemn the memory of Nicholas for his conduct in 1853, not exclude from their memory his conduct in 1848. In that period of disastrous disclosure and miserable retrogression, Nicholas was the immovable stay and pillar of continental Europe. Not only did the tide of revolutionary folly break upon that rock, but the sovereign who alone among those great Powers remained strong, declined to profit by the misfortunes of the weak, or to extract any individual advantage from the general confusion. His moral and political attitude at that period harmonised with his imperial, his almost superhuman presence. No man of those who saw him when he visited England in 1844, who stood within the shadow of his towering form and beneath the lightning of his eye, could then have failed to feel how completely he embodied the idea of a majestic and likewise an awful kingship, or can since have failed to retain in freshness impressions so lively and so deep.

In the beginning of 1853 a minister had succeeded to power in England, on whose pacific wisdom Europe placed the greatest reliance. And a sovereign ruled in France, who, having attained to power by the most questionable means, and professedly founding law and order upon the ruins of liberty, publicity, and public right, had to consider before all things the means of consolidating the shifting sands on which he stood. Nicholas had bestowed on him a most royal insult; that kind of insult which inflicts a deep wound, and yet is incapable of being treated as more than a slight. Instead of addressing Louis Napoleon as "*mon frère*," he had commenced his letter with the contemptuously civil words, *mon bon ami*. But it is only just to say that no trace of vindictiveness has ever been detected in his conduct towards Nicholas. Nor does it appear that he is a vindictive man. Content with obtaining power, and securing it after it has been obtained, he seems no more tormented with ferocious passions than he is hampered with self-denying virtues.

In 1853 the question for him was, how to secure his footing on the giddy eminence he had reached? Different states of European affairs might have offered him different modes of proceeding, with this aim in view. But neither the liberalisms nor the despotisms of Europe were in such bloom at

the moment, as to hold out unequivocal attractions. The injustice of Russia played his game for him. It could only be put down by an European combination; in such a combination, the influence of Napoleon must be measured by the relative strength of France; and in no European combination whatever could that strength be less than first-rate, if not indeed the very first of all. When Governments and nations were struggling in a common cause, distinctions between the internal rights and position of one sovereign and another could no more be remembered for any practical purpose, than the different dresses of firemen from different offices engaged in putting down the same conflagration.

It is commonly supposed that Nicholas reckoned upon Lord Aberdeen's known love of peace, and upon the old antipathy of French and English, to shelter him in the pursuit of his aggression, and that his plan was formed from the time when he deplored to Sir Hamilton Seymour the condition of the "sick man," and adverted to the probable termination of the disease.

We do not feel driven to the painful conclusion that his assurances of that date, "on the word of a gentleman," were deliberate falsehoods. The time has now at least come when justice may be done without fear, and an attempt made to distribute praise and blame with an impartial hand.

It should then be recollected that France, beyond all doubt, began the Eastern quarrel. Probably in pursuit of that policy which had attached the ultra-Romish party so closely to his interests, Louis Napoleon was busily engaged at the beginning of 1853 in prosecuting, by an imperious and urgent agency, his demands for concessions to the Western Christians at the expense of the Eastern, with respect to the Holy Places. It was this aggressive movement which first brought Russia into the field, when she found herself on the same side as England. Nor do we find it possible to decide, with such lights as have yet been thrown upon the subject, whether the demands of Prince Menschikoff, considered for the moment apart from the gross rudeness with which they were pushed, arose from the passion of the moment, or from a determination to take securities against the renewal of attempts like that so recently made by France, and with difficulty repelled. It is plain that they were at variance with the assurances given by Count Nesselrode to the British minister, who was told that, the question of the Holy Places being settled, there remained nothing but secondary matters, *affaires de chancellerie*, to adjust. It is not so clear whether this proceeding was the conscious and deliberate act of presenting a pistol which had been prepared and loaded for the purpose. And it must not be forgotten that when the Porte in agony appealed to the representatives of the Four Powers at Constantinople, for their advice upon the question whether the answer to Prince Menschikoff should be aye or nay, they declined to interfere, and replied that in a matter *qui touchait de si près la dignité de la Sublime Porte*, they must leave the Sultan to judge and act for himself.

The history of this strange deliberation is not known to the world; it is believed that the assurances and exhortations of Lord Stratford alone produced the negative which his colleagues would not proceed together in recommending, but we are not able to say upon whom in particular ought to be charged the responsibility of this fatal indecision.

It was the first of the strange miscarriages and mishaps, which marked the course of the year. There never was a war which, if judged by its immediate causes, so clearly ought not to have taken place. It is, of course, quite another question how long it could honourably have been averted, and

Whether it was not better that it should occur in a condition of European politics which made effective resistance to Russian aggression practicable and comparatively easy, than deferred for a short time with the likelihood of extending its sanguinary course over a far longer period. It was in no such view of ulterior policy that the war was commenced; but the men who began it may have been instruments in the hands of Providence for merciful purposes which they did not see. Indeed, any complete comprehension of these larger combinations of human affairs lies so much beyond our short-sighted range, amidst the crowding events of the day, that, like prophecies, they seem to be intended to fall within our knowledge only after the fact. We must be content to survey the more limited circle, within which only we can read the lessons of duty in the courses of public emergency. So regarding events, we cannot fail to see that without this strange recusancy of the Four Powers by their ministers at Constantinople, the war would not have been possible. For if they had counselled submission, Russia would (with too good reason) have been content, and would, even on the worst suppositions respecting her, have retired to bide her time. On the other hand, if refusal had been recommended, there is not a doubt that Nicholas would have declined to pursue his rash endeavour in the face of united Europe, under pledge to support the decision it had advised.

On this occasion Turkey, already injured by the aggressor, had great reason to complain of her allies. Everybody, however, even Nicholas himself, was wronged in turn. A note was drawn up at Vienna, under French auspices as to its form. It was propounded to Nicholas for his acceptance by the Powers who were avowedly acting, not as simple mediators, but as the friends and on the behalf of Turkey. The Emperor of Russia accepted it; and after accepting, even allowed the Powers to make a change in its terms. Who can doubt that he was entitled to believe and take for granted that Turkey had already given her assent? He knew well enough that she was in a state of pupillage, and virtually had not the power to refuse what her allies urged upon her. But this note had not been made known in Constantinople; and when it arrived there with the Russian acceptance already obtained, the Ottoman government took exception to its terms. Russia was angry, as well she might, and the Four Powers were greatly embarrassed. The governments recommended the acceptance of the note: it is very doubtful whether they were not counter-worked by Lord Stratford, whose strong feelings against Russia, and very warm temper, at this peculiar juncture, counterbalanced the advantages belonging to his remarkable powers, his unstained character, his long services, and his unrivalled knowledge of the Porte and its affairs. But Russia herself, instead of working steadily on her grievance, came in to the rescue. She affixed her own construction to the note, and such a construction as would have enabled her to cover by it the demands of Menschikoff. The proper answer of the powers would have been—"We are not mere parties in this case; we claim to represent European sentiment and force: you have accepted the note, it is ours to construe it." Under the circumstances, however, which existed at Constantinople, a different course was adopted, and upon the very insufficient plea that the Emperor of Russia misunderstood it, the note was abandoned altogether.

The character of the Turkish government was originally founded, as all who have traced its bloody and brutal annals must well know, in ferocity; and it is of the nature of such a government, when its strength decays, to pass over into low cunning. The Principalities had been invaded in June; a

grievous wrong to the inhabitants of those countries, to Turkey an insult, and the loss for the time of a tribute reaching forty thousand a-year. Nothing could be more plain than the utter inability of Turkey to redress this wrong for herself; she was, therefore, under a sacred obligation to confide in the Powers, who she well knew were able and willing to do it. But by this time she began to perceive that it was in her power, by declaring war against Russia, at once to gratify the discontented fanaticism of her own people, and to make her protectors almost her slaves by so exasperating and inflaming the "situation" as to put pacific methods almost out of the question. In pursuit of this scheme a grand council, a sort of assembly of notables, in which the clerical caste (so to call it) was largely represented, was convoked. War with Russia was declared. The action at Sinope followed; the public mind in England was maddened; and a proceeding sanguinary indeed, but as legitimate as any operation recorded in the history of war, was stigmatised by the English press as a gross and treacherous breach of faith, a barbarous and bloody massacre. The Russians simply made use of the advantage which had been given them by the extraordinary stupidity of Turkey, in suffering a squadron of her navy to linger for no earthly purpose at Sinope, right over against Sebastopol; but the effect in Europe, and especially in England, was eminently favourable to the war-party at Constantinople. War was accordingly declared in November. John Bull, taking what is called a broad and simple view, now imbibed the belief that a strong man was bullying a weak one, and that it was his business to interfere and redress the unequal balance; an honourable sentiment, but one which requires to be most guardedly applied to political affairs.

As, first, without the refusal of the four ambassadors to advise on the answer to the Menschikoff demand; as, secondly, without the blunders about the Vienna note; so now, thirdly, without the premature and most culpable declaration of war by Turkey, the diplomatic quarrel could not have ended in an appeal to arms.

The governments of England and France, earnestly bent on maintaining peace, had, notwithstanding the failure of the Vienna note, and of the subsequent propositions of Olmütz, dispatched a new plan of adjustment to Constantinople in the month of October. But it only arrived after the declaration of war; and its scope being simply the accommodation of diplomatic differences, it of necessity became abortive.

While, however, the public sentiment misinterpreted the declaration of war by Turkey as a gallant appeal to the ordeal of battle against oppression, and only saw in it courage taking the place of exhausted patience and long-suffering, the English and French governments had at this period too well learned that their difficulties were with the ally not less than with the antagonist. They determined upon bringing to a head this prolonged dispute, by one last effort to quench the flame which it was evident must, if not quenched, become a conflagration. They prepared a new plan of adjusting differences. Like previous plans, it did not cut off, but only limited and defined, the Russian rights with regard to Greek Christians; it ratified the old treaties in general between Russia and Turkey; it provided that the Turkish engagements should be with the Five Powers, and not with one only. Before this scheme reached Constantinople, Lord Stratford, aware from general instructions of the views of the French and English governments, and justly displeased with the declaration of war, had vigorously bestirred himself in the interest of peace, and had himself

framed a scheme substantially corresponding with the one which was simultaneously devised at home.

And now came another most strange turn in this eventful drama. Turkey, which had in the autumn been so headstrong and reckless, accepted the scheme of Lord Stratford; which, if sufficient, was no more than sufficient for her security, and was in no sense dishonourable to Russia. Russia, which had shewn pacific dispositions in the summer and autumn, though she ought to have been warned by her ill success on the Danube against Omar Pacha and the Turks, and by having witnessed the union of France and England through a protracted, and most difficult and anxious course of negotiation, now assumed a tone of insolence exceeding all that had gone before. She maintained her demands (we have now entered the year 1854) respecting the Greek Christians; she added to them an imperious requisition for new and restrictive laws in Turkey to control the reception of refugees and strangers; she refused any negotiation, except with Turkey alone; she required that it should be conducted either at St. Petersburg, or else in the Russian camp. And thus was the great diplomatic controversy at length brought to the sharp and bloody issue of the sword.

In what has preceded we have attempted rather a sketch than a condensation, and what follows must be in still slighter outline. But at this point we must note the drawing back of the German Powers. At the suggestion of Austria, and with the approval of Prussia, the two great States of the West required Nicholas to withdraw from the Principalities, under pain of war. Austria and Prussia promised to support this summons; and they did support it; but much as Lord Dunfermline on a noted occasion, when Speaker of the House of Commons, addressed Mr. O'Connell to this effect: "Mr. O'Connell, I have received the orders of the House of Commons to reprimand you, and you are hereby reprimanded accordingly." This was in the month of March, 1854.

Here is a fourth of those strange conditions precedent, without which the war could not have taken place. We do not now inquire what amount of excuse the German Powers may have to make for themselves. For them the case was one of immediate danger: by a concentrated effort against either of them Russia might probably have inflicted speedy and heavy damage. They had jealousies of one another: they might suppose that France and England would ungenerously take advantage of their local position to throw upon them the brunt of the contest. Nor was either of them at that moment well prepared for war. Such may be their pleas; but we are far from seeing in them a justification. It was open to them to bind France and England to their support, and to stipulate for the time that might be necessary, if time was what they wanted. Neither individuals nor states ought to affect to play great parts, without being prepared to run the risks and to sustain the burdens they entail. Austria and Prussia egged on the Western Powers to war, but themselves flinched from drawing the sword. An hundred thousand lives, and two hundred millions of hard money, represent the cost at which England and France have interposed for the defence of Turkey against Russian aggression; but no cost which national character really requires, which, after a full scrutiny and deliberation, is directed to the discharge of a real public duty, can be too great: and so far as regards future peace, good-will, and mutual respect between Russia and the other Powers, we believe there has been laid an infinitely broader and deeper foundation for it in the case of those

whose sword was drawn to support the word that they had spoken, than for others, not less eloquent than they in the parliament of Europe, but to whom Russia might have addressed the reproach of Drances,—

— “replenda est curia verbis
Quæ tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem
Agger murorum, nec inundant sanguine fossæ.”

But whether they had fair pleas or not for their inaction, this at least is clear, that had they at this last moment given with the hand the support which they gave with the tongue, Nicholas would not have persisted. As regarded Austria, he counted, we presume, upon its pacific temper, and upon gratitude for a throne rescued from revolution, and an empire from dismemberment,—a sentiment which did not justify Austria in renouncing the performance of her duty to Europe; as respects Prussia, he was nearly connected with the king, he was conscious of the natural ascendancy of a powerful mind, and he knew his man.

In the end of March, war was declared by England and France; and it having become pretty plain that Russia would be unable with such force in the field against her to cross the Balkan, or even hold the south of the Danube, Austria and Prussia screwed their courage up to the point of concluding a treaty which provided that if she did so, they would make it a *casus belli*; an emphatic acknowledgment of the justice of the cause espoused by the Western Powers, and not unimportant at the time, when the chances of war are taken into view, as a buttress in the rear to their military efforts.

After the action of Sinope, it had been determined to send the English and French fleets into the Black Sea for the protection of the Turkish coasts and flag; and it was this decision, which, long before the declaration of war, entailed the consideration of the question of military support. A naval force in the Black Sea would be caught in a trap, and obliged ultimately to surrender at discretion, if a hostile power should by land operations become master of the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, or both. It was therefore decided to occupy the isthmus of Gallipoli, and to put it into a state of defence: and the gallant Sir John Burgoyne, our Inspector of fortifications, left England to contribute his part to the common object; while, with universal approval, Lord Raglan was selected to be the Commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force. It was intended that the strength of it should reach thirty thousand men; and the quotas of the two Powers were fixed according to a proportion proposed, we believe, by the government of France,—namely, two-thirds for the French, and one-third for the English.

And here one word by the way, both to those who may be disposed to depreciate the military character of England in general, and to that probably more numerous class who, with an unbounded faith in it, are nevertheless inclined to deplore the supposed tyranny of our economical tendencies, which had been allowed, it is said, so to run riot as to leave us on the breaking out of the war without a military establishment worth naming.

We presume it will be admitted that France had not been thus madly economical during the peace, and that, with her people the most military in Europe, her powers at the breaking out of the war may be taken as exhibiting a sample of what can be done by her, and of much more than can fairly be expected to be done by us on such occasions. Now we doubt whether in the first ten months of the year 1853 the forces of France in

the East ever exceeded that proportion to ours of two to one, which she had proposed; nor, with the immense aid she received from us in the way of transport, do we feel sure that proportion would ever have been exceeded, but for the heavy, and in great part needless, losses which the English army suffered from disease in the winter of that memorable year. But more than this: there can be no criterion of available force, at a given date, more fair than that which is brought into the field for the purposes of actual warfare. Now by the figures which M. Bazancourt has published, it appears that the English fought the battle of the Alma with as large a number of men as the French. Our own accounts, we believe, make our gross number somewhat larger. But when it is considered that we had eleven hundred horse at that battle, while the French had a mere handful, and that the conveyance of one cavalry soldier may be taken as equivalent to, perhaps, ten infantry, the disparity really becomes considerable. Nor is there reason to believe that it was due to our superior maritime resources: the market of naval transport, open to us both, had not at that time been drained, though in the winter the pressure upon it became extreme.

The first intention, however, of the military expedition was to support and secure the fleets in the Black Sea; and it was with reference to the expenditure which such an expedition would require—considerable in itself, though infinitely short of the demands which were to follow—that Parliament was asked so early as the month of March, 1854, and before war had actually begun, to double the income-tax for the next six months. As events proceeded, the scope of the military measures was progressively enlarged. From the occupation of Gallipoli they passed to the defence of Constantinople, and then of Bulgaria. With this view, the descent at Varna was effected; and doubtless that descent had to do with the retirement of the Russians from before Silistria, and from the Principalities, which were occupied by Austria on behalf of Turkey in their rear. In the anticipation of such an event as possible, the British Government in particular had considered beforehand the advantages of an attempt upon Sebastopol, and had weighed them, as well as imperfect information permitted, against its risks. When the intelligence that Silistria was safe, and the Russians in retreat across the Danube, reached this country, it became their immediate duty to consider what use should be made of the powerful force in the East.

At this day the sunshine of success is still sufficiently either felt or remembered to silence criticism upon the momentous question of the origin of the expedition to Sebastopol. But twelve months ago the case was far different. Then we were smarting under the remembrance of an 18th of June so different from that of 1815; and the gloom of the past winter was not yet out of view. Then everybody said, "The greatest fault was in going to Sebastopol at all: but it is too late to discuss that now." Alas! justice is blind indeed among men in other senses than that symbolized by her bandage.

The British Government never attempted to transfer to other shoulders than their own the responsibility for the invasion of the Crimea. They desired it, and they ordered it,—subject to two, and only two, conditions: one, the consent of France, as a principal in the question; the other, the discretion of the generals, who were not to undertake it if in their judgment the military reasons against it were conclusive. Neither the Emperor of the French and his Government, nor Marshal St. Arnaud, had been what

we may term forward in their military views, with the single exception of the rash and disastrous movement into the Dobrutscha; but the cordiality of alliance and co-operation which had endured so much was not on this occasion marred by difference of opinion; France consented to the proposal.

The objections which were taken, and may again be taken, to the expedition, were three,—want of information, want of the supplies necessary for an invading army, and the lateness of the season. As regards this last, there were unhappy delays in effecting the embarkation, but the subsequent facts proved that the expedition was not even at the time of sailing too late; far less was it too late for the two governments to order it to sail when they did so order it—namely, in the end of June. As regards the want of supplies, the armies were composed of the flower of the French and English forces, and were supplied abundantly with field and siege artillery, (but the siege-train of the French was dispatched later than was desirable, though in time for the actual sailing of the expedition,) with clothing, with provisions, with stores of all kinds, and with unbounded means for the purchase of transport, while agents scoured every available portion of the shores of the Mediterranean on the same errand. And it must also be observed, that there is a modern fashion of estimating the wants of armies, which not only exceeds all former precedent, but which, if seriously put to the test of practice, bids fair to render extended military operations in most countries impossible. In any case, the very nature of the invasion, having for its end the capture of a fortress on the sea, brought this question within moderate compass: nor would any competent person now dispute that sufficient transport might with ease have been furnished to the British army, as it was to the French army, before Sebastopol, in the winter of 1853–4, though there is still, perhaps, a difference of opinion upon the question who is to blame for the deficiency.

As to want of information, the British Government knew that the climate of the southern and south-western strip of the Crimea was good; that the land fortifications of Sebastopol were inconsiderable; that the fleet was inferior to the allied naval forces; that the Russian communications were slow and costly in the highest degree; and as to the amount of their force in the whole peninsula, they had no reason to place it above seventy thousand. Subsequent experience has proved that, if they had waited for fuller information as to the interior of Russian affairs, they might have waited until the day of doom. Acting on the knowledge they had, did they act irrationally in concentrating upon a single point of a country so defended a force composed of fifty-five thousand of the very finest troops in Europe, without reckoning for anything at all the auxiliary corps of Turks? It is not now questioned that they fought the battle of the Alma with greatly superior forces; and yet to make up the 36,000 or 38,000 Russians whom Menschikoff commanded on those famous heights, he drained Sebastopol, as far as it is known, of all but three thousand men: and in days of greater moral daring, and less fear of responsibility, we apprehend that few British admirals, commanding so powerful a steam force, would have hesitated at the moment of the Russian defeat, without the French, if need had been, but with the French as it would unquestionably have proved, to sail into the open harbour, and taste and try the capabilities of the town and of the Russian sailors.

The great historic interest which must always attach to the invasion of the Crimea has induced us thus briefly to discuss the question whether

the chief authors of it deserve on that score the approval or the displeasure of their country ; as respects what remains, we shall avoid as far as may be all argument, either of praise or blame.

Let us glance for a moment in passing at the changes which had now passed over the face of diplomacy.

When once the sword was drawn, the Governments of England and France thought it fit to reconsider their position and demands. They were not parties in a suit, but were conservators, in the general interest, of the peace of Europe. In order that neither might be tempted to swerve from this path of lofty integrity, the two powers had, upon resorting to arms, bound themselves by a solemn instrument to take no private benefit from the operations of the war. Until it actually began, they properly limited their views to so much as would suffice for relieving Turkey from the immediate danger that threatened her, without attempting any organic change in her relations with Russia. Now, they determined not merely to erect a dyke against the flood, but to alter the levels ; to elevate Turkey by an incorporation as complete as might be into the great European family, and to destroy the vantage-ground from which Russia had directed her operations. The means contemplated were partly of a character involving disparagement or detriment to Russia, and partly such as promised benefits to all parties concerned. The political and social inferiority of Christians in the Ottoman empire was to be removed by a new Magna Charta. The commercial freedom of the Black Sea was to be secured, and its benefits multiplied, by placing the navigation of the Danube under European guarantees, instead of leaving it to the hostile guardianship of Russia. The fleet of Russia was declared to be, in the absence of any counterbalancing force, a standing menace to Turkey ; and it was announced that this maritime preponderance must cease. The rights which Russia had acquired to watch exclusively over the relations between the Danubian Principalities and the *suzerain* power, and likewise (lastly) those stipulations of the treaty of Kainardji, which by a wrongful interpretation had become the cause of the existing struggle, were to undergo essential change. Of these five great objects, the four last required the consent of Russia. She had refused it on them all ; and it was in order to extort it that the Crimea was invaded. It was believed that a Power which could not but be sensible of the injustice of its proceedings might yet be brought through punishment to reason, and that along with its confidence in invulnerability would disappear its persistence in wrong.

These calculations were more than verified. The four points, the whole substance of which had but just before the invasion of the Crimea been rather contemptuously rejected, were, when later in the year they had received their formal shape, one and all accepted without reserve by the Emperor of Russia, and became the basis of the celebrated but ill-starred negotiations of Vienna in the spring of 1855.

The history of the siege of Sebastopol has yet to be written. We apprehend that if it could find a second Homer, it would vindicate its claim to be even more than a second Troy. There are whimsical resemblances between the first and the last of the great sieges of the world ; these particularly—that both were conducted by means of maritime force against a power defending itself only by land, the party acting on the defensive was in both cases the aggressor, and in neither was the siege conducted by investment, but in both by sheer fighting between the armies. But Sebastopol has not yet found its bard or its historian. The English productions

upon the subject have for the most part been trumpery in a high degree. Of our own side they have told us little; of the Russians they had nothing to tell. The information possessed by the army seems to have been less at the close of the siege than even that of the Government before the invasion. The secrecy maintained with respect to the Russian interior was little less than miraculous, and bore a yet stronger testimony than even the passive valour of the soldiery, to the strength of that spirit of mingled nationality, reverence, and discipline, which binds together with an astonishing compactness the heterogeneous mass of the subjects of the Czar. The only work on the Russian side which we have seen is entitled *Unter dem Doppel-Adler*; it professes to be, and we conceive may very well be, the production of a German surgeon in the Russian service. It is by far the most natural, lively, and effective, and at the same time the most particular and historical, record that we have read. The horrors of the last months of the siege, and their ever-thickening gloom, as it is there described, is beyond what had been even faintly surmised in this country; but it unfolds a wonderful and noble picture of heroic endurance. It is disfigured by a bitter hatred of Englishmen: in every other respect it seems to be a very valuable work, and even in this it might not be without its use. From it we learn the first dismay of the Russians on the landing of the Allies, connected with a belief that they were possessed of artillery and small arms of resistless power; the dissipation of this feeling by the actual conflict of the Alma; the history of the bloody defeat of Inkermann; the terrible effect of the second bombardment in April, 1855, and of those which followed; the efficacy of the capture of the Sea of Azof in restricting the supplies of the garrison; the gathering presage of ultimate failure from the fierce onsets of the infernal hail, and the fact that the evacuation had become an absolute necessity, for which the assault afforded a sort of cover. Of course we cannot pretend to vouch for the authenticity of the narrative, but it confirms on our mind the impression that ear has not yet heard nor heart conceived one half of the havoc and devastation, the tears and groans, the efforts, agonies, and struggles, the profound heroism and devotion, which mark this most memorable and most wonderful conflict, on the side both of the Russians and of the Allies. The statistics of the case, when they come to be fully reckoned, will, we believe, exceed everything known in the history of the world as respects the destruction wrought, whether in men, money, or material of war. A thousand human beings by the day were, it is no exaggeration to calculate, served up during that siege at the grim banquet of death; not all in fight, not all on the spot, or even in the Crimea, but at, or by, and for the siege, in one shape or another. The other events of the war deserve no great notice, if we except the defence of Silistria, under the auspices of Englishmen, and the yet more brilliant and signal defence of Kars, under Sir W. Williams,—a man in whose name and fame every Englishman has now a fraternal interest, and on whose behalf we need only give utterance to the wish that his career in peace, and in parliament, may be worthy of the honours he, with his brave companions, has won in war. Just credit should also be given to the skill with which the attack on Sweaborg was conducted by the admirals in the Baltic. By a serious exaggeration, we fear due to the sanguine temper of our neighbours across the Channel, it was originally reported as the destruction of Sweaborg; and the collapse of the exaggeration, which had made the truth seem tame, has defrauded a skilful naval operation of the praise which is its due.

The military operations, however, must not be mistaken for the purposes of the war; they were means for the attainment of those purposes. The purposes were defined in the four points or bases drawn up in the close of 1853, and accepted by the Emperor of Russia. The business of the conferences at Vienna was to develop their necessarily succinct expressions into a full scheme of pacification.

It soon appeared that there need be no conflict with Russia about the Principalities, or the Danube, or the renewal of the old treaties; and that the only question of difficulty in that quarter was in what manner provision was to be made for the effective cessation of her naval preponderance in the Black Sea. England and France proposed that she should bind herself by treaty to keep no more than four ships of the line, and a regulated number of smaller vessels of war, in those waters. She protested against a limitation by treaty with the Powers of Europe, and finally proposed that it should be in the option of the Sultan to bring his allies by sea through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus when and in what proportions he pleased, if he judged that his security required it, without giving to any one cause of complaint on that account. Austria proposed that, in addition, Russia should bind herself not to raise the strength of her fleet beyond the point which it had attained before the war; or, as an alternative, that Russia and Turkey should in the first place settle between themselves, and should then propose to the Conference, the amount of force which they should engage to adopt as their maximum in the Black Sea.

The proposal of limitation which had been originally adopted by Lord Aberdeen's Government met with no favour either in Parliament or with the British public. The more it was considered, the more obvious it became that it was ill-fitted to be enforced as an ultimate and absolute condition of a peace, as being on the one hand an interference with what may be called the natural rights of sovereignty, and on the other singularly open to evasion; independently of the fact that in the particular case it would either have been an undeserved boon to Russia if the Straits were to be closed in time of war,—as sealing her up at her most vulnerable point,—or else, if they were to be left open, so gross an injustice, that the common sense of mankind would fully bear her out in asserting her rights of self-defence, and holding that such a treaty could not be meant to bar them.

But the question for the people of England was no longer that of limitation or no limitation. The agonies of the winter were fresh in their minds; they were exasperated by the obstinate resistance of the Russians. The Greeks before Troy—and never has the sentiment of military honour been better portrayed than by their Poet—were not ashamed to say, "Give us back Helen, and we will go home." We had already got our Helen: we had extorted from Russia at the sword's point the acceptance of the four bases which expressed the demands of Europe upon the refractory empire. But here was a squabble about the mode in which the preponderance of Russia should cease in the Black Sea. No mode could be perfect, none could be good; the one for which diplomatic England stickled, had perhaps as few approvers, as slight recommendations, as any. But the manifestation of feeling by popular England during the negotiations abundantly convinced diplomatic, or at least ministerial, England, that he who would be minister must not upon any terms retire from before Sebastopol. Lord John Russell, to his honour, recommended acceptance of the terms which were to be had, though, to his great detriment, he continued a minister after they had been rejected, until the public voice absolutely en-

forced his retirement. The rest of the Government, more adroitly guided, although they had originally determined not to make the surrender of Sebastopol a *sine quâ non* of peace, now trimmed their sails to the prevailing wind: with an immense amount of popular approval, they declared by the mouth of the First Minister that Sebastopol must and should fall; and fearful lest some further concession by Russia should make retreat impossible, they almost by force broke off the conferences of Vienna.

It is somewhat remarkable to observe the subsequent distribution of military glory. France appeared willing, though not eager, to make peace at Vienna. It was undoubtedly England which caused the continuance of the war; and the motive which impelled her was a regard to fame, both in Europe, and with some sidelong glance at India. But the grasp of Tantalus was futile; while glory fell to those who had not strained to catch it. Of Alma and Inkermann we had at least the principal share; on the 18th of June we shared the French disaster; but in the great and most important victory of the Tchernaya we had no more part than at Marathon: and though we do not doubt that the conduct of our gallant soldiers was in the final assault on the Redan, such as it had ever been—though they did not on that day lose one hair's breadth of their true glory, yet the glory which the world recognises, the glory for which we had prolonged the war, came indeed, and came in abundance, but came not to us. Nay, more, Dr. Sandwith has borne his emphatic testimony, in his work on the siege of Kars, to this: that the name of Sebastopol has no force for the East, and is little known there; but that Kars has a celebrity as wide as the range of Eastern Mahometanism; that throughout that extended circle it is known that Kars was defended by gallant Englishmen, and that Kars surrendered to the Russian arms.

But though the distribution of renown had not latterly been such as Englishmen desired, the amount of military success was great indeed upon the whole. Not enough to satisfy England; on the contrary, her appetite for more was keen and undisguised; but—and this was of decisive effect—enough to satisfy France.

All her objects had been gained. The Emperor, instead of a doubtful recognition among the family of sovereigns, had obtained for himself, not only a complete acknowledgment, but a standing-ground so marked and powerful, that he might even be called the first personage in Europe. France was justly gratified with the prowess of her soldiers, and with the success which had rewarded it; justly unwilling, when she had so good reason to be satisfied with the present, to court the risks of the future. Nor was satisfaction her only motive: fear operated in the same direction. To raise twenty millions in 1854, and forty in 1855, she had contracted a debt of nearly one hundred millions sterling; three millions *per annum* were already added to the burdens of the country, and even the provision for the interest by new taxes was in arrear of the amount of charge accumulated: this evidently was a process that must soon exhaust itself. While England, on the other hand, had been stoutly, and even merrily, paying sixteen millions a-year in taxes towards the expences of the war, and had thus greatly kept down the additions to her debt.

Beyond all doubt it is, humanly speaking, to France that we owe the entrance upon effective negotiations, and the termination of the war. We owe to her, therefore, a glorious retrospect; a retrospect, which, if not all, in a military point of view, as respects the later stages of the passage, that our vanity could desire, yet is truly glorious when taken according to the

measure and common course of human affairs. We look back upon a war which has been of first-rate magnitude, and which has also been short, disinterested, and successful. How much is comprised in these three pregnant epithets! how rarely in the history of mankind have they heretofore been combined!

The English Government had obtained credit and popularity by continuing the war in the spring of 1855. We are of opinion it was ill-deserved; but we have little doubt that it was in the power of Lord Palmerston, at the close of 1855, had he so thought fit, and that too either with or without his colleagues, to carry on the war still longer. But the sense of France was known. Desirous of peace, she was nevertheless prepared to continue the war, in concert with England, but on one condition only: it must no longer be the mere war of the Levant and the Baltic; it must touch the heart of Europe. And it is easy to conceive that the French people would have thought the crossing of the Rhine much more intelligible, and taxes for such a purpose much more endurable, than the war on behalf of the balance of power in which they had theretofore been engaged. The one was remote in its scene, refined, almost impalpable in its objects, above all, subject to the rigid law of disinterestedness and self-denial for its course and its close. The other, a war in Germany, would have been the reverse of all these: and credit is due to Lord Palmerston for having embraced the alternative of peace, with its questionable popularity, rather than incur the risks and responsibilities of such a war.

As respects the actual conditions of the peace, they contain one valuable supplement to the terms that might have been had at Vienna; we mean the engagement not to fortify the Aland Isles in the Baltic. But in the great and vital parts of the question, namely, those which touch the East and the state of Turkey, we are not aware that it would be easy to shew their substantial superiority to the terms which might have been obtained in the spring of 1855, when not half the precious millions had been spent, nor half of the more precious lives offered up. As regards two important points, those of the Principalities and of the Danube, the arrangements are not yet concluded; but we are not able to state that any essential advantage is likely to be gained. The territory attached to Wallachia at the cost of Russia is so much gained for that country, and is so far good; but there is no reason to suppose this was altogether necessary for the freedom of the river, and it is said to have been an Austrian suggestion. With respect to the Principalities, it is understood that Austria and Turkey are the powers likely to hinder their receiving a satisfactory organization. As regards the Christian subjects of the Porte, we doubt whether the Powers at Vienna would have accepted terms so low and meagre on their behalf as those which the treaty of Paris contains. But then we have got the neutralization of the Black Sea. This is our old friend limitation with a new, and scarcely a handsomer, face: for under the name of police, vessels of great strength and armament may still be maintained; all the liabilities to maritime evasion continue, and on shore Sebastopol may be refortified. There is no obligation undertaken by Russia to renounce the use of her arsenal at Nicolaieff, whenever she may think it necessary for her interests to build there; nay, Sebastopol itself may be reproduced at once, in its town, its docks, its fortifications: nothing but its arsenal is excluded by the treaty. How long would it require for Russia to bring a great town, port, and fortress into the condition of an efficient arsenal?

But there is one great question that has never yet received a reply : What is to happen to neutralization in the event of war between Russia and Turkey? or between Russia and any Power other than Turkey? If the Straits are to be kept closed by Europe during such a war, then Russia has obtained a great and wholly unmerited advantage. If the Straits may be opened to any power at war with Russia, then it is plain that when Russia has reason to apprehend such a war, she may lawfully arm, and fling neutralization to the winds; and that when she chooses to say she has reason to entertain such fears, it will scarcely be possible for us effectively to question the assertion. Here is a short statement, then, of the dilemma: what is the escape from it? Our belief is, and it is a painful one, that all the great objects of the war were within our grasp when we thought fit unwisely to prolong it, and that the lives and treasure spent since then have been spent without warrant. But we are not the less thankful to have seen the scourge of war arrested at a period which, if later than it might have been if we had been wise, is much earlier than it would have been if our folly had not been checked in time.

Our main error probably lay in supposing that the end we have in view could be attained by the mere use of force. The truth is, it is in Turkey that the heart of the problem lies. In vain do we repel the wave that dashes forward on the tide of to-day, if we can erect no permanent bulwark that will battle it to-morrow and thereafter. Turkey cannot always be defended by foreign arms. Ultimately, the countries that form her empire must find the means to defend themselves. The war recently concluded has been, though a great expedient, an expedient only. It has repelled Russian aggression for the time; it has had this further advantage, that it has proved to Russia that the sentiments of Europe are adverse to her imputed schemes, and that the forces of Europe may possibly be combined to resist and shatter them. But in that what infinite uncertainties are involved! It does not offer us a permanent and sufficient security; but it has gained us breathing-time, and breathing-time may be all important, if it be wisely used to develope the true elements of strength and vitality in Turkey, or rather to prevent their being forbidden to develope themselves. In that case we may see the Mahometan Power gradually relaxing its baleful and now feeble hold in Europe, and passing over to that quarter of the globe where it has more of natural foundation and support, with a calm and ease very different from the horrors which marked its establishment; and we or our children may also see the noble spectacle of a Christian empire with Constantinople for its capital, a friendly neighbour, and yet a wholesome check upon Russia in the interest of Europe, a strong bulwark against Papal aggressions on behalf of Christendom, and a fair, open stage upon which the Greek race, so long injured, oppressed, and degraded, may again attain a distinguished place among the benefactors of mankind.

THE TWO GUSTAVI^a.

THE former of the two works now lying before us has already stood at the head of an article in the pages of *Sylvanus Urban*^b. But as that article consisted rather of an analysis of the contents of the volume than of any criticism on their treatment, and as the book is unavoidably suggested by the companion-volume which has just appeared, we may fairly bring the two great Swedish Kings together before our readers, and make some remarks on the way in which they have been dealt with by their historian or historians.

First of all, the question forces itself upon us, Are we dealing with one writer or two? We have no sort of external evidence on the point. The author of the first volume preserves a strict incognito, which, till the appearance of the second, we could never have disturbed even by a guess. Of the author of the second volume we know nothing but what we learn from the book and its title-page. We can only judge as Lord Bacon counselled Queen Elizabeth to judge Sir John Hayward. "Nay, Madam, he is a doctor, never rack his person, rack his style; let him have pen, ink, and paper, and help of books, and be enjoined to continue his story, and I will undertake, by collating his styles, to judge whether he were the author." The result of such "collation of styles" is that Mr. Chapman has written just such a history of Gustavus Adolphus as we should have expected from the anonymous biographer of Gustavus Vasa, and that the anonymous biographer has written just such a history of Gustavus Vasa as we should have expected from Mr. Chapman. We have hardly a word to say either in praise or in blame of the one which we should not at once extend to the other. And though the life of Gustavus Vasa contains no promise of a future life of Gustavus Adolphus, though the life of Gustavus Adolphus contains no reference to a past life of Gustavus Vasa, yet the first volume seems to point out some dim foreshadowing of the second, and the second seems to commence with a latent allusion to the first. The earlier volume begins with a comparison between Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus, and Charles XII. The second commences by a retrospect extending back to Gustavus Vasa and no farther, and filling up in a brief sketch the interval between the two great Kings whose actions are narrated in more detail. Indeed the second volume exactly pieces on to the first, and suggests the question whether they are to be followed by a third devoted to the last member of the triad, Charles the Twelfth. In fact, if each of the two books, after all, really had a quite independent origin, it will certainly be one of the most singular coincidences which we have ever come across in the course of our literary experience. As it is, what we have to say of the anonymous biographer is so perfectly identical with what we have to say of Mr. Chapman, that, in the critical portion of our task, we shall not attempt to make any distinction between the two authors, if two they should happen to be.

Both volumes then are useful and respectable, without being brilliant.

^a "The History of Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden. With Extracts from his Correspondence." (London: Murray. 1852.)

"The History of Gustavus Adolphus and the Thirty Years' War up to the King's Death. By B. Chapman, M.A., Vicar of Letherhead." (London: Longmans. 1856.)

^b GENT. MAG., June, 1852.

The writer of each is painstaking, honest, moderate, and unaffected; but he is neither a graphic narrator nor a profound historical philosopher. There is no pretence, no bookmaking, not the slightest approach to the prevailing vices of the minor historical literature of the day. The book in each case is evidently written because the author had studied his subject and had something to say about it, not because necessity was laid upon him to write some book upon some subject or other. All is sensible and business-like; there is none of the odious "liveliness" of our minor fry of biographers; no forced jokes—indeed, no jokes at all—no irrelevant stories, no dragging in of recent or temporary affairs. Mr. Chapman has necessarily a good deal to say about wars between Sweden and Russia. Most writers, writing in 1855, would have seized the opportunity for abuse of the enemy, and have told us a great deal about the Hango massacre, the taking of Bomarsund, the treaty with Sweden and Norway. Mr. Chapman sticks to his text, tells us about Gustavus Adolphus and Michael Romanoff, but has not a word to say about the Czar Nicholas or Sir Charles Napier. Some thought of what was going on must have occurred to him while writing the following passage, over which few indeed could have restrained the temptation to ephemeral declamation. Gustavus Adolphus in 1617 concluded a treaty by which, as the King himself expresses it, "Russia is shut out from the Baltic, and I trust in God that it will be hard for the Russian to leap over that brook." In actually tracing out the new frontier, the Swedish Commissioners had to put up with a good deal of insolence on the part of their Muscovite colleagues. No better opportunity could be wished for than this to thrust a clap-trap leading article into the history; Mr. Chapman simply observes;

"It was evident from this want of diplomatic courtesy, nay of common civility, that the Northern giant was chafing under the bonds which not only restrained his encroaching ambition, but even shut him out from that sea the free navigation of which was essential to his prosperity, and to a share in whose benefits he seemed to have a sort of natural right. Gustavus, however, ventured to withdraw a portion of his troops from the frontier, and, while still keeping a watch upon his doubtful ally, to direct his more especial attention to the affairs of Poland." Gustavus Adolphus, p. 86.

The tone then of both works is sensible, moderate, and discreet. They show good, hard work and sound judgement. There is especially no overdone hero-worship. The faults even of the second Gustavus, the far more numerous ones of his grandfather, are honestly recorded. The style of the volumes, if not eloquent or particularly elegant, is clear and grammatical, which is really something to say in these days. But, with all these sterling merits, our author has not fully grasped the art of making a book. His great fault is taking too much for granted on the part of his readers, which frequently makes his narrative far from perspicuous. It is now becoming the custom, under the authority of Macaulay, to introduce no new character on the scene without an elaborate sketch of his preceding life and a searching analysis of his moral and intellectual character. When the reader is introduced to a new place he is treated to a picturesque and antiquarian description of its present appearance and its past history. This system may easily be overdone, but when kept within bounds, it is both useful and attractive. Mr. Chapman gives us a great deal too little of it. When speaking of a country of which most English readers know so little as Sweden, it becomes absolutely necessary to tell us something more than the mere names of persons, places, and institutions. Both works are introduced by a preliminary sketch of events, but a preliminary sketch of the state of things

was quite as necessary. What was the general condition of Sweden? We find from Mr. Chapman that there was a King, a State-Council, and States of the Realm. We have to go elsewhere to learn something about their working and the exact limits of the authority of each. What kind of person was a Swedish noble, bishop, burgher, or peasant? What were the points of likeness and unlikeness between them and the same classes in other countries? Information of this sort is not unattainable, but it is not very widely diffused even among well-informed Englishmen. And we might have reasonably looked for some enlightenment to our present author. The *names* of both Gustavi are so famous that many will be anxious to read their biographies. But, chiefly from this defect, they will find both volumes less attractive and indeed less intelligible than they had a right to expect. That such is the case, is we fully believe, owing to the author's extreme familiarity with the subject. He does not fully realize the probable extreme ignorance of most of his readers. In the biography of Gustavus Adolphus his fault is still more conspicuous. In a military history, above all, where we have so many persons and places introduced, where there is so much moving from one place to another, where so much of the point of the story depends upon geographical and topographical considerations, we especially want to have the circumstances of the journey and its several stages set before us in as full and picturesque a manner as possible. But Mr. Chapman moves his armies about from one dead name to another dead name, with no attempt to bring vividly before us the nature of the locality or its political circumstances. Gustavus marches about hither and hither through the dominions of temporal princes, spiritual princes, and free cities. But no sort of living description do we get as to their circumstances or constitution. The Swedish King has a conference with the "patricians" of Nuremberg. The reader naturally wishes for some details of the Nuremberg constitution; he would fain know with what kind of patricians the King is dealing; what was the origin, what was the extent of their privileges, but not a word of the sort does Mr. Chapman vouchsafe us. Sometimes too, in the narrative itself, circumstances are taken for granted which should surely have been directly narrated. Thus we read in 1535 (Gust. Vasa, p. 210) of "the united Swedish, Danish, and Prussian fleet" waging war with that of Lübeck. This at once suggested two things; How came a Prussian fleet on the scene? the author had not given us the slightest hint of any previous communication with Prussia. And secondly, What is meant by a Prussian fleet? We must confess that we had to look elsewhere to discover whether the change from the Teutonic Order to the Dukedom of Prussia had taken place so early as 1535. The result of our searchings was that our author is quite right in his facts, that Albert of Brandenburg had borne the title of Duke of Prussia for ten years, and had been already closely engaged in the affairs of Sweden, Denmark, and Lübeck. A little way further on we find the same potentate again casually introduced in the phrase "by the help of Brandenburg and others." (p. 228). Probably many readers would fail to identify "Brandenburg" with the master of the "Prussian fleet." Again, in p. 271, we find "the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order" introduced at a still later period, meaning of course the branch of the order in Livonia. These are not mistakes, but they are cases of inadequate narration, of which we could easily multiply examples. In our present case we ought surely to have had the circumstances of Duke Albert's appearance on the scene introduced in the regular course of the narrative; and a "Prussian" fleet conveys such totally different notions in the sixteenth and in the nineteenth

century, that some explanation of the state of Prussia at the time would surely not have been out of place.

We have also to complain of a certain amount of carelessness in small matters, generally in those which do not immediately concern the matter in hand. They are generally of a kind which may fairly be attributed to want of literary practice, or to insufficient care in revising the manuscript or the proofs. Thus we find (Gust. Vasa, p. 35) that Gustavus was "placed under the quasi-tuition of Hemming Gadd, who had been *Mathematicus* to Pope Alexander *the Third*." An official of the opponent of Frederick Barbarossa could hardly have survived into the sixteenth century! We suggest, *nostro periculo*, Alexander *the Sixth*. In p. 52 of the same volume we find Gustavus the Third placed in 1684, which should surely be a century later. In the life of Gustavus Adolphus, p. 147, we find the *Bishoprick* of Fulda mentioned, which we think should have been the Abbey. In p. 226 the modern title of *Emperor of Austria* is transferred to the seventeenth century; and in p. 319 the King of Bohemia (not Frederick) is distinguished from the said Emperor in a way which we do not understand, and which at least should have been explained. In p. 9 of the life of Gustavus Vasa it is implied that Halland, Scaonia, and Blekingé had, at some time or other, belonged to the Swedish crown. This puzzled us, as we had always regarded them as having been Danish from the beginning of Danes and Swedes till their cession to Sweden in the seventeenth century. But in p. 96 it only appears that Gustavus laid some sort of claim to them. The volume on Gustavus Adolphus is unluckily defaced by a good many misprints, which, as they often occur, in proper names and titles, are occasionally perplexing.

We said that our author kept himself wonderfully clear from irrelevant matter. In all important points, as we have shewn, he does so most conspicuously. But he is rather fond of *irrelevant* (nothing can be better than *relevant*) allusions to Greek and Roman writers. He has an especial weakness for quoting the less known Greek poets. The soldiers in the Swedish service had been somewhat battered in the wars, so Mr. Chapman drags in, at full length, in Greek and English, an epigram in the Anthology about somebody who got similarly battered in the Olympic games. Moreover he quotes this as an epigram of "Lucian or Lucilius; (for it is attributed to both)." We must confess to being less familiar with the Greek Anthology than Mr. Chapman, and Lucilius puzzled us, as suggesting the famous early satirist of Rome. We find on inquiry that the poet in question is a certain Lucillus or Lucillius (Λούκιλλος or Λουκίλλιος), not Lucilius; and it is well to make the distinction, to avoid similar confusion. Again, in p. 96, because Gustavus taught his cavalry to fight hand to hand with the sabre, Mr. Chapman gives us again, both in Greek and English, a whole fragment of Archilochus about the ancient warriors of Eubœa, who also wielded the sword with effect. We are sorry however to say that Mr. Chapman mis-translates the passage. It was then—

ταύτης γὰρ κείνοι δαίμονες εἰσι μάχης
δέσποται Εὐβοίης δουρικλυτοί.

The version is,—

"For old Eubœa's war-famed lords
Are *godlike* at that game."

Now δαίμονες does not mean "godlike"—a more vernacular rendering will occur to us, in spite of ourselves—it is equivalent to δαήμονες, and simply

means "skilful." So at least say Liddell and Scott, and so does Jacobs in the notes in Gaisford's *Poetæ Minores Græci*.

It will be at once seen that most of the points on which we have been commenting are somewhat minute, mere blemishes which a very little additional care might have avoided. But the writer's habit of mere indefinite allusion, of introducing his persons and places with insufficient explanation, is a far more serious matter, and really detracts in no small degree from the usefulness of two otherwise very valuable works. It is not a fault that can be remedied in a second edition, perhaps hardly one likely to be avoided in a subsequent work. It is an inherent fault, to be fairly balanced against the sterling merit of the volumes in other respects. It is quite sufficient to shut them out from a class with which they probably do not aspire to be reckoned, that of popular circulating library books. By those who read with higher objects, it will be felt as a draw-back but no more; it simply amounts to this, that the perusal of two very instructive volumes might easily have been made somewhat easier and more intelligible.

And now for a few words as to the two great men to whom the two volumes are devoted. The first Gustavus is a mixed character. He liberated his country from a foreign yoke; he put an end to a century of revolts, usurpations, confusions of every kind; raised to the throne by the free choice of the nation he had rescued, he at once secured the kingdom to his own descendants, and won for it a far higher position than before in the scale of nations. He laboured earnestly for the improvement of his country in every way; he reformed religion; he encouraged arts, commerce, and learning; in a word, at first sight he appears the very model of a patriotic sovereign. On a closer inspection, his character is decidedly less amiable. We may perhaps sum up his faults by saying that, while his ends were invariably noble, they were defaced by a general unscrupulousness as to the means. His rough humour and good-natured familiarity of expression, contrast strangely with the official dignity of modern sovereigns. But they often disguise conduct essentially harsh and arbitrary. Take for instance his great work, the reformation of religion. Every sincere Protestant must commend the object on purely religious grounds. Every statesman, Protestant or Catholic, must allow that it was absolutely necessary to diminish the exorbitant wealth and exorbitant privileges of the clerical order. But the Reformation effected by Gustavus too often took the form of needless vexation towards individual dignitaries or individual institutions. Such a measure as has lately been passed in Piedmont was imperatively required by the condition of the Swedish Church. Its details need not have been the same; Piedmont had too many Bishops, while Sweden had too few; and, in the condition of Sweden, the Crown was fully justified in entering upon large portions of the Church lands. But, whatever was done should have been done in an orderly and systematic manner. Abolish what was to be abolished: preserve what was to be preserved. But Gustavus evidently enjoyed the processes of worrying a Bishop and plundering an Abbey, and he continued to afford himself both satisfactions down to the end of his reign. The plunder of the parish churches, the robbery of their bells and chalices, was far worse, and was in truth highly impolitic; it violently offended the religious feelings of the people, and led to more than one formidable rebellion. Yet, after all, the Swedish Reformation was one of the least extreme in Europe. The clergy retained a higher position than anywhere else but in England, and, what they retain nowhere, their

political rights as a separate estate of the realm. Again, no Protestant Church retains so much of ritual splendour; "High Mass," still so called, is "sung" in Lutheran Sweden to this day, with accompaniments which would at once cause an anti-papal tumult in not a few parishes of the British metropolis.

Gustavus Adolphus was a much less useful sovereign, but he was a far nobler character, than his grandfather. The first Gustavus was essentially a peaceful ruler; his wars are something altogether subsidiary; but the second Gustavus was essentially a soldier. Our estimate of his character must mainly turn upon this question, Was his interference in the Thirty Years' War justifiable? Once granting this, he well-nigh realizes the ideal of the military character. Uniting at once the skill of the general and the courage of the soldier; waging warfare on a higher principle and in a nobler manner than any of his contemporaries; making his camp like a well-ordered city; avoiding all needless cruelty and devastation while the most frightful barbarities were perpetrated on the other side, Gustavus Adolphus has fairly won his place in the first rank of captains. His improvements in the technical art of warfare do less credit to his professional skill than his careful diminution of its horrors does to his moral nature.

But was the warfare in which he displayed such noble qualities in itself just? Strictly defensive indeed it was not; but if a war may ever be entered into which is not strictly defensive, Gustavus' interference in Germany is clearly entitled to such indulgence. For the greatest Protestant monarch of Europe to step in to prevent the utter extirpation of his creed in a neighbouring land is surely less palpably unjustifiable than for England, two or three generations later, to wage a long war to force upon Spain a King for whom the Spaniards had no desire. German writers have called Gustavus a "Robber." No conqueror ever less deserved the name. His warfare was essentially a warfare of religion; he fought as a Protestant Crusader. Not that he was wholly free—how should he have been?—from all notions of personal and national aggrandizement. Sweden and her King were not to spend their toil and blood for nothing. Sweden was to step into the place of a great European power; Gustavus was to be the acknowledged chief of Protestant Europe, perhaps, for the first time, to place the diadem of the Cæsars upon a Scandinavian and a Protestant brow. By those who take the higher and truer view of the greatest conqueror of antiquity, Gustavus Adolphus, far rather than Charles XII., is entitled to be called a Christian Alexander. Had the Macedonian been cut off at Issus or Arbela, his career would have been almost identified with that of the Swede who fell at Lützen. What Hellenic vengeance was to Alexander, Protestant liberation was to Gustavus. Both display the same union of military genius with a personal courage bordering on rashness; both exhibit the same general humanity, the same special magnanimity in victory. In both we find the same defect; each is often hurried by passion into deeds unworthy of him; each in his cooler moments is ready for repentance and acknowledgement of wrong. But Alexander lived too long for his own greatness; his head was turned by success such as had never before fallen to the lot of mortal; Gustavus, perhaps well for his fame, was cut off when his glory was highest and purest, before his virtues had had time to degenerate under the hardest of all trials, that of unexpected prosperity.

We have devoted our space to direct criticism upon the volumes themselves and to a general sketch of their respective heroes. For the details

of the career of Gustavus Adolphus we prefer to send our readers to the book itself. The history of Gustavus himself is prefaced by an introductory chapter, containing the very remarkable history of the period between the two great Kings. It was one of nearly as much confusion and violence as that which preceded the rise of Gustavus Vasa. And, strange to say, one principal cause of the disorders of the kingdom was to be found in the almost sovereign powers with which that otherwise sagacious monarch had invested his younger sons over large provinces. The whole period is a striking and romantic one. Eric, once the importunate suitor of our own Elizabeth, his wild career; his deposition, captivity, and death; John, his brother and murderer, his qualms of conscience, his counter-Reformation in religion and strange coquetting with Rome; his son Sigismund, the zealous Catholic, the elected of Poland, the rejected of Sweden, the would-be conqueror of Russia; finally, Charles, the son and the father of the two Gustavi, the restorer of order and prosperity, the final establisher of Protestantism, all form a group of stirring interest. We will conclude with Mr. Chapman's character of Charles IX.

"By his father's will, Charles inherited no insignificant part of his dominions; by natural endowment he was almost the sole heir of his vast capacity and gigantic strength of mind. Of all the sons of Gustavus—and the education of none had been neglected—he had profited most by his opportunities, and in learning, as well as in largeness and liberality of view, far excelled not only them, but also the great mass of contemporary princes and politicians. An acute, and what is better still, an earnest and moderate theologian, he maintained with St. Augustine, against the archbishop, the just influence of reason in matters of faith, and, though disapproving the Calvinistic dogma of predestination, endeavoured, by a comprehensive creed, to unite into one communion the Lutheran and Calvinistic Churches. A vigilant ruler and an enlightened statesman, he knew how to control the proverbial impetuosity of the Vasa blood when the occasion called for coolness and patience. Amid the anxieties and disturbances of a troubled reign, he found time to encourage the learning and industry, and to ameliorate the legal institutions of his kingdom. By a liberal policy, he attracted to its shores the wealth of foreign artizans, and allowed (with the exception of wines and spirits, which paid an import duty) the free importation of the goods of all nations, with the declared object of supplying his subjects with food in greater abundance, and with foreign merchandise upon better terms.

"Of the military talents of Charles, his successful campaigns in Finland and Livonia give a favourable impression. A single incident puts his undaunted courage beyond a doubt. When Calmar was carried by storm, after Sigismund's return to Poland, Charles himself was the first man to mount to the assault.

"If the Swedish Church owes to this great prince an immense and evident debt of gratitude, other branches of the Protestant Church are, less palpably indeed, but scarcely less truly, his debtors. For to the ardent love of the Reformation which he instilled into his illustrious heir, they mainly owe it, that in the hour of their greatest peril and extremity he stood forth with heart and hand to rescue them from ruin.

"The glory of Charles has been dimmed by the surpassing glory of the first and second Gustavus. But the more closely we scrutinize his character, the more rigidly we investigate his career, the more evident it is—and with such praise he himself, beyond all reasonable doubt, would have been satisfied—that he was well worthy to have been the son of such a father, and the father of such a son."—(p. 42, 43.)

HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ORNAMENTAL ART^a.

A LOVE of ornament seems to be inherent in our nature. The wildest savage decorates his weapons and utensils with a rude, but frequently symmetrical, kind of ornament; he decorates his body in various fantastic ways; he puts rings through his nose and ears, and skewers through his lips; tattoos his skin, paints it, knots his hair, &c., &c., all in obedience to his love of ornament. The shepherd beguiles the weary hours in carving ornaments on his crook, by which he expresses his sense of ornamentation: so also the denizen of the valley kneads the clay and fashions it into various utensils, which he impresses with various devices; simple and rude in the first instance, until at length the *vase* appears, which future generations treasure up as a matchless prize.

A knowledge of the characteristics of the different styles of ornamentation that have appeared at various epochs of the world's history is of undoubted value to the student. It is difficult, however, to consider the subject from the historic point of view, apart from an analysis of its principles; therefore the two works under consideration may be said to accomplish what each would fail to do if taken separately and alone.

Mr. Wornum's book consists of an outline of a course of sixteen lectures, originally prepared for the Government Schools of Design, "chiefly as an introductory guide to aid in the adoption of some ready system in the study of ornament."

Since the establishment in this country of Government drawing-schools, or, as they are facetiously styled, "Schools of Design," there has been a constant effort on the part of those engaged in teaching drawing and modelling to arrive at and adopt some system of ornamentation. The covert object was, in truth, the no less ambitious one of *creating* an English school of ornament, or, probably, an *English style*. But this object necessarily failed, for the following reasons:—In the first place, the British artist has such an inexhaustible treasury of ornament, the product of the past ages, to draw upon, that he finds it much easier to copy than to rack his brains with inventing. In the second place, no instruction in the *principles* of ornamentation has been provided for him.

It must be admitted that in copying or appropriating, he seldom exercises much taste or judgment; but that is the fault of his education, or rather of his no-education. Hitherto we have had no literature on this subject, which is of so much importance in an economical as well as artistical point of view: the works hitherto published have been little else than selections of examples of various epochs, but with not a word of analysis accompanying them. The history and principles of ornamental art—a most important and fruitful theme—has not engrossed the attention of writers on art; and, until the publication of the works under consideration, may be said to have remained unwritten.

A history of ornamental art is a vast subject, comprehending the history of the human race under every phase of its existence. Ornamentation has ever been the true exponent of man's culture: the tattooing of the savage

^a "The Characteristics of Styles: an Introduction to the Study of the History of Ornamental Art, &c. By Ralph N. Wornum." (London: Chapman & Hall. Roy. 8vo.)

"The Principles of Form in Ornamental Art. By Charles Martel." (London: Winsor and Newton. 12mo.)

marks it as distinctly for his fraction of the human family as the Parthenon does for the Athenian. The grotesque *bizarrerie* of the Byzantine era, the exuberant richness of the Renaissance, strictly correspond with the tone of mind and amount of spiritual culture of the respective peoples who produced them. The moral to be drawn from a profound study of the history of ornamental art is deeply significant when applied to measure man's intellectual progress: and if it has not hitherto been read, may we not attribute it to the cold, mechanical manner in which the subject has been viewed and treated?

We think it an error to attempt to classify *all* ornament by definite chronological periods; for, besides what each people originates for itself, there is a vast deal that is traditional, adopted with certain modifications, which constitute style. Mr. Wornum compares *style* in ornament to *hand* in writing:—"As every individual has some peculiarity in his mode of writing, so every age has been distinguished in its ornamental expression by a certain individuality of taste, either original or borrowed."

This appears to us as taking far too narrow a view of so important a matter as style. The handwriting of a person has no intimate connection with his ideas; whereas *style* is an exponent of his whole civilization, sometimes governed by prevailing fashion, which may be set up by accidental causes. The discovery of the baths of Titus gave quite a new character to the style of the *cinque-cento* period; so the discovery of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii has influenced the ornamental art of a later generation.

What has served to the production of the various styles in ornamental art is a question beyond our present sphere of enquiry; we may, however, indicate some of the salient marks which characterise the ornamentation of various eras.

Egyptian art is distinguished by grandeur of conception,—everything is colossal; but at the same time everything is produced according to a fixed sacerdotal formula, which cramped all invention. There is always an atmosphere of eternity about it; an immobility, which seems to be naturally inspired by the locality, with its monotonous, level horizon, that appears to check every effort at motion. The ornamentation is almost always exclusively symbolical, displaying much ingenuity of arrangement, taking into consideration the unpromising materials it is made up of. Besides the animals introduced in hieroglyphical pictures, the native plants of the country form an important feature in most of the ornamentation of the Egyptians: the lotus, papyrus and palm, are treated somewhat similarly to the Greek acanthus in the formation of the capitals of columns. The Sphinx and the Scarabæus are also highly-important symbolical elements in the ornamentation of ancient Egypt; and the symbolism of colour was carried further by them, probably, than by any other people.

The Greeks owed something to the Egyptians; but what they appropriated they remodelled, so as to make completely their own. Besides, the religion of the Greeks was one of freedom; it was more imaginative, and gave greater expansion to the soul, than that of the Egyptians: hence Greek art rose in connection with Greek religion to the highest expression of beauty which the human mind appears to be capable of. Greek art has ever since its foundation formed the model and storehouse of ornamentation, to which almost every nation has become indebted. The Parthenon and the Corinthian capital are intimately allied with the grace and elegance of the philosophy and paganism of the Greeks. As Plato and Aristotle

rank first among human intelligences, so do these artistic productions proclaim in Pericles and Callimachus the highest capabilities to which it may be supposed the human race can attain in art. More than all, the Greek went direct to Nature for instruction,—he took little at second-hand; and, unlike the Egyptian, he was free to model his deities after his own ideal; happy in finding they met with full appreciation and acceptance from those to whom he addressed his works.

What is called Roman Art is, strictly speaking, Grecian; for the Romans only cultivated art after they had become familiar with it by the conquest of Greece. It may be doubted if the Roman was ever a true worshipper of art, although a liberal patron. His wealth tempted legions of Greek artists to settle in his country, and they had to adapt their art to the wants and caprices of their employers. In time their arcana were lost, and gradually art degenerated from the pure standard set up by the Athenians. The national greatness of the Romans is reflected in their works, and their expansive minds demanded structures on a grander, if not on so pure a scale as the Greeks. The removal of the seat of empire, the foundation of Byzantium, was the signal for the decline of art. In proportion as luxury spread its tinsel decorations, pure taste declined; the barbaric splendour of the East overpowered the Roman element, and it becomes difficult to distinguish the pure source from which Rome derived its models.

Under the combined influence of the Oriental element with Christianity, the source of the greatest moral revolution the world has ever seen, the Byzantine style developed itself in the East; while in the West, where the Germanic element awoke, the Romanesque, in which the genius peculiar to the Catholics of the West manifested itself; and it was by productions in this style that the nations which had invaded and destroyed the Roman empire began to express, under the tutelage of the Church, their tendency to remove from a state of barbarism.

After accomplishing certain grand productions, these nations completely abandoned the traditions of antiquity; great Gothic cathedrals sprang out of the earth, and all the arts tended towards a revival to aid in the decoration of these gigantic structures. At this epoch, feudality was subordinated to the papacy; during the existence of this powerful theocracy, great works were accomplished in Europe, animated as it was by a religious faith symbolized in gigantic structures, among those great western nations which awoke to a *nationality*, or at least to a municipal life. In the fifteenth century, when the Christian nations, and especially the republics of Italy, attained to a high degree of wealth, they sought to revive the arts and renew the traditions of antiquity. When the Crusaders had thrown themselves upon the East, destroying the remains of the Greek empire, they brought back with them to their own country a taste for art, and helped to maintain it. The ferocious Norman barons who founded the kingdom of Sicily established a forced colony of Greeks to secure the cultivation of silk in that country. Finally the Venetians, becoming afterwards masters of a part of the Archipelago, transplanted what remained of the fabric of the Greeks. It was with these elements, drawn from Greece, that Italy prepared the way for that great epoch, the Renaissance, which restored all the arts to honour. The methods of the Greek artists spread themselves over all Italy. In 1453 an important event, the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II. gave a new impulse to reviving art, and forced the later Byzantine artists to expatriate themselves. To all these elements, as well as to the increased

wealth of modern society, is due the fact that progress manifested itself much sooner in Italy than in the rest of Europe. When Venice, Genoa, and especially Florence, the true Athens of modern times, had arrived at an hitherto unknown degree of wealth, and at that liberty so essential to inspire the artist with faith in his works, the noble protection and enlightened taste of the Medici, the Sforzas, the Estes, of Maximilian, of Charles V., true sovereigns of the era, so worthy of comprehending the marvels of art, soon brought forth Masaccio, Buonarrotti, Raphael, Leonardo, Titian, and Cellini.

From Italy, through the encouragement of Francis I., the arts passed to France with Leonardo, Primaticcio, Cellini, and others, and recognizing the importance of a national school, raised up one of great eminence;—this was a brilliant epoch for all the arts.

After the fifteenth century, we do not meet in all Europe with a similar movement or era of splendour until the reign of Louis XIV., when France felt itself specially called upon to accomplish great things. The productions of this reign—heir of all the grand conceptions of Richelieu, when eminent men seemed to multiply indefinitely—have upon them a stamp of grandeur by which they are easily recognized, and serve as models in art. We are familiar with all the great things created in France at that period, and, from the profusion of works of art, the studied elegance and refinement in decoration tended to create a style during the reign of Louis XIV. sometimes mannered, it is true, but impressed with richness and originality, which is even now successfully applied to a host of industrial productions.

From this period art-productions have had little claim upon our admiration, being, for the most part bad imitations of good models, or a mongrel sort of *composite*. What is new is seldom good; while the good is generally a reproduction of works belonging to the palmy days of art in various countries.

Mr. Wornum thus passes the various styles in review :—

“In the early period, with the Egyptians, we find symbolism, richness of material, with simplicity of arrangement, and an artistic crudity, as the prominent characteristics. In the Second or Greek period, we have exclusively an æsthetic aim, with general beauty of effect, and uniform excellence of detail throughout, everywhere displaying the highest artistic skill. In the third or Roman period, still with an æsthetic aim, we have equal skill, with a taste for a more gorgeous detail and more general magnificence. In the Byzantine, the first style of the second period, we go back to at first an almost exclusive symbolism, which, however, in the course of a century or two, is elaborated into a style of a very gorgeous general effect—combining the æsthetic with the symbolic—partly owing to richness of materials; but as prejudice was gradually overcome, a comprehensive and beautiful style was ultimately developed in the sixth century, but nearly always displaying perhaps more skill in its general effects than in its details. . . . In the Renaissance—the herald of the modern styles, and, like the classical styles, purely æsthetic—we have at first the natural vagaries of accustomed freedom; which, however, settled into a genuine revival of the most finished style of antiquity,—the *cinque-cento*. Then came the final decline—mere love of display, gold and glitter; such is the Louis Quatorze—still prodigiously clever in the means it took to accomplish its effects. The Louis Quatorze is more general in its aim than any style whatever; thus its details, provided they generated sufficient contrasts of light and shade, were of no individual consequence.”—(p. 108.)

Such, in brief, is the history of art: the chain which connects the arts of Greece with those of our own time has never been entirely broken. Although its vitality may have been impaired, the traditions handed from one nation to another have at least preserved the *form*, even when the

spirit has been absent or misunderstood. What we have at the present day to concern ourselves most with, is the recovery or rediscovery of the formulæ of the ancients: this cannot be done by mere measuring or describing; we must inform ourselves with *the spirit* which animated the Athenian artists, trace the analogies and affinities existing between different arts, and employ them in obedience to artistic laws.

Although the phrase "principles of art" occurs on almost every page of Mr. Wornum's book, we have searched in vain for the elucidation of a single one. The author confines himself to a mere descriptive account of the various styles, sufficiently dry and dull, not to say uninteresting. There is no analysis of the styles whatever, nor classification of ornament, by which the origin of the various styles can be traced. What the reader requires to know is, what method he shall pursue when he essays to construct an original piece of ornamentation. It is not enough to shew him what the Egyptian or Greek did, or to inform him that the ornament of the one is symbolical, or that of the other æsthetical; that the one handled nature conventionally, or the other copied her faithfully. The history of ornamental art is useful enough by way of example or comparison, but it should be analysed and illustrated with fac-similes, both of form and colour, to be of any real service. Colour, when employed in decoration by the ancients, had a profound significance undreamed of by the modern artist, to whom its symbolism is unknown.

Now, without a recognition of the principles of form in ornamental art, it may be said with perfect truth, that the host of "examples," "selections," &c., can have but a very limited field of usefulness. In copying or appropriating an ornament, a successful result must depend entirely upon the *law of suitability*, or appropriateness; for when the ornament is detached from its original position, and transferred to another, the new place may not be adapted to receive it, either from the proportions being dissimilar, or from the different character or destination of the structure to which it is transferred. Modern buildings exhibit numerous glaring instances of the want of suitability; one of the most flagrant being that of the Chapel of St. Philip, in Regent-street, with its bucrania, and the choragic monument made to do duty as a steeple. But if the artist be instructed in the principles of ornamentation, he will take into consideration all those elements of the art upon which success depends,—such as symmetry, repetition, intersection, complication, eurythmy, confusion; and also the laws upon which harmonious colouring depends; and all these will, in their turn, be subjected to the law of suitability.

This law of suitability is so constantly overlooked, or not even recognised, that it may be well to state it in this place. By it we understand that condition of things which produces a perfect harmony between a structure, in all its minutest details, and the purpose to which that structure is appropriated. In every edifice there should be a capacity of proclaiming at once its specific use, whether civil or religious. Churches, theatres, municipal buildings, museums, picture-galleries, schools, colleges, &c., are, as we well know, capable of receiving an individual stamp which effectually prevents one being taken for another; but numerous instances abound in our metropolis and other cities which prove that no principle of art is more neglected than that of suitability. Art has its epidemics: at one time the classical prevails, at another the Gothic, then the Anglo-Italian; and we are now threatened with a Byzantine invasion; and these styles are indiscriminately applied to every kind of edifice: so that in due time our country

may shew as many epochs of styles as the world has witnessed since the deluge. The future New-Zealander who is to sit on Waterloo-bridge, and, like another Marius, sigh over the ruins of London, will be more puzzled with our architecture than by anything else left for his examination.

Ornament, says Mr. Martel, is of three kinds,—inventional, imitational, and mixed or composite. The Greeks excelled in the first, especially; and they displayed marvellous purity of taste in the treatment of the second. In their inventional ornament—as the meander, the fret, and the labyrinth—we recognize that keen sense of harmony for which the Greek artists were so remarkable; due, probably, to their study of music, some of whose elements are allied to those of ornamental art,—such as rhythm, repetition, and intersection. But it must not be forgotten that music addresses the ear, and not the eye, and that the fancied identity of a series of natural laws common to both is maintained only by writers equally ignorant of music and the imitational arts. The little similarity that exists is purely arithmetical,—a property of number; it may be said even to be only mechanical: it is the effect produced upon the sensorium by a succession, repetition, or recurrence of similar things, be they sounds or objects. A still more fanciful analogy is imagined between sounds and colours, which is purely poetical; yet some writers have essayed to shew that there is an identity between C natural and the colour blue; that red is represented by G sharp, and so on. That a well-designed edifice may produce upon the mind an harmonious influence akin to that excited by certain musical compositions, may perhaps be admitted; but no one can for a moment suppose the effects to be identical. If music formed an essential part of the education of the Greek architect, it was due to the wisdom and sagacity of Pythagoras, who saw the advantage to be gained to the student by a profound recognition of the laws of harmony; that he should feel the influence of cadence, of rhythm, of chords. But nothing in all this corresponds to melody in music, as suggested by Mr. Wornum, who says,—

“The principles of harmony, time, or rhythm, and melody, are well defined in music, and indisputable: many men of many generations have devoted their entire lives to the development of these principles, and they are known. In ornament they are not known, and perhaps not recognized even as unknown quantities, because, as yet, no man has ever devoted himself to their elimination; though many ancient and middle-age designers have evidently had a true perception of them.”

We have pondered a long time over this statement, with a view of discovering what meaning the author wishes us to attach to it; but in vain. From his use of such terms as “unknown quantities” and “elimination,” we might suppose he was discoursing upon algebra rather than upon ornamentation. Again, he says,—

“The first principle of ornament seems to be repetition; the simplest character of this is a measured succession, in series, of some one detail, as a moulding, for instance: this stage of ornament corresponds with melody in music (!), which is a measured succession of diatonic sounds, the system in both arising from the same source—rhythm,—*in music called also time* (!), in ornament, proportion, or symmetry; proportion, or quantity, in both cases.”

If this nonsense was addressed to the raw students of Marlborough House and other schools of design, we should not be surprised if the sufferers yawned over the teaching, and went away but little wiser or better for it. Would he have them believe that a repetition of a moulding is in any respect analogous to “Home, sweet home,” or “God save the Queen?” We always supposed that the word *melody* signifies simply a suc-

cession of musical tones, rhythmically regulated; not a measured succession of *diatonics* merely, but also of *chromatic* sounds. A melody may range through the whole chromatic scale, and cannot in any way correspond with a measured succession in series of some one detail! What Mr. Wornum terms “proportion, or symmetry,” is evidently *analogy*; for symmetry and proportion are not identical, since symmetry may result from irregular and unequal, as well as harmonic, proportions. What Mr. Wornum has to say on harmony is still more obscure:—

“The second stage in music is harmony, or a combination of simultaneous sounds or melodies; it is also identical in ornamental art: every correct ornamental scheme is a combination of series, or measured succession of forms; and upon identical principles in music and ornament,—called in the first counterpoint, in the other symmetrical contrast.”

We hold it to be a radical element of good teaching that the teacher should stick to his subject. Let us suppose the sentence above quoted to be addressed to a band of “rude mechanicals,” assembled with the object of being instructed in ornamental art; let us also suppose them ignorant of the vocabulary as well as of the principles of musical composition, and then let us imagine what intelligence in “practical art” they would gain from such a communication as that quoted above.

We will now quote a few remarks on the different classes of ornament from the other work under notice:—

“The most remarkable inventional ornaments of antiquity are meanders, zigzags, labyrinths, the echinus, guilloche, and scroll. The Byzantine epoch was no less rich; presenting a most exuberant fancy in the production of interlacings, undulations, &c. In the middle ages the magnificent details of Gothic tracery, the complex rose-windows filled with stained glass, inexhaustible in variety—the sculptured columns, the open galleries, lobes, trefoils—are the inventional ornaments of the Christian Church. To these may be added the splendid mosaics of Italy and Sicily, vieing in splendour with the stained windows of the cathedrals. The period of the Renaissance was also productive of inventional ornament.

“The textile productions of the East are generally good specimens of inventional ornament. The carpets and silks of Persia, the figured stuffs of India, the various ornamented productions of the Moors, lately become so familiar to us, all display the fertile resources of inventional ornament.

“Animals, plants, and the human figure supply ample materials for imitational ornament—of which the acanthus is the specimen best known. The bronze gates of the cathedral at Pisa, and those of the baptistery of Florence, are rare specimens of imitational ornament. Nothing can be finer, or more true and charming, than the festoons of animals, fruit, and foliage. But whether the artist was Buschetto or Rainaldi remains unknown. The inventive genius of the artist in imitational ornament is shewn in the arrangement of his materials.

“The ova of the Corinthian cornice is a very simple symbol of the *mixed* ornament; a well-imitated egg alternates with a dart and two pure inventional curves. The scrolls of a frieze may, at the will of the sculptor, cease to be an imitation of foliage, without ceasing to be a beautiful ornament; human figures, animals, birds, may be added, and so compose what we term a *mixed* ornament. In some of the Moorish ornamentation we see leaves imitated from nature mingled with the geometrical patterns. And capitals in Byzantine architecture frequently exhibit birds, &c., mixed with the interlacings, forming a mixed style. We need only add the arabesques of Raffaele to shew the wide field for the exercise of fancy that mixed ornamentation affords!

“The finest example of composite ornamentation extant is the *Maison Carrée*, at Nismes, built by Greek architects during the Roman era. It is a complete treasury of this style of ornament. The flutings and lions’ heads, the annulets and aquatic foliage, the modillions adorned with foliage, the geometric dentels, the ova, and the grand scroll-work of the frieze, concur in the most eurythmic combinations to the richness of a whole which might be set up as a model of the best kind in composite ornamentation. In the ceramic art the ornamentation is generally composite.”—*The Principles of Form in Ornamental Art.*

DENISON'S LECTURES ON CHURCH-BUILDING^a.

WE are glad to observe that a second edition of Mr. Denison's spirited and amusing pamphlet has been so soon called for, and that he has taken the opportunity of enlarging it into a volume. It affords a favourable prospect of the times before us to see that the public prefer the good sense and plain speaking of Mr. Denison to the sentimental rhodomontades of Mr. Ruskin, the fanciful theories of Mr. Petit, or the quaint crotchets of Mr. Freeman. Not that we mean to express an unqualified approbation of Mr. Denison's views; he is not free from fancies, any more than those whom he attacks so freely. His unbounded admiration of the new church at Doncaster is carried a little too far; he considers it as superior to all other modern buildings, and inferior to none even of those ancient structures which he so much and so justly admires. His enthusiasm in behalf of Mr. George Gilbert Scott is equally extravagant, excepting when that gentleman happens to differ from Mr. Denison in opinion; and then of course Mr. Denison puts Mr. Scott right, and convinces him of his error. In spite, however, of the blemish of self-conceit which is transparent, the work is very amusing and instructive; it tells plain truths in a homely way, so as to make them felt and remembered; and the instances in which we should venture to differ in opinion from Mr. Denison are few and far between, in comparison with the number of telling facts which he has put forcibly before his readers.

We have marked so many passages for extract, that we must be content with a small selection of them. Sharp as are his attacks on the writers, he does justice to the merits of their works, at the same time freely pointing out their faults:—

“ I am not convinced by Mr. Petit's logic any more than by Mr. Ruskin's: indeed it is plain that neither of them are by their own; for Mr. Ruskin is entitled to the credit of having done more than perhaps anybody else to teach the world that if we thoroughly understood Gothic principles, we might build Gothic churches and houses again, though we could not paint a picture or carve a statue which even the Royal Academy would admit, and Mr. Petit has published several books with very useful illustrations of a variety of Gothic buildings of all ages and countries. If they had contented themselves with delivering the less striking but more unquestionable dictum, that no modern architect has yet succeeded in building a church of which a mediæval builder would not be ashamed, I suppose nobody would have been disposed to gainsay it. But it no more follows that Gothic Architecture cannot be revived because the best architects will admit that they are only learning, and the worst will never begin to learn, than because none of them profess painting and sculpture as

well as architecture. Still less is Mr. Petit's inference to be adopted, that as the genius of modern architects has not succeeded in any existing style, they would be likely to do better by trying to invent a new one, some unknown compound of the Classical and the Gothic styles.

“ Moreover, the business of church-building cannot stand over indefinitely until either a new and perfect style suitable to the genius of modern architects can be invented, or a new race of pictorial architects shall appear and convince the Northern world that they have never yet known what Gothic Architecture really is.”— (pp. 2, 3.)

“ But how do you propose to make out that devotion is more difficult in a handsome church than an ugly one? Have you got anybody to vouch for the fact that congregations are observed to be more attentive to their prayers and to the sermon in chapels with square windows, and painted deal pews, and plastered pillars, than in churches with stone pillars, and Gothic windows, and painted glass, and oak seats

^a “ Lectures on Church-Building: with some Practical Remarks on Bells and Clocks. By Edmund Beckett Denison, M.A., one of her Majesty's Counsel. Second Edition, rewritten and greatly enlarged.” (London: Bell & Daldy. 8vo., 326 pp.)

without doors. It is of no use arguing about such a question. It is either a fact or not. If it is a fact, there has been time enough for it to have been observed and published as a notorious and undeniable thing; and assuredly it would have been by the writers of sermons entitled 'The Restoration of Churches, the Restoration of Popery,' if there had been any chance of its being recognised as true. Mind, I am not saying a word in favour of the upholstery, and flower-pots, and day-light candles, and altar-crosses, and lock-up chancels of the 'posture and imposture' churches^b; but I am not one of those who never feel safe from one kind of folly until they have taken refuge in the opposite one. If occasional extravagance and bad taste in church decoration is to condemn all decoration of churches, it is evident that all the ornamentation of everything in the world must be given up, since there is none which is not sometimes applied with as great extravagance, and as bad taste, and as little regard to decorum, as any that is to be found in the churches of any religion whatever. In short, so long as men continue to be created with a preference for beauty over ugliness, whether in the works of the Creator or of themselves, it will not be easy to convince any reasonable being that the only buildings which ought to be consecrated to ugliness are those which are consecrated to the worship of God.

"And here I do not know why I should not quote a few words of that wise and pious man to whom the epithet 'judicious' has been long by common consent affixed, although they have been often quoted before:—'Albeit God respecteth not so much in what place, as with what affection He is served . . . manifest notwithstanding it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped hath, *in regard of us*, great virtue, force, and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion; and in that re-

spect, no doubt, bettereth even our holiest and best actions in this kind. As, therefore, we everywhere exhort all men to worship God, even so for the performance of this service by the people of God assembled, we think no place so good as the church, neither any exhortation so fit as that of David,—O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.' And again he says (a little before):—'Touching God Himself, hath He anywhere revealed that it is His delight to dwell beggarly, and that He taketh no pleasure to be worshipped saving only in poor cottages? Even then was the Lord as acceptably honoured of His people as ever, when the stateliest places and things in the whole world were sought out to adorn His temple.'—*Hooker's Eccles. Pol.*, book v. chap. 15.

"Indeed, this ridiculous and ignorant prejudice against the use of ornament in buildings for religious purposes alone, is a relic of Puritanism now fast disappearing even among Dissenters, with whom it naturally lingered longest; as anybody may see by looking at what they used to call by the undecorated name of 'meeting-houses,' but now designate as chapels, and make as handsome as they can afford, and as their architect knows how to do for the money. Instances of this kind may be seen in every large town, but I will only mention two: the Unitarians have built a Gothic meeting-house at Leeds, which, if it had a tower, certainly need fear comparison with no church there. I cannot say as much for the more pretentious Presbyterian chapel just built in the same town, though it is equally good as an illustration. The other instance is still more remarkable, of three chapels of different denominations standing side by side in Bloomsbury-street, near the British Museum. The plainest—indeed, the word 'plain' can only be applied to it by the same courtesy which applies it instead of another epithet to female beauty of a certain order—is a Church of England chapel;

^b "Some of my friends who belong to this school, on reading this sentence in the former edition, complained that I had gone out of my way to have a fling at them. I see no reason why they should complain. They cannot be afraid that my taking a fling at their flower-pots and candlesticks will knock them over; and they ought to be the more glad to accept my opinion, as far as it goes, in favour of church decoration, as that of a person who they know has no sympathy with their peculiar religious views. For the same reason, I cite the opinion of the late Bishop Stanley, and the growing disposition of the Protestant Dissenters to build handsome meeting-houses in the Gothic style, instead of the ostentatiously ugly ones in the Theatre Royal style, which they used to build; because these things have the value of independent testimony; while, *for this purpose*, the opinion of the Bishop of Exeter and the practice of the Ecclesiological Society would have no weight at all. Where two parties of opposite views gradually come to adopt the same conclusions on certain points, there is a very strong presumption that they are the conclusions of common sense."

the second belongs to the French Protestant Episcopalians; and between them stands a Baptist meeting-house, with two spires and a large wheel-window between, not, to be sure, in the very best style, but of far greater architectural pretensions than either of the other two.

"But there are persons who seem to have no objection to building ornamental churches, provided only the ornamentation is anything else but Gothic. The columns, entablatures, and pediments, originally imported from those very temples of Jupiter, Venus, and Bacchus, where not a few of the Popish superstitions and practices had their origin, have become associated with the idea of Protestantism, in the minds of these people, by some extraordinary process of assimilation which has never been disclosed to the vulgar; while Gothic arches and high-pitched roofs, and traceried or lancet windows, are pronounced essentially Popish and antichristian.

"It is difficult to conceive an objection founded on more profound ignorance of every part of the subject. These persons must first be ignorant that what they mean and understand by the term Gothic Architecture never flourished at all in the city which is the head-quarters of Popery, nor indeed south of the Alps anywhere. They must also be ignorant—astonishing as such ignorance is—that the metropolitan church of the Roman Catholic world is not even in the Italian Gothic style, which is very different from our Northern Gothic, but in the same style as our single Protestant-built cathedral of St. Paul. They cannot be aware either of that which they might learn from any of the commonest books on the subject, that, although different authorities fix the climax of Gothic Architecture at different epochs, none of them have the least hesitation in recognising the symptoms of its decay long before the times when Luther defied the Pope, and Henry VIII. plundered and destroyed the monasteries. Neither was its fall confined to the countries where Luther preached and Henry plundered, but was just as rapid and decisive where the still dominant Papists were burning Protestant Christians, as where fanatical Protestants were burning Popish churches."—(pp. 15—19.)

"Thus it is that Thomas Rickman, the

Quaker, must be regarded as one of the re-founders of Gothic Architecture, although he never himself built anything worthy of that designation; because he made the first successful attempt to reduce the elementary facts of that kind of architecture to something like a system. Rickman indeed was far from being the Newton who was to discover the laws of Gothic building; but long before laws or principles can be discovered, facts have to be ascertained and arranged."—(p. 29.)

"But why all this outcry of the Græco-Italian or Renaissance men against nineteenth century Gothic, on the ground that if it succeeds it is only imitation, and that the greatest praise we can hope for is that in a hundred years, when the stone has got to look old, Doncaster Church may possibly be taken for a church of the times of Edward I., instead of Victoria I.? Have they forgotten that it is not so very long since their own style was advocated on the very same ground, that it was a revival of the '*truly ancient* Greek and Roman Architecture, which the Goths and Vandals and other barbarous nations had demolished, together with that glorious empire where those stately and pompous monuments stood; introducing in their stead a certain fantastical and licentious manner of building, which we have since [therefore] called *modern*, or *Gothic*.'"—(p. 31.)

"And with regard to the proposed invention of a new style, not only is such a proposal rather like advertizing for tenders for a volume of plays to supersede Shakespeare, but we may as well remember at once that no new style of architecture ever was *invented*. Every style grew insensibly out of some that went before it, under the hands of men who were every day practising the older. Even 'the foul torrent of the Renaissance' did not suddenly overwhelm and extinguish the expiring embers of the degraded Gothic of the sixteenth century, but came over them gradually; and as we have seen, it came, not professing to be the invention of a truly novel, but the restoration of a truly ancient, style. It will be time enough for us to begin inventing new styles, or even modifying old ones, when we have learnt to design and execute the old ones decently."—(pp. 32, 33.)

Our space forbids any attempt to follow Mr. Denison step by step through the whole of his amusing and discursive volume; we can only dip here and there upon prominent points. We cannot agree in his condemnation and ridicule of the Perpendicular style, which, if not preferable to the earlier styles, yet certainly has great merit of its own, and is preferable to any other contemporaneous style. There is a manly vigour about the earlier

Perpendicular buildings which we seek in vain in the Flamboyant style, with which alone it ought justly to be compared, and which is often wanting even in the Decorated style. Mr. Denison says, p. 125, "Another common fault of the *later* Perpendicular towers is their accumulation of ornament at the top." Surely he overlooks the obvious fact, that they were intended chiefly to be seen from a distance; whereas the lower part would be hid by the trees or by other buildings. No one who is acquainted with the various views of Taunton, for instance, can deny the beautiful effect of the rich group of pinnacles at the top of that tower from every distant point of view; it is always one of the most beautiful objects in a beautiful picture.

His remarks on spires are very just, though, as usual, he is somewhat unmerciful upon modern architects:—

"I have been censuring foreign spires—I must add that there are sketches of two or three very fine and solid ones, and with very fine towers under them, in Mr. Petit's book on the architecture of France. But I am not convinced by that or anything else, that the continental Gothic of the north was on the whole superior to ours, though very superior indeed to that of the south.

"I think, if people had reflected on that obvious fact which I have mentioned several times, that a spire is properly only a stone roof to a tower, we should have had both fewer and better spired towers. They would then have seen that such a tower ought to be something better than a mere pedestal to set a tall stone spike upon; and, as a good tower with a spire upon it is rather an expensive article, the mania for spire-building would have been checked by the most effective of all impediments. But as it is, a spire has come to be thought almost as necessary a part of a church as a chancel. Neither poverty nor wealth seem to make any difference."—(p. 146.)

"Give an architect a chance not merely of building a new church, but of rebuilding an old one which has been known for ages by its tower, and it is ten to one that he will send you a plan in which the old tower

has been pinched up into a modern spire. A clergyman near Torquay lately shewed me his plans for rebuilding with a spire a church on the top of a hill with a tower which has been conspicuous for miles all round for some 400 years. So much of the restoration as is done, at the east end of the church, is unusually good; and I am glad that he has not yet been able to raise the money for the rest, for I hope that before they have worked much further towards the west, he or his successor may have their eyes opened to the impropriety of thus effacing the most characteristic feature of a church which they are professing to restore."—(p. 147.)

"Only I should add, do not go and build your spire among the mountains, where nature laughs at your 150 or 250 feet, but be content with a broad square tower there, which will raise no idea of competition with the hills, but will be a beautiful variety to their sloping irregularity; and put your spire on a plain, where its elevation will be the most striking object for many miles around. Do not suppose that I propound this as any discovery of mine: it has been said long enough ago, and would have been attended to, if things twice as obvious and important were not every day overlooked or neglected."—(p. 148.)

There is a great deal of good, sound sense in Mr. Denison's remarks on church restoration in general; and if we could always be sure that our old churches would be placed in the hands of sensible and cautious men when any restoration is necessary, we should cordially agree with him. But experience teaches us that his view is a very dangerous one, and opens a door to a flood of evil, which commonly ends in the total destruction of the old monuments of the art of the middle ages, and the substitution of the fancy of some half-informed modern architect. In this particular Mr. Denison is not consistent with himself; he must be aware that more actual mischief and destruction has been carried on during the last ten years under the false pretext of restoration, than had been caused by the two previous centuries of ignorance and neglect. The good intentions of the clergy have too often been taken advantage of by scheming architects, to the total ruin of the old churches. In this instance we think that Mr. Ruskin has the

best of the argument: his principle is *more safe* than Mr. Denison's; and he has given proof of his sincerity and his earnest zeal by his *annual* subscription of 25*l.* to the Society of Antiquaries towards the formation of a CONSERVATION FUND; and it is much to be regretted that that learned body have allowed such a foundation to remain for two years under their protection without one effort to raise the slightest superstructure upon it. They still have the confidence of the country, and the power of doing good more than any other society. If Mr. Denison and Mr. Petit will forgo minor differences of opinion, and prove their sincerity in the same substantial manner that Mr. Ruskin has done, followers will not be wanting, the venerable society will be compelled to act, and many valuable remains of ancient art may yet be preserved from destruction.

"Hitherto we have been speaking of church-building in general. But we must not forget that the original subject of these lectures was not so much that of building a new church as rebuilding an old one; and that again is a different thing from what is commonly called restoration; though the terms are too often confounded, and old buildings are said to be 'restored,' when in fact they are just the contrary, being first intentionally destroyed, and then rebuilt in some style and manner which the architect intends to pass either for a copy of the original or for something better. Now I am not going to waste your time and my own by engaging in the controversies of the 'conservative' and 'destructive' schools of church restorers, or whatever other designations they may assume or affix upon each other. Mr. Ruskin is for restoring nothing: he says, you may keep your buildings from falling as long as you can, whether in actual or approximate ruin; but no hammer must be heard upon the walls, nor must the stones once carved ever be touched again with any instrument but that of time. That may be regarded, and I think dismissed, as the poetical view of the case, which might be very fit to be adopted as the practical one, if churches were only built to be looked at, and if there were no kind of difficulty in building fresh ones and abandoning the old as soon as they became inconveniently ruinous. The opposite, or destructive theory of restoration, of course is advocated openly by nobody, though it is frequently practised, not only where it is inevitable, but recklessly and without excuse. Sometimes it is no easy matter to determine how the line is to be drawn between restoration by mortar or cement, and restoration by the hammer and chisel. It is impossible to lay down any general rules for settling such a question, as it must depend on circumstances varying in every possible degree, from such a destruction as we have seen here up to the renewal of the decayed tracery

of an old window, or the replacing of pinnacles blown over in a storm. I can therefore do no more than give a few illustrations of the kind of restoration which have been or may be advantageously adopted under particular circumstances, and especially in cases like this of Doncaster.

"It sometimes happens that a very good restoration may be effected by the simple expedient of taking down the old stones carefully, and marking them, and building them up again with new mortar and new walling within. The old walls were very often made only of loose rubble, and if the mortar has been bad (a very common thing both in new and old work) the inside becomes rotten, or little better than dust, and the ashlar facing which contains it too thin and too loose to be capable of holding together any longer. If the surface is itself decayed, of course there is an end of the matter: it is no use talking of restoration when both surface and substance are departed. But if not, then the work may be restored whole as it was before, and better, because sounder inside, by such a taking down and rebuilding of the old stones as I have mentioned."—(pp. 163—165.)

"But on this point, as on the question of restoration or rebuilding, it is evident that no general rule can be given, and each case must be determined by its own circumstances. I should never think of seizing the opportunity of a necessary restoration (unless the building either was entirely destroyed, or must be so before it could be rebuilt) to change the style, even from the worst to the best. But where nothing short of a complete rebuilding will do, I consider the question of style as open as every other, always, however, leaning to the disposition to preserve as far as possible the leading features and character by which the old church had been known for ages, so far as they were at all worth preserving."—(pp. 167, 168.)

"But now they ought to know better; and yet how often do you see that 'the

restoration of the church' has been made the excuse for an architect, or sometimes for his employers, to expatiate in some modern prettiness of their own; changing a broad old low tower into a pinched-up spire set upon a low and mean pedestal, after the modern idea of spire-building; or stuffing small windows full of a quantity of thin tracery like iron-founders' Gothic, in the hope that they may thereby pass for large ones; and making roofs

with deal rafters of half the size and half the number of the old oak ones, and smoothed and varnished like a dining-room table, instead of being left rough from the axe, with a few bold bits of carving about them, which would take much less time than all the planing and 'finishing,' but would require more brains, and therefore is not to be thought of."—(pp. 168, 169.)

We take our leave of Mr. Denison with regret, but hope to renew our acquaintance with him at some future time, when we may bring before our readers what he has said "on certain other things connected with church building," but in the meanwhile recommend all persons interested in Church restoration to read the book for themselves.

ANCIENT CARVED IVORIES.

OF all the artistic remains of antiquity, none are more deserving of attention than the carved ivories, of which so few have been preserved of a date anterior to the Christian era. The beauty of the substance, the facility with which it was carved and polished, early pointed it out as a material on which artistic labour might profitably be expended. In Egypt, under the Pharaohs, in ancient Assyria, in early Etruscan, Greek and Roman antiquities, we find traces of the art; and among the Egyptian and Assyrian tribute-bearers, we regularly find some carrying tusks of elephants. So great was the demand, that the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea was early cleared of elephants, and the difficulties of transport from India and inner Africa so enhanced the price, that it became one of the choicest and scarcest of articles. So great was the demand for ivory under the later Roman emperors, that the poet Claudian, not knowing the fact that female elephants have no tusks, describes them as roving through the Indian woods without tusks, which he believed to have been extracted to supply Rome with ornaments:—

"In Greece, not only was ivory used for ornamental purposes, as in Egypt and Assyria, but statues of large dimensions were built up from this precious material, which likewise served for the insignia of royalty and priesthood, and, together with the purple, remained the symbol of princely power and sacerdotal honour through all the epochs of antiquity. By joining smaller bits of ivory, in a manner not yet sufficiently explained, even after the learned researches of Quatremère de Quincy, the Greeks carved colossal statues of this material, adorning them with enamelled gold—the only metal believed to be worthy of being joined to ivory. Some of the Chryselephantine statues became celebrated as wonders of the world, both for their precious material and the eminence of workmanship. The Olympian Jupiter of Phidias, at Elis—his Minerva, at Athens—and the Juno of Polycletus, at Argos—remained unsurpassed for beauty and magnificence. The great French archæologist and patron of art, the Duc du Luynes, had lately made a copy of the Minerva of Phidias, according to the description of the ancient authors, and its representations on medals, vases, and gems. His Chryselephantine statue was one of the most interesting objects of the great French exhibition of fine arts, and gave some idea of the magnificence and costliness of this kind of sculpture."

* "Catalogue of the Fejérváry Ivories, in the Museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., &c.; preceded by an Essay on Antique Ivories, by Francis Pulszky, F.H.A."

"As to the ivory remains of classical antiquity, they are of excessive rarity. One only sceptre has been preserved to our days; stiles for writing are more numerous; so are ornamented hair-pins, toys, dice, scent-boxes. Admission-tickets to the theatres and amphitheatres have likewise survived the great catastrophes of history; and with them a few reliefs, among which the most important are the Diptycha. We designate by this name large double ivory tablets, ornamented with reliefs on the outside; whilst the inside was covered with wax, on which the ancients used to write with metallic or ivory stiles. Diptychon means, originally, anything doubly folded; and therefore St. Augustine calls the oysters dypticha; but the term was principally applied to ivory book-covers, or tablets for writing.

"The most interesting of these tablets were the Consular Diptycha, because we are able to assign a certain date to them; and as they were manufactured for the highest functionaries of the State, and presented to the Senators, we may presume that they are the best specimens of the art of the time, and therefore highly valuable documents for the history of art. They serve likewise to elucidate some dark points of Byzantine history; and afford most valuable information on the manners and customs of a period about which but scanty information can be gathered from contemporaneous authors, whose attention was principally directed to the development of the Christian dogmas, and who neglected political history, so far as it remained unconnected with the Church. Accordingly those ivories, which were always highly prized from the time of their manufacture up to our days, and remained the ornaments of the treasures of churches and monasteries, attracted the attention of scholars immediately after the revival of letters. The Jesuit Wiltheim, Du Cange, and Banduri, the Byzantine historians; the celebrated Hagenbuch; the Benedictine Montfaucon; the learned Florentine Senator Buonarrotti; the Prior Gori; Professor Saxe; Father Allegranza; Bianconi; Carroni; Millin, the French Archæologist; and Forsterman, the German—published many of them, illustrating them by elaborate commentaries, and paving the way for a comprehensive view of the entire subject of antique Diptycha."

Of the antique, early Christian, mediæval, and Oriental ivories formerly in the collection of the late Gabriel Fejérváry de Komlós Keresztes, but now in the possession of Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, the present proprietor has printed a most interesting catalogue for private circulation. Prefixed to the catalogue is an essay by M. Pulszky, in the thirty pages of which he has contrived to squeeze a larger quantity of learning and information than we usually find in an octavo volume.

The earliest specimen in the collection is a handle bearing the name of King Tirhaka, the ally of King Hezekiah against Sennacherib, 713 years B.C. The steel or iron to which it was attached must have perished many centuries since.

One of the most beautiful specimens is the mythological Dyptichon of Æsculapius and Hygieia, of which, by Mr. Mayer's liberality, we are enabled to present an engraving. It is thus described by M. Pulszky:—

"In the last century it belonged to the treasures of the Florentine Museum of the Gaddi family; later, to Count Michel Wiczay, at Hédervár, in Hungary. It has been published by Gori^b, by the learned Barnabite Felix Carroni^c, and by the celebrated engraver, Raphael Morghen^d.

"On the right leaf of the Diptychon, Æsculapius is represented standing on an ornamented pedestal, leaning with his thoughtful head on his right hand, which holds a scroll. The left hand is placed on his hip; a club, with a huge serpent coiling round it, and resting upon the head of a bull, supports the figure, which is clad in the manner

^b Thesaurus Veterum Diptychorum, Vol. III., pl. xxxxi.

^c Ragguaglio del viaggio compendioso di un diletante antiquario sorpreso de Corsari condotto in Berberia, e felicemente ripartito. Milano, 1805, Vol. II., Tav. ix.

^d Palmerini's Catalogue, No. 201. The print has the inscription: *Exc^{mo} Dom^{no} Michaeli Comiti a Witzai, Domino in Hédervár, Lósing, Ireg, etc. Sacrae Caes. Majestatis Cubiculario, antiquissimum ex ebore diptychon aviti in Hungaria Musei ornameto ab ejusdem Cimeliarcha Carronio B. Italo acquisitum ac typis illustratum Raphael Morghen, D.D.D.* See also Ottfried Müller's *Handbuch der Archæologie und Kunst*, pp. 420 and 590; and Mr. Oldfield's Catalogue, at Class I. a.



ÆSCULAPIUS AND HYGIEIA.

of Jupiter, the drapery covering only the lower part of the body. The god has a fillet (*diadema*) in his hair, and elegant sandals on his feet; his diminutive genius Telesphorus, the god of convalescence, clad in a cowl, stands close to him, in the act of opening a volume. The group is placed between two pilasters, joined by a garland of oak leaves. One of them supports a caasket of flowers on its Corinthian capital; the other has been, at some distant time, broken off.

"On the left tablet Hygieia, with a chaplet (*stephane*) in her hair, leans against a tripod, round which coils a huge serpent, raising its head to the right hand of the goddess, who offers him an almond-shaped fruit, or cake. At the feet of the goddess of health we see Cupid, sufficiently characterised by the quiver and bow, although he has no wings. On the top of one of the Corinthian pilasters there are the sacrificial vessels, the prochyts and the phiala—the jug and cup for libations; on the other capital, the Bacchic child Iacchus opens a wicker basket (*cista mystica*), from which a snake is creeping out. On both the tablets, a label surmounts the representations, which contained the dedicatory inscriptions, but no trace of them can be now dis-

covered; they were probably written in colours. A rich border, of acanthus-leaves and flowers, forms the frame of the beautiful reliefs.

"The graceful arrangement of the drapery, and the masterly composition of both tablets, which is in contrast to some little inaccuracies of the execution—(thus, for instance, the left foot of *Æsculapius* is too much turned outwards; the "scurzo" of the thigh of *Eros* is incorrect; the face of the goddess less expressive than that of *Æsculapius*)—seems to warrant the supposition, that both reliefs are copies of some celebrated marble statues. This conjecture might likewise explain the uncommon size of the club, and of the snakes which, in the original marble groups, might have formed the artistical supports of the statues. Still, it is impossible even to guess to which temple the originals of the composition might have belonged, since the worship of the gods of health was diffused all over the ancient Græco-Roman world. Carroni, in his commentary on our Diptychon, enumerates no less than one hundred and ninety-eight Greek towns which, according to the ancient authors, worshipped *Æsculapius* and his family in temples erected to their honour, or made their representations the types of coins. But in any case, the present composition is the most important monument of the worship of the gods of health among all we know, on account of the many attributes heaped on them. The club, resting on the head of a bull, is the symbol of *Hercules*, as representative of the sun^e; the tripod belongs to *Apollo*, the stephane to *Juno*; *Cupid* is the companion of *Venus*, and *Iacchus* of *Ceres*. In our relief, they are all connected with *Æsculapius*; and especially with his daughter, who is raised by them to the dignity of a great mother-goddess. This peculiarity, entirely in accordance with the workmanship of the carving, carries us down to the time of the Antonines—an epoch most important in the history of the development of religious ideas. The faith in Greek and Roman mythology had come to a crisis; and though Christianity was not yet powerful enough to threaten the religion of the state with extinction, still people began to feel that the old faith had accomplished its destinies. Worn out as it was, it could no longer bestow support to the state; on the contrary, it had to be supported by the secular power. It was in vain that the emperors strove to impart new life to the state religion by frequent pomps and feasts, commemorating antiquated rites and customs. The priests brought, in vain, old, forgotten, and miraculous statues from the hidden recesses of the temples before the multitude, and disclosed the mysteries of worship to the uninitiated crowd. A feeling of uneasiness had caught hold of Roman society; and mythology took its course backwards to the point from which it had proceeded. Starting from the unity and ubiquity of godhead, its manifold manifestations were originally embodied in innumerable personifications; the youthful poetical spirit of Greece found always new characteristic symbols; and as godhead manifests itself in space and time, in nature and history, new myths grew up, symbolical of those manifestations, and formed in their concatenation that lasting monument of the youth and poetical productivity of the Hellenic race, which we possess in its mythology. But life soon departed from the myths when they were transferred to Rome, since the practical Romans adopted only the form, and were unable to understand and to feel the spirit, of Hellenic religion. Its poetry faded; and the rites, deprived of their symbolic meaning, debased and overclouded the understanding by dark superstition. Accordingly, towards the end of the Republic, and under the first emperors, the people of Rome turned easily to the still more superstitious and immoral rites of oriental and barbarous mythology, to the bloody mysteries of *Mithras*, to the orgiastic processions of *Cybele*, to the dissolute worship of the Syrian gods, and to the Isiac ceremonies, of which the original meaning had been forgotten. Philosophical minds of an imaginative turn, the Neoplatonists, tried now to give a new basis to the old mythology; they sought to re-establish unity out of diversity; any local god became the symbol of godhead and of the creative power, and every goddess represented nature, and became the impersonation of the female principle of creation. On monuments of this period, therefore, we cannot be astonished to see the local goddess of *Epidaurus* and *Pergamus* assimilated to *Venus*, to *Juno*, and to *Ceres*, and leaning upon the tripod of *Apollo*."

The subject is deeply interesting, and Mr. Mayer deserves the thanks of antiquaries and of all lovers of art, for making us so well acquainted with the treasures he possesses.

^e The celebrated *Hercules Farnese* of Glycon, or rather its lost original of *Lysippus*, leans on such a club. See likewise *Steinbüchel's Alterthumskunde*, p. 291, i.

MEMOIR OF SIR JOHN RAWSON,

KNIGHT OF RHODES, PRIOR OF KILMAINHAM, AND VISCOUNT CLONTARFF.

SIR JOHN RAWSON was descended from an ancient family, seated at Water Fryston, in the West Riding of Yorkshire,—a family which, if the tradition be correct, that their Saxon name was Ravenchild, has been located in the valley of the Aire from before the Norman Conquest; as it appears from Domesday Book that “Ravenchil” held three carucates of land in Shipley^a: and it is a singular coincidence that William Rawson of Bradford (as stated in the visitation of 1666) married Agnes, daughter and heir of William Gascoigne, Esq., and thus acquired the manor and estate of Shipley, about the middle of the sixteenth century. But Mr. Hunter, in his history of the Deanery of Doncaster, says the origin of the name of Rawson is Ralphson, *filius Radulphi*^b.

The earliest authentic pedigree of the family is that of the Rawsons of Fryston, from the visitations of Yorkshire in 1563, 1584, 1585, and 1612. It begins with Robert Rawson of Fryston, who lived *tempore* Richard II., and married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Mares, by whom he had a son, Richard Rawson, of Fryston, who married Cicely, daughter of Paulden, or Baldein. Their son, James Rawson, of Fryston, appears (by the pedigree) to have had issue by his wife Mary, daughter of John More, of Whitkirk, Henry Rawson, of Bessacar Grange, whose will, dated May 12, 1500, is referred to by Mr. Hunter^b: he therein mentions his brothers, Avery and Christopher, merchants in London; but I am inclined to think there must be an error in the pedigree, in making this Henry Rawson, of Bessacar, the son of James, for Avery and Christopher Rawson were certainly sons of Richard Rawson, citizen and mercer of London, by Isabella Craford his wife, as appears from the wills of both father and mother in the Prerogative Office. Richard Rawson, who was probably a brother of James Rawson, of Fryston, was elected alderman of the ward of Farringdon without, London, in 1475, 16th Edward IV. In the following year he was sheriff of London, and in 1478, and again in 1483, he was senior warden of the Mercers' Company, but he died in the latter year, and was buried at St. Mary Magdalen's, Old Fish-street, where also his wife was interred, in A.D. 1497. In her will, dated September 1, 1497, she mentions her son, John Rawson, a knight of Rhodes, to whom, as well as to her sons Avery, Christopher, Richard, and Nicholas^c, she gave (to each) a dozen of silver spoons with knoppes.

John Rawson, son of Richard Rawson, mercer, (the alderman and sheriff,) was admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company in 1492^d; but

^a Domesday, Evriciscire, p. 381, col. 1.

^b Deanery of Doncaster, vol. i. p. 85.

^c Avery, or Alured Rawson, settled at Alvethley, now called Aveley, Essex. He had a son, Nicholas, one of whose daughters and co-heiresses, Anne, became wife of Sir Michael Stanhope, and was by him the ancestress of the two noble families of Chesterfield and Stanhope. See her tomb at Shelford, Notts.—Thoroton's Notts, by Throsby, vol. i. p. 290.

Christopher Rawson was a citizen and mercer of London, and merchant of the Staple of Calais, ob. 1518, and was buried at Allhallows Barking, London, where there is a brass plate remaining to his memory. He possessed Old Wool Quay, in Thames-street, by devise of his mother. Richard Rawson, D.D., is mentioned afterwards in the text. He was rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, London, from 1510 till 1518, ob. 1543. Nicholas Rawson was master of the free chapel of Grysenhale, Norfolk.

^d Freedom-Book of the Mercers' Company.

(perhaps, during a voyage to the Mediterranean), he had joined the order of Knights of Saint John, then established at the island of Rhodes, previously to 1497.

In 1511 he was appointed Prior of Kilmainham, near Dublin, and by command of King Henry VIII. he was made one of the Privy Council of that kingdom.

In the king's letter, dated June 16, 1512, is the following recital:—

“That Sir John Rawson being sorely visited by sickness did enter by his proctors into the said Priory, yet the Treasurer &c. by a jury have found the said Prior to be absent without the Kings leave. Now the King commands an *Amoveas manum*, and that the said Sir John may enter peaceably therein, and also that he be admitted of the Privy Council^e.”

In 1517 he was Lord-Treasurer of Ireland, and as Prior of Kilmainham he was a member of the Irish House of Peers.

The State Papers of the time of Henry VIII. (vols. ii. and iii.) contain several letters from the Lord-Lieutenant, the Lord-Deputy and Council of Ireland, to the King, and to Cardinal Wolsey, from August 25, 1520, to the end of February, 1522, bearing the signature of John Rawson, Prior of Kilmainham, as one of the Council: amongst them is a letter from Lord Surrey to Wolsey, dated December 16, 1520, in which he says:—

“And according to your commandment, I have spoken with the Priour at Kylmanon, and have caused him to wright to your grace, as he seyth the trouth is in those causes your grace wrote to me off.”

There is also a letter from Rawson to Wolsey, dated March 6, 1522, as follows:—

“Most Reverend Fadre in God, in my moste humylly maner, I recommend me to your grace; and moste affectuously thankyng your seid grace, for your great goodnes shewid unto me many wais, and specially nowe lately at the being of my Lord of Surraye with your grace; by whom I understond your graciouse and favorable mynde to me, your poore bedisman, in movyng the Kynges moste Graciouse Highnes to assume me, though I be not worthy, to the office of Thesaurershipp of his Exchequer here; wherein I shall endeavour me with true and diligent mynde, according to my bondyn dewty, that your grace, god willing, shall not be discontent preferring me to that rome.

“Farthermore, it maye please your grace to be avertizid; how thre yeres past, by the favir and mene of your seid grace, I obteyned my licens of absentie of the Kynges Highness from this his land of Ireland, I, then intending and preparing me to have gone to the service of my religion at the Rodes, was, for dyverse causes, fayne, and in manner ayenst my will, to graunte and lett out certylene my fermys and tithis to the Erle of Kyldare, during his liff naturall; by reason of whiche graunte sense it pleasid the Kynges Hignes and your grace to revoke my seid licens, and that I should re-tourne ayen hethir, at that tyme with my good Lord of Surray, his grace's Lieutenant here, hath byn mych to my hynderans, and shal be for the tyme of my here abode, so that I shall not be so able to do the Kynges Highnes and your grace such service as my mynde and hertte is to do. In wich cause and other concernynge me, it may please your grace to geve ferme credens to my seid Lord of Surraye and I shall continually, according to my dewtie, pray for the prosperous astate of your grace, long to endure, to the pleasure of God, and defens and mayntenaunce of his Church. At Kilmañ the 6th day of Marche.

“Your Graces bedygman
“J. Rawson Po^a”

“Superscribed—

“To the most Reverend Fadre in God, my Lord Cardynal of Yorke, Legate de latere, and Chancellor of Yngland.”

^e Ware's Annals; Harris' Collections, vol. ii.; Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum.

The danger to which Rhodes and the order of Saint John of Jerusalem was then exposed, by the impending attack on the island by the Sultan Solymán, with an overwhelming force, and the imperative summons of the Grand Master to all the Knights in every country, obliged Sir John Rawson to repair to Rhodes to aid in its defence; and we find his name at the head of the list of Knights of Saint John, of the English tongue, who were reviewed by the Grand Master, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, in preparation for the defence of the island; and we may fairly conclude that he was present, and took part in the heroic defence of Rhodes in the year 1522, by 600 Knights, and a very limited number of military retainers, when, after sustaining a siege of six months, by 200,000 Turks, the island was abandoned by the Knights.

In 1524 Sir John Rawson was again in Ireland, as his signature is annexed to a deed of accord (among the State Papers) between the Earls of Ormond and Kildare, dated July 28, in that year.

In 1525 the Grand Master visited England, and was well received by Henry VIII., "Who," says L'Abbé de Vertot^f, "desired the Grand Master to confer the Grand Priory of Ireland upon the Turcopilier, brother John Rawson by name, who had been very serviceable to that prince in the government of that island, and whose gentle administration had been very instrumental in polishing and civilizing its inhabitants. The Grand Master, in order to shew his complaisance to the King, engaged Sir John Babington to resign the Priory of Ireland to Rawson, who, by way of exchange, made a resignation to him of the Priory of Dinemor and the dignity of Turcopilier; the Grand Master brought them likewise to a further agreement, that if Babington should come to be Grand Prior of England, he should be obliged to pay Rawson a pension of 1,800 livres. The King, pleased at the Grand Master's readiness to do what he had required of him, confirmed all the privileges of the order, and sent the Grand Master a bason and cup of massy gold, set with precious stones."

It would appear by the foregoing extract from De Vertot that Sir John Rawson was Turcopilier in 1525, but Sir William Weston was Turcopilier till January 23, 1527, when he became Prior of England, and was succeeded in the Priory of Ireland by Sir John Babington, and in the Turcopiliership by Sir John Rawson.

The office of Turcopilier was one peculiar to the English tongue in the order; he was the conventual bailiff, and commander of the cavalry of the order, and of the guards stationed in the court. It was the most important office in the English tongue, in the order, and in exchanging it for that of the Grand Prior of Ireland, Sir John Rawson sacrificed dignity to other considerations; perhaps a desire to continue his services, which had been so useful in the government of Ireland, influenced him to make that sacrifice.

He afterwards rejoined the Grand Master in Italy, as his name appears on the minutes of a council of the order, on June 3, 1527, as Prior of Ireland.

In October, 1528, he went to Ireland with a commission, instructions, and letters from the King to the Earl of Ossory, then engaged in invading the Earl of Desmond's country; and during that visit the Lord-Deputy of Ireland was entertained by the Priors of Kilmainham, Christchurch, and All Saints, with the exhibition, at Christchurch, of stage plays, on Scripture subjects. He returned almost immediately to England, as appears by a

^f History of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, vol. iii. p. 65.

letter from the Earl of Ossory to Cardinal Wolsey, dated October 14, 1528; and Rawson was then Under-Treasurer of Ireland, as appears by the instructions from the King to Sir William Skeffington, Lord-Deputy, to pay the proceeds of a subsidy and of all other the King's revenues and profits in that land to the Priour of Kilmaynam, Under-Treasurer there.

In 1530, and until July, 1532, he was Lord-Treasurer of Ireland^s, but I do not find any notices of his presence there until 1533, when he was in Ireland, as the "instructions by the Kings counsaile in Ireland to John Alen Maister of the Rolls there, for the weale and reformation of the said lande to some good order," are signed by him.

In 1538 he came to England, but being unable to travel in consequence of sickness, he wrote the following letter to the King, from Saint David's, with which he sent forward his brother, Richard Rawson, D.D., who was then Archdeacon of Essex and Canon of Windsor:—

"Aftyr my boundyn dewte. Hyt may please your excellent Hyghtnes to be advertysyd, how the 13 day of the last monethe, the Lord Jamys Buttelar, the Bysshop of Waterford, the Mayr of the same and I, dyd sartyffy your Hyghtnes, how it was then reaportyd at your sivity of Waterford, that a Chepelayn of the Imperatars was arryved in the West parts of your Gracys land of Ireland, at a port cauled the Dangyll^b; of whose besenes at that tyme, we culd have no farther knowledge; and sythyns the Erle of Osserrie being at Waterford, had then more serteyn knowledge from Lymeryke, by on letter to hym sent from thens, of whiche lykewise hys lordshyp and I dyd sertiffy your hightnes, and dyd send the same to Lymeryke, inclosyd in owrse of the 25th day of the laste monethe.

"Farthermore, it may please your Hyghtnes to be advertysyed, how the laste day of July serteyn knowlege was brought to your Gracys sivity of Waterford, that the Archbushop of Dublyn¹, being in shyppe to departe towards Ingland, Tolmas, son to the Erle of Kyldare^k causyd hym to be taken and brought before hym, and there in hys syght, by hys cummaundement was cruelly and shamefully murderyd, and other dyverse of hys chapelayns and servantes that were in hys cumpanye. Whiche tyranny, withoute marse, causythe the pepyll myche more to fere, and ys gretly dowtyd that he wold do what he can to subdeu and dystroy your Gracy's Inglysche subjectes^l, in faute of ayde and deffens; for syche as were therunto apoynted dyd lytyll good. He hath allso aluryd Oconnor unto hym; and all other Irichemen that he can get be in his ayde, burnyng and dystroying your graces Inglyche subjectes. And in as myche as ther was no knowlege of the arivall of Syr Wyllyam Skevyngton, namyd your Gracy's Deputye, I shoyd to the Mayr of your Grace's sivity of Waterford, that I wold departe into Ingland or Walys, as wynd and wethyr wold serve, to sertyfy your Hyghtnes as I knewe and harde; and aryvid here at Seynt Davis, in Walys, the 6 day herof, and being moche dezezyd with the palsey, and may not well indure to ryde, my brother Archdiacon, your Gracys Chapelyn who hath continually ben thys halffe yere in my compane, reparythe now unto your Hightnes with dylygens, who can informe your grasse as he hathe sene and harde in Ireland, to whome itt may plese your Hightnes to geve credens; and thus the blessyd Trinyte presarve your most exselent Majestie in prosperite with victory of all your adversarys. Writton att Seynt Davis in Walys, the 7 day of Auguste, your Grasse faythefull and humyle subject.

"J. Rawson, Prior of Kyllmayna."

"Superscribed—To the Kyng Hys most noble Grasse."

Sir John Rawson returned again to Ireland, and for several years took an active part in the Council. The letters from the Council to the King and his minister Cromwell, from 1535 to 1542, are frequently signed by him.

^s Harris' Tab.; Archdall's Mon. Hib.

^b Dingle, in Kerry.

¹ John Allen, Archbishop of Dublin.

^k He was beheaded at the Tower in 1537, with his five uncles, associated with him in the rebellion in which this massacre took place.

^l Part of this letter is printed in a note to p. 426 of the second volume of the Pictorial History of England, but without the name of the writer.

On May 24, 1535, Thomas Agard wrote to Cromwell:—

“Sir, I beseche your Maisterschipe to be good to the Priore of Kylmaynam. Undowted he is and ever schall prove hymselfe an honest man, as I trust it schall by the holl Inglysche Councell here be reported. one letter from your Maisterschipe to hym were more comfortho than £500 of Money. He desires your Maisterschipe to take of his Gyfte 20 markes yerly, the which he will sende to your Maisterschipe, iff he durste be soo bold, by me at my returne, I besche your Maisterschipe of your mynde in this behalf.”

In August, 1535, he was present at the yielding of the castle of Old Rosse by Cahir M^cCarthy. The letter from the Council to the king (signed by Rawson) is dated Aug. 27, “from the camp of your hooste.”

In September of the same year he was recommended by Brabazon to Cromwell to be Chancellor of Ireland. Sept. 10, Brabazon says:—

“My Lord Chancelour of Ireland, who is now with your Maistership by the Kynges commande, as I thynk, is not mete to be the Kynges Chauncelor here, and in Ireland is none so mete for that office for the Kinge’s honor, as is the Lord of Kilmenem, After whoez deth, be myne assent, shuld never be Lord ther more but the King.”

April 26, 1538, Matthew King writes to Cromwell,—“My Good Lord, As yet I have done nothing with the Priour of Kilmaynam, but I trust I shall do shortly.” This perhaps alludes to overtures made to him for the surrender of the Priory.

He is mentioned in a letter from Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, to Cromwell, dated May 20, 1528, complaining of the Lord-Deputy having set at liberty,—

“Spyte of my berde, yea and to my greate rebuke, one Humfrey, a Prebendary of St. Patricke’s, whom I had committed to Ward, until I knew ferder the Kynges pleasour yn correcting of soche obstinate and sturdie papistes; . . . I think the symplest holy Water Clerke ys better esteemed than I am, I beseche your Lordship, yn the waye of charitie, other cause mye authorytie to take effect, or els lett me returne home agayne unto the Cloyster.

When that I was att the worst I was yn better case than I am now, what wyth my Lord Deputi, the Bishop of Methe, and the pecuniose Prior of Kilmaynam.”

On Nov. 6, 1538, the Archbishop brought a specific charge against the Prior of Kilmainham, in a letter to Cromwell, by his servant:—

“This berer my poor Servante is he which the Lorde of Kilmaynam kepte 19 wekes in the Castell of Dublin, for howe ponderous a matter if it shall please your Lordship to examine hym, I doubte not but he will relate you of the whole truth.”

Sept. 12, 1540, Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, wrote to King Henry VIII., from Kilmainham:—

“Further, please yt your Majestie according to your high comaundement, I at my repare to thees partes moved the Lorde Kilmaynam, Lord of Sainte Johns her, concerning the surrender of his name and landes, and how good and graciouse your Majestie is to hym, assignyng unto hym for terme of his lif fyve hundreth markes by the yere, The saide Lorde Kilmaynam is not onlie gladd and willing to obey your saide comaundement and pleasure, but also desiered me to rendre unto your excellent Majestie his moost humble thanks for your saide goodnes towards him; and also, he, perceiving your saide pleasur, hath not only geven to me, your poore servaunte, certeyne implemantes very necessarie for the house ther, with corne, hay and other thinges whereof I had grete nede, but also hath caused the principall house ther to be well and substancyally repayred in all places nedefull, whiche assuredly is a goodly house, and grete piety that yt shuld decaye. And for as moche as by the reporte of the most parte of the Counsell her, the saide Lorde Kilmaynam hathe for the longe tyme of his aboode here, ben the person, whiche, next your Majesties Deputie, hath alwayes kept the best house and Englishe sort, and at tymes, when straungers of other countreys hath repared hither, fested and intertayned theym to your Heightnes honour; and also for that yt is thought by thoes of your Englishe Councillours here that it shall be a greate lack to

mysse hym out of Counsell, and also out of the Parliament (when any shal be) as well for his honestie as for his longe experience; they have all desiered me to write unto your moost excellent Majestie in favours of the saide Lord Kilmaynam, that for as moche as your Majestie hath assigned hym so honorable pension, and that he entendeth here to remayne, for terme of his lif, that your Magestie wolde be so good and gracyouse to geve hym the name of honour of Vicounte of Clontaff, which is a place wher he entendeth, with your Magesties favour, to make his abode; and to be a Lorde of Parliament, and of your Counsell; assignyng to hym suche annuyte with the saide name of honour, as shall stande with your Heighnes pleasur. Wherefor in accomplishment of their saide requestes, I moost humbly beseche your Magestie, to be goode unto hym in this their humble suetes and myne, The man is very aged, and not like to Charge your Magestie very longe."

The Council also wrote to the King, at the same time, to the same effect:—

" Fynally, we humbly beseche your highnes to be good and gracyous Lorde to Sir John Rawson, Knyght, Lorde of Saynte John's in Irelande, whoo undoubtedly hathe ben a substancyall servaunte and Counsellor to your Grace, and a good buylder, and keper of greate hospitalyte to all your Graces Deputies, Counsaillours and Straungers; that upon his surrendre, being yet a necessary servaunte for your Highnes, to remayne here for your Graces Affaires, he may be assured of his pencyon in this lande, and contynue of your Graces Counsaill, and be created a Lorde of Parlyament, lyke as we have made motyon to your Highnes Deputie, to wryte to your Magestie in his favours in this behalfe."

The King acceded to the recommendation of the Lord-Deputy and Council, in a letter to St. Leger, dated Sept. 26, 1540:—

" Thirde, Touching the Prior of Kilmaynam we take your sute for him in good parte and be right well contented that he shall both continue in our Counsaill there, like as our pleasure is you shall soo use him, with no lesse preeminence thenne he hath had in the same, and also that he shalbe advanced to thonour of the Visconte of Clontaff, with the annuitie of tenne poundes, the bill whereof being there conceyved in due forme, and by you sent hether unto us, we shal signe and remit unto you accordingly, assuring you that we take all his proceedings by your letters signefied unto us in right thankfull parte."

This arrangement having been made with the King, Rawson surrendered the Priory of Kilmainham to him, receiving a grant for 500 marks per annum for his life out of the estates of the hospital; and in 1541 he was created Viscount Clontarff for his life, with a pension of £10 per annum; which grants were confirmed by an Act of the Irish Parliament, entitled "An Act for the Securitie of Sir John Rawson's pention, and for the creation of hym to be Vicecount Clontaff^m."

The following occurs in a letter from the Lord-Deputy and Council to the King, dated Dec. 7, 1542:—

"Furder, most gracions Lorde, where the Lorde of Clonterffe at tyme of his beying Lorde Treasurer to your Magestie in this your realme, disbursed for the furtherance of your Magesties affaires over and above his receptes, of the somme of £173. 11. 4, as appearith in the foote of his accomtes, here remaynyug of recorde, and although that the saide Vicounte of Clontarffe hathe soondry tymes demaunded allowance of the same, yet, for as moche as here hathe been suche erneste affaires for themployment of your Magesties Revenues here, as the same could not well be spared, and for that cause, he hathe ben the lesse importune to demande the same, and now the man being not so well able to lyve as he hathe ben, and being now in maner impotent and bettered^a, and his indebted to your Highnes otherwise, as well for his 20th parte as for superfluous buyldings and belles bought of the late house of Kylmaynam, whereof he was ruler, yt may therefore please your Magestie to sende your most gracions commandement to the Barons of your Exchequer here, to allowe unto the same Vycounte as moche of his saide

^m State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. iii. p. 294, note.

^a bedrid.

surplusage as he ys indebted to your highnes, whiche ys not so moche as his saide surplusage, by the somme of £32, and he is contentid not to demande the saide reste, but frely to remytt the same to your Highnes proffyte; and being very sycke, hath instantly desyred us to make his humble petytion to your Magestie for the furtheraunce of this his suete."

The last notice of Sir John Rawson which we find in the State Papers is contained in a letter from St. Leger to King Henry VIII., dated August 27, 1542, in which he says:—

"The olde ladie of Ormonde is deceased, and the Lorde, sometyne of Kilmanam very sicke, I thinke he will hardlie escape, and if he dye, your Highnes shall save by the same 500 merkes sterling of Pencion°."

Notwithstanding the prediction of his speedy death in 1542, Lord Clontarff survived till the year 1560, seeing out King Henry VIII., his son Edward VI., and his daughter Queen Mary; and living into Queen Elizabeth's reign. The title, being only for his life, of course became extinct on his death.

The arms of Sir John Rawson, Prior of Kilmainham, are given by Gwillim as follows^p:—

"He beareth two Coats Quarterly, the first is, parted per fess, undée, sable and azure, a Castle with four towers Argent. The second is, Or, on a chevron vert, three Ravens heads erased, Argent.

"Ensigned all over with a chief Gules and thereon a Cross of the third.

"This Coat Armour, thus Marshalled, was borne by the name of Rawson, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and some time Lord Prior of the late dissolved priory of Kilmainham, near Dublin."

These arms, which are those of Rawson and Craford (his mother's family), quarterly, with the cross of the Order of St. John in chief, were in one of the windows of Swingfield Church, Kent, but no trace of them now remains. At Swingfield was a commandery of the Order of St. John^q, but I have not been able to trace any connection of Sir John Rawson with that commandery.

Lord Clontarff is said, however, to have left a daughter, Catherine, who was married to Rowland Whyte, son of Patrick Whyte, second Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. Alison, one of the daughters of Sir Nicholas St. Laurence, Earl of Howth, married, first, John Netterville of Dowth, Esq., and second, Patrick Whyte of Malaffyn, and of Flemingstown, Esq., second Baron of the Exchequer, to whom she was second wife, and had a son, Rowland, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Rawson, Knight of Rhodes, and Prior of Kilmainham, created Viscount of Clontarff, 33 Henry VIII., for life; and a daughter, Margaret, wife to Walter Forster, merchant and alderman of Dublin.

March 15, 1528, Sir Rowland Whyte and Sir James Babington were appointed to the commandery of Swingfield, Kent; but on May 8, in the same year, they are both said to have been dead^r. G. R. C.

° State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. iii. p. 411.

^p Gwillim's Display of Heraldry, p. 435.

^q Hasted's Kent, vol. viii. (8vo. ed.) p. 125.

^r GENT. MAG., June, 1856, p. 569.

DISCOVERY OF THE MEROVINGIAN CEMETERY AT THE CHAPEL OF ST. ELOY^a.

BY M. LENORMANT.

FROM time to time the annalist of passing events has to place on record, for the instruction and warning of mankind, some extraordinary fraud or some counterfeit, which thus remains a humiliating monument of human deceit and human credulity. Sometimes we read of a series of clever forgeries upon which an impostor bases an attempt on the rights of others; sometimes, again, the acumen of learned men is tested by the counterfeit apparition of some remarkable manuscript; or a poem in the quaint garb of the olden time is found to be but a modern sham! Archæology also has its dark register of these *crimes célèbres*; in fact, the true antiquary, of all men, has most reason to exclaim with Autolycus,—“Indeed, Sir, there be cozeners abroad; therefore it behoves me to be wary.”

In the autumn of 1854 the archæological world first heard a rumour of some remarkable discoveries made in Normandy by M. Charles Lenormant, the eminent Parisian professor, which it was expected would throw considerable light on the obscure page of early Merovingian history. Nor were we long kept in suspense. The French Institute held a solemn *séance* on October 25, 1854, to receive the account of the learned professor's discoveries, which at their command he prepared; and the publication of this lecture speedily followed. It details how an excavation in a hill-side for a peasant's cottage led to the discovery of a Merovingian cemetery; of a church; and a baptistery, dating from the first period of the introduction of Christianity among the Franks. The materials, moreover, of this edifice proved to be derived from the ruins of a Roman villa, close at hand; which affords M. Lenormant an opportunity of introducing the legend of St. Taurinus, and weaving a most ingenious and delightful romance. We are further favoured in this treatise with a selection from seventy-four inscriptions, mostly on Roman tiles found within the precincts of the baptistery. Many of these inscriptions are in Runic characters, and possess great interest, in the eyes even of Dr. I. Grimm, of Berlin. It must, however, be particularly observed, that Dr. Grimm's opinion is entirely based on the supposed correctness of the copies of the inscriptions forwarded for his inspection. We should have thought it very possible, and far more satisfactory to all parties, to have forwarded some of the originals to Berlin. Many of these interesting records are sepulchral; others, again, chronicle the visits of distinguished historic personages to this holy ground, and preserve the names of St. Germanus, and the Merovingian princes Childebert, Clothaire, and others; while, again, there are not a few of the symbolic representations of early Christianity so common in the catacombs of Rome.

M. Lenormant may well dwell on the rarity of his discoveries,—“comme

^a *Découverte d'un Cimetière Mérovingien à la Chapelle Saint-Eloi (Eure).* Par Ch. Lenormant. (Paris, 1854.)

De la Découverte d'un prétendu Cimetière Mérovingien à la Chapelle Saint-Eloi, par M. Charles Lenormant. Rapport fait à la Société libre du Département de L'Eure, et publié par son ordre. (Evreux, 1855.)

De l'Authenticité des Monuments découverts à la Chapelle Saint-Eloi, par M. François Lenormant.—“*Le Correspondant*,” Sept. 25, 1855.

Deuxième Rapport, fait à la Société de l'Eure. (Evreux, 1856.)

on n'en trouve pas beaucoup en un siècle." In a very limited space he is able to point out the remains of an historic Roman villa; of a baptistery founded by an early martyr; of a church; and a Merovingian cemetery! Perhaps M. Lenormant might have seen reason to modify his views on some of these points, had he consulted his neighbour and colleague, the learned author of *La Normandie Souterraine*. Altogether, it was a most astonishing discovery. One cannot but admire the accommodating manner in which one fact dovetails with another. Yet somehow the very ease and unity of M. Lenormant's narrative begin to conjure up uneasy doubts, till at last, were it not for the authority of the Institute, and the great reputation of the writer, one would begin to suspect the existence of some mystification.

It does not, therefore, greatly surprise us when we observe manifestations of a very similar feeling even in France itself. We cannot, indeed, but fancy some deeper purpose than a mere desire "to affirm the facts announced by M. Lenormant" prompted his near neighbours, the Society "du Département de l'Eure," to send a commission to inspect the Merovingian cemetery at the chapel of St. Eloy. This commission seems to have been carefully composed of nine of the most efficient members of the society, including the President, the Marquis de Blossville, and the Abbé Lebeurier.

The report of these gentlemen is certainly strangely opposed to the romantic accounts of M. Lenormant. It states, on positive evidence, that M. Lenormant never saw *in situ* any of the stones, tiles, &c., on which he has sought to build up his theory; and that it is "by the most marvellous creative faculty the illustrious *savant* has been able to see a baptistery, a church, a cemetery, a village, and a villa, and determine in the most decisive manner the relative position of each." In the baptistery the commissioners merely see an ancient lime-kiln; and in the passage leading to it, the narrow conduit of the kiln, barely 18 inches in width. They examine the surrounding ground, and find "no trace of bones, or arms, or sepulchral urns, or anything that distinguishes a cemetery." The one skeleton, in which M. Lenormant saw a full-grown cemetery, was found in the lime-kiln, and is affirmed to be of no very ancient date. The authenticity of the Runic inscriptions is altogether repudiated; and we are told in the second report, that the Danish *savant* M. Adam Fabricius has declared them to be "the work of an ignorant forger." In fact, the commissioners broadly state that M. Lenormant is the victim of a forgery of the grossest description. They even name one of the forgers, and hint at his accomplices; and declare "the Merovingian cemetery of St. Eloy will remain one of the most curious monuments of the singular aberrations science can cause when she submits to the guidance of a too brilliant imagination."

This report of the commission of the Society de l'Eure forces on us the melancholy conviction, that M. Lenormant has been completely duped by forgeries which his judgment must have at once detected, but for the influence of his too ardent fancy. Some explanation was certainly desirable, and required, from him; not so an angry vindication, full of personalities,—from the pen of his youthful son,—which appeared in the pages of a Paris periodical, *Le Correspondant*.

M. François Lenormant in this publication invokes witnesses, by name, whose testimony would be of the very highest importance,—but it does not appear that they respond to the appeal. M. F. Lenormant, however, does bring forward a very weighty fact in favour of the existence of a cemetery:—

"We were fortunate enough," he writes, "to meet with *a tomb* in the meadow which had remained inviolate, where we discovered, with the remains of a male skeleton, the following inscription,—

GENTIA[NUS]
ANNOR[UM . . .
IN P[ACE],—

a small brass of Constantine, and a fragment of an urn bearing an inscription."

Now this detailed statement affords us very considerable satisfaction. One perfect tomb at least has been found! We know that the learned author of *La Normandie Souterraine* has seldom met with Merovingian graves at a less depth than four feet,—they are often much deeper; assuming, therefore, errors of judgment to have occurred with regard to the baptistery, the church, &c., yet we now feel the Lenormants have at least taken great pains, and demonstrated the existence of a cemetery by deep excavations.

We are, however, startled on reading, in a second report the commissioners of the Society de l'Eure felt called upon to give, that there is evidence to shew that MM. Lenormant *never broke ground on any occasion!* "How, then, were these remains of Gentianus discovered?" we ask, in considerable astonishment. The report goes on to tell us that the Lenormant family, in an afternoon ramble,—"*ecartant l'herbe, les dames avec l'extrémité de leur ombrelle, les hommes avec leur canne,*"—stumbled on these relics of Gentianus piecemeal, as they lay concealed in the long grass on the surface of the soil. Truly this is archæology made easy! "Or," exclaim the angry commissioners,—"*nous le demandons à tout homme loyal, quand on emploie de tels procédés d'exposition, n'a-t-on pour mobiles que les intérêts, sacrés de la vérité, et de la science?*" The report concludes in terms of still more severe reprehension, which is most richly merited, if the charges in the report be really true. If, indeed, the commissioners could possibly have been misled, how shall they ever hope to expiate their offence?

The limits of a brief notice forbid us to attempt more than a statement of the leading points and present position of these remarkable facts or fictions—"comme on n'en trouve pas beaucoup en un siècle." Some of the relics are admitted to be real, but brought from elsewhere to assist the mystification. How are we to hope to discriminate? how were these real or forged remains deposited unnoticed in the soil? Nothing short of an organized conspiracy could possibly have carried out such magnificent frauds—who, then, are the conspirators? A vast deal of further information than that contained in the *brochures* before us, is requisite to elucidate the mystery. The commissioners are evidently in possession of important evidence—why not then give them an opportunity of fully detailing it?

Our English usages forbid the idea that a reputed fraud of such magnitude—involving a mockery so injurious to the cause of archæological science—can rest here. These published reports—not of obscure individuals, but of a well-known scientific society of a French *departement*, in whose immediate vicinity lies the scene of M. Lenormant's operations—demand the gravest consideration of the Institute. The Society de l'Eure have endeavoured to do their duty to the best of their power, and it is to be hoped the French Institute will follow their example. These Merovingian discoveries of M. Lenormant, as he tells us himself, were solemnly introduced to the notice of the scientific world by the French Institute; the immediate publication of the lecture is tantamount to the *imprimatur* of

the Institute; and now that the scornful repudiation of the Runic inscriptions and the whole web of the Merovingian discoveries has been circulated through Europe, men know not what to believe, and turn impatiently to the Institute for a full investigation and an impartial decision. This course, indeed, is due to M. Lenormant himself, if he is able to sustain his theory. If, however, he feels—as one would think he must feel—that he is the victim of cruel mockers, we should honour the honest avowal of such a conviction, and be glad to hear him exclaim, with the renowned author of another imperishable romance,—“I awoke, and behold it was a dream.”

A NEW CHARACTER OF HENRY VIII.

BISHOP BURNET thus concludes the third book of his “History of the Reformation:”—“We have now gone through the reign of King Henry VIII., who is rather to be reckoned among the great than the good princes. He exercised so much severity on men of both persuasions, that the writers of both sides have laid open his faults, and taxed his cruelty. But as neither of them were much obliged to him, so none have taken so much care to set forth his good qualities, as his enemies have done to enlarge on his vices: I do not deny that he is to be numbered among the ill princes, yet I cannot rank him with the worst.” Most people incline to the belief that the great Defender of the Faith is here too favourably dealt with, but he has at length found a thorough-going champion in a writer whose work^a does not rival that of the most popular historical romancer of the day in fascination of style, but is certainly its peer in systematic one-sidedness of view and fierce denunciation of opponents; indeed, the main difference between them is, that one author has taken for his idol Henry VIII., while the other has chosen William of Orange.

It is not now our purpose to enter on any laboured examination of Mr. Froude’s work, for the simple reason that only a very small part of it is before us. A period of seventy-five years is indicated on the title-page, and as seven of these years have occupied a couple of volumes, we may reasonably expect twenty more before we can ascertain with any certainty the writer’s views on many most important matters, as yet but very cursorily, or not at all, alluded to. Meanwhile we see much which appears to us open to grave objection.

We have headed this paper “A new Character of Henry VIII.,” and such indeed the reader will find hereafter; but we apprehend that to furnish that character was not the writer’s only aim. Scarcely a page of his book can be found in which we do not meet with passages relating to the clergy of Henry’s time, penned in a style which we should never have expected from a man of liberal education, did we not recollect that William Prynne also was a member of a University.

No dignified Churchman is mentioned without censure. Wolsey escapes best, being described as “a combination of talent, honesty, and arrogance;” but Warham is “a poor old man,” “a great ecclesiastic, successful, dig-

^a History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Vols. I. and II.

nified, important, but without those highest qualities which command respect or interest," and "fast sinking into his dotage." Longland, of Lincoln, is "a wicked old man;" Fisher, of Rochester, has a "babbling tongue," is a "poor old man," a "miserable old man," and "a hopelessly impracticable person^b." The bishops as a body are habitually spoken of in terms which seem borrowed from Martin Mar-prelate. They are "poor trembling old men;" men "not nice in their adherence to the laws;" they "mark for destruction" alike those who refuse dues, or censure the "scandalous lives" of the clergy, or deny the corporal presence; their "practice" is to overwhelm the prisoner with ensnaring questions; the Bishop of London's coal-cellar at Fulham is "the favourite episcopal penance-chamber," and their whole rule is described as that of "folly armed with power."

For these general assertions and invectives no authority is attempted to be adduced, and when we come to the equally unfavourable character given of the inferior clergy, we see that that is most unfairly and illogically drawn. The whole body is described as sunk in trespasses and sins, their "licentiousness a disgrace to the nation which endured it," destitute alike of learning, common sense, and honesty; "selfish," "dishonest triflers;" they are hated by the people, "hooted in the streets," and "knocked down into the kennel;" women refuse the Sacrament from their impure hands, and the dying are stripped of their richest garments, lest they should come into the hands of the priest, as a mortuary, "a peculiarly hateful form of clerical impost." A few specific facts are cited in support of some of these charges from Archdeacon Hale's "Criminal Causes from the Records of the Consistory Court of London," and those instances of clerical misdemeanour may no doubt be accepted as true, but Mr. Froude is guilty of the injustice of presenting them as a fair example of the conduct of all. Did we act thus unreasonably and uncharitably at the present day, we might, from perfectly authentic sources, represent England in the nineteenth century as a country inhabited alone by murderers and thieves and their victims; every man would be seen as the murderer of his wife; every child would be a thief, almost as soon as it could walk; all the higher classes would appear steeped in sin beyond redemption; every lawyer, and every banker, and every trader, would rob all who trusted them; and every medical man would be a horse-racer, a forger, and a poisoner. But, happily, we do not do this, and we still think well of human nature, and respect honourable professions, although we find here and there unsound members. That the clergy immediately anterior to the Reformation, as a body, were not hated, as Mr. Froude asserts, was made abundantly evident when their day of trial came.

The work which has occasioned these observations professes to be based on cotemporary documents, certainly the only real evidence, but then it requires an amount of diligence and impartiality which we do not find here, or it will not be satisfactorily dealt with. We cannot accept Acts of Parliament and State Papers as if they were inspired productions; we must test their allegations of fact as we would those of any other documents; and we do not think that the *ex parte* statements of subservient parliaments

^b Probably these appellations only arise from an idle habit of calling names, which is sure to bring a man into trouble; even Barnes, who, as he suffered as one of the exponents of "free opinion," *must* be praised in a future volume, is styled (vol. ii. 41,) "a noisy, unwise man, without reticence or prudence."

and government agents^c, aided as they here are by no common amount of special pleading and questionable morality, will suffice to reverse the judgment that men have long ago deliberately pronounced on Henry, his tools, his opponents, and his victims.

"Cardinal Wolsey had been an honest man if he had had an honest master," was the declaration of a man who personally knew both of them^d, a testimony, considering that the utterer died for it, at least as well worth attention as the official praises lavished on the king, as on all rulers, who in the heyday of their power are uniformly models of every virtue. Yet Mr. Froude seriously accepts these fulsome flatteries, and though perpetually forced to allow that one measure is an "act of dubious justice," that another is "severe," and a third "bordered upon tyranny," he justifies all by "the tyrant's plea, Necessity^e," and complacently exclaims, "We cannot blame the government^f." Nowhere is this determination to be pleased with Henry and his measures more apparent, than in the following remarks on the iniquitous statute which brought More and Fisher to the block:—

"At the discretion of the king and his ministers the active consent to the supremacy might be required of any person on whom they pleased to call, under penalty to the recusant of the dreadful death of a traitor. So extreme a measure can only be regarded as a remedy for an evil which was also extreme; and as on the return of quiet times the parliament made haste to repeal a law which was no longer required, so in the enactment of that law we are bound to believe that they were not betraying English liberties in a spirit of careless complacency; but that they believed truly that the security of the state required unusual precautions. The nation was standing with its sword half-drawn in the face of an armed Europe, and it was no time to permit dissensions in the camp. Toleration is good, but even the best things must abide their opportunity; and although we may regret that in this grand struggle for freedom success could only be won by the aid of measures which bordered upon tyranny, yet here also the even hand of justice was but commending the chalice to the lips of those who had made others drink it to the dregs. They only were like to fall under the treason-act who for centuries^g had fed the rack and the stake with sufferers for 'opinion.'"

We have said that our author is a thorough-going champion of his idol, which the following brief extract will sufficiently demonstrate. On the passing of the act for the royal supremacy both bishops and clergy were ordered to preach against the papal power, but as Henry "knew their nature too well to trust them," he "reversed the posture of the priest and of his flock, and set the honest laymen to overlook their pastors." The sheriffs were directed to watch the conduct of the ecclesiastics, with a threat that if they neglected it, "We, like a prince of justice, will so extremely punish you for the same, that all the world beside shall take by your example, and beware contrary to their allegiance to disobey the law."

^c A letter attempting to justify the butchery of Fisher and More is by Mr. Froude (vol. ii. 393) confessed to "allude to many important facts of which we have no other knowledge," but he does not draw the natural conclusion that these "facts" are probably untrue.

^d Henry Lord Montacute, a brother of Reginald Pole.

^e The term perpetually recurs: nothing went amiss in consequence of Henry's cruelty and lust, as is usually supposed; and whatever evils marked his reign the sufferers brought on themselves, by doubting his wisdom and virtue.

^f This phrase is used in reference to the execution of the Carthusians in 1535, (vol. ii. 362,) but words of similar import occur from one end of the book to the other.

^g We hardly comprehend our author here, as neither Statutes, nor State Papers, nor even *Baga de Secretis*, so often cited by him, give any intimation that Warham, or Stokesley, or Longland, or Fisher, though "old men," had ever sat in judgment on heretics "centuries before."

ful commandment of their sovereign lord and prince." On which Mr. Froude remarks:—

"So Henry spoke at last. There was no place any more for nice distinctions and care of tender consciences. The general, when the shot is flying, cannot qualify his orders with dainty periods. Swift command and swift obedience can alone be tolerated; and martial law for those who hesitate."

Though this sentiment occurs far on in the work, we have placed it here, as it explains how it is that the writer seems to forget alike truth and mercy when speaking of any who ventured to oppose Henry's proceedings. They are sometimes doubtfully allowed to have a conscience; more frequently it is "ignorance," or "mere wilfulness;" but in either case they must be "crushed." Their most dread lord and gracious prince had no conscience, his favourite councillors had none—why should any be allowed to "disobedient women," "headstrong girls," "miserable old men," or "noisy, mutinous monks?"

We will now proceed with the new aspect of Henry's character, which it will be observed is based on the dangerous fallacy, that kings and their ministers are not to be judged according to the eternal rules of right and wrong, but by a strange undefined code termed "political necessity."

Passing over an elaborate statement of Henry's talents, some of them, however, allowed to rest on the "suspicious panegyrics of his contemporaries," we learn with some surprise that his "chastity" ought to be commended, as credible evidence exists of "only one intrigue," and that with Elizabeth Tailboys, an "accomplished and most interesting person^b;" and that "the singular [single, we presume] blemish of his character was indelicacy," which led him to maintain Anne Boleyn as a princess under the same roof as his wife, and thus to "needlessly wound feelings which surely he was bound to spare to the utmost which his duty permitted." Enduring this, however, was all Katherine's own fault, and as she had not "delicacy" enough to go of her own accord, she was at length turned out, or, as it is very mildly expressed, "for the sake of public decency, and certainly in no unkind spirit towards herself, a retirement from the court was forced upon her."

Henry, in all this, according to Mr. Froude, was not only blameless, but commendable. He had no male children, and as a disputed succession and civil war *might* arise on his death, a divorce, in order to his marrying again, was a "moral duty." His apologist allows, however, that he "saw his duty through his wishes." Katherine was older than himself, the death of her children, and her own consequent illness, disgusted her husband, and their affection being founded "only on mutual esteem," he "could not be expected to love her merely because she was his wife; especially when she was many years his senior in age¹, disagreeable in her person, and, by the consciousness of it, embittered in her temper." A proposal made to her to separate from him was rejected by her, and Mr. Froude cannot conceive why:—

"It may be asked why she did not yield, and it is difficult to answer the question.

^b It has been said of Henry, with a coarseness which he well deserved, that he preferred murder to adultery, and therefore he beheaded his wives when tired of them; but we certainly never met with the praise of his chastity before, or had the fact of his being "but once" unfaithful to his wife's bed mentioned as "no slight honour to him."

¹ She was six years older than Henry,—no very formidable difference; but sickness, and his long-continued unkindness, had very probably made "strange alteration" in the "beautiful bride," which Hall testifies she was when first married. Was it a judgment, that Henry became "disagreeable in his person" several years before he died?

She was not a person who would have been disturbed by the loss of a few court vanities. Her situation as Henry's wife could not have had many charms for her, nor can it be thought that she retained a personal affection for him. If she had loved him, she would have suffered too deeply in the struggle to have continued to resist, and the cloister would have seemed a paradise. Or if the cloister had appeared too sad a shelter for her, she might have gone back to the gardens of the Alhambra, where she had played as a child, carrying with her the affectionate remembrance of every English heart, and welcomed by her own people as an injured saint. Nor, again, can we suppose that the possible injury of her daughter's prospects from the birth of a prince by another marriage, could have seemed of so vast moment to her. Those prospects were already more than endangered, and would have been rather improved than brought into further peril."

So Mr. Froude writes in his first volume, (pp. 136, 137). He fills page after page with Henry's loud declarations of the justice of his cause^k, indulges in sophisms intended to prove that political considerations are of superior importance to anything else in regard to the "marriage of princes," balances the "ill" of forwarding Henry's views by bribery and intimidation, and pronounces his opinion that it was a "greater ill" to oppose them, which gives him the opportunity of declaiming against Reginald Pole's career of "years of exile, rebellion, and falsehood, terminating in a brief victory of blood and shame." But he takes no heed of Katherine's further sufferings^l, sees, apparently, something very strange in her refusal to surrender her conscientious convictions, and own herself the king's harlot, and her only child a bastard, and, indeed, seems as anxious to get rid of her as Henry was. He says, speaking of the beginning of the year 1536:—

"The fate of Queen Katherine had by this time completed itself. She had taken her leave of a world which she had small cause to thank for the entertainment which it had provided for her; and she died as she had lived—resolute, haughty, and unbending."

On her death-bed she dictated a letter to her "most dear lord and husband," which *he* is recorded to have read with tears; but his apologist coldly remarks,—“Henry, in the last few years had grown wiser in the ways of women, and had learnt to prize more deeply the austerity of virtue, even in its unloveliest aspect.”

We now come to Anne Boleyn, long supposed the cause of very much of this mischief; but it seems we are quite mistaken. Henry hated his wife before he saw Anne; “he merely wished to marry, as he might perform any other official act, for the benefit of his subjects;” and indeed, as he himself said, he was now (*in his 42nd year*) “past the age when passion or appetite would be likely to move him^m.” She thus accompanied him, in perfect innocenceⁿ, in his various journeys, and in 1533 she was crowned

^k He bribed those who were not under his control, and intimidated those who were, letting all well understand that no decision would be accepted by him unless given in his favour. It is allowed that the appeal to the Universities was thus “blemished in the execution.”

^l Her painful interviews with the commissioners sent to persuade her to abandon the title of queen are told with little appearance of sympathy. “Her injuries,” he confesses, “remain the saddest spots upon the pages of our history,” but they were “inevitable,” and “forced upon her in great measure by her own wilfulness.”

^m Yet, “for the benefit of his subjects,” he took upon himself the “burden of matrimony” five times more.

ⁿ Let Mr. Froude explain why. “Intending her, as he did, for the mother of the future heir to his crown, he preserved what is technically called her honour unimpeached and unimpaired. In all other respects she occupied the position and received the homage due to the actual wife of the English sovereign.” With whatever feelings this was written, we copy it with disgust.

queen. To a paraphrase of Hall's account of her coronation Mr. Froude has appended a reflection, which we are happy to quote, as more attractive in style and less repugnant to healthy feeling than any other passage in his book:—

"She was conducted up to the high altar, and anointed queen of England; and she received from the hands of Cranmer, fresh come in haste from Dunstable, with the last words of his sentence upon Katherine scarcely silent upon his lips, the golden sceptre and St. Edward's crown.

"Did any twinge of remorse, any pang of painful recollection, pierce at that moment the incense of glory which she was inhaling? Did any vision flit across her of a sad mourning figure which once had stood where she was standing, now desolate, neglected, sinking into the darkening twilight of a life cut short by sorrow? Who can tell? At such a time, that figure would have weighed heavily upon a noble mind, and a wise mind would have been taught by the thought of it, that although life be fleeting as a dream, it is long enough to experience strange vicissitudes of fortune. But Anne Boleyn was not noble and was not wise;—too probably she felt nothing but the delicious, all-absorbing, all-intoxicating present; and if that plain, suffering face presented itself to her memory at all, we may fear that it was rather as a foil to her own surpassing loveliness. Two years later, she was able to exult over Katherine's death; she is not likely to have thought of her with gentler feelings in the first glow and flush of triumph."

A painful "necessity" had obliged Henry to take a young and handsome woman for his wife in the place of one "old" and "disagreeable;" another "necessity" occasioned the open rupture with Rome; and still another "necessity" arose, which called for the sacrifice of two men, usually well-esteemed, but in Mr. Froude's eyes the vilest of the vile, for they "chose to make themselves conspicuous," by refusing the newly imposed oath of supremacy; he cannot, apparently, understand that they might have a conscience.

"Fisher is the only one among the prelates for whom it is possible to feel respect. He was weak, superstitious, pedantical; towards the Protestants he was even cruel; but he was a single-hearted man, who lived in honest fear of evil, so far as he understood what evil was."

Sir Thomas More, "perhaps the person least disaffected to the clergy who could have been found among the leading laymen," had become chancellor in succession to Wolsey, and his "philosophic mercies" to the heretics were more cruel than the rigour of the cardinal:—

"No sooner had the seals changed hands than the Smithfield fires recommenced; and, encouraged by the chancellor, the bishops resolved to obliterate in these edifying spectacles the recollection of their general infirmities. The crime of the offenders varied,—sometimes it was a denial of the corporal presence, more often it was a reflection too loud to be endured on the character and habits of the clergy; but whatever it was, the alternative lay only between abjuration as humiliating as ingenuity could make it, or a dreadful death."

More soon resigned his office, and, "as his good sense had not yet forsaken him," declined to listen to the Nun of Kent, to whom Fisher had given ear. He would have sworn to the succession as established by parliament, as that was a matter within their competence, but he could not submit his conscience to expediency, and swear that he believed the marriage of Katherine to have been unlawful, or that the king was Supreme Head of the Church; neither could Fisher; and both thus lost their lives, as in Mr. Froude's view it was quite right that they should:—

"To me it appears most piteous and most inevitable. The hour of retribution had come at length, when at the hands of the Roman Church was to be required all the righteous blood which it had shed, from the blood of Raymond of Toulouse to the blood of the last victim who had blackened into ashes at Smithfield. The voices crying under-

neath the altar had been heard upon the throne of the Most High, and woe to the generation of which the dark account should be demanded °."

Prior to this the monks of the Charterhouse had dared to refuse the oath, and had been "crushed." Several had been executed, others had been removed to distant convents, and many had died miserably in gaol^p. In them it is confessed the monastic rule shewed all its original brightness: "the monks were true to their vows and true to their duty, as far as they comprehended what duty meant." Still this was no reason why they should be spared:—

"The Catholics had chosen the alternative, either to crush the free thought which was bursting from the soil, or else to be crushed by it^q; and the future of the world could not be sacrificed to preserve the exotic graces of mediæval saints."

Their fall was the prelude to the visitation and suppression of the monasteries, on which we need not enter, as the story is only commenced in these volumes. We are told, however, that Henry's intention was to reform, not to destroy, and nothing but imperious "necessity" occasioned the confiscation of the Church property; the "necessity" being in this case somewhat more apparent than in others, as he feared an invasion, and needed funds for fortifying the coast,—where the castles of Sandown, Deal, Walmer, and some others still remain to account for a small part of the plunder^r. His agent, Cromwell, we learn, was "a very great man, whom the exigencies of the state called to power;" "his especial gift it was to wind himself into the secrets of the clergy," by means of spies:—

"His Protestant tendencies were unknown as yet, perhaps, even to his own conscience; nor to the last could he arrive at any certain speculative convictions. He was drawn towards the Protestants as he rose into power by the integrity of his nature, which compelled him to trust only those who were honest like himself..... To him belonged the rare privilege of genius, to see what other men could not see; and therefore he was condemned to rule a generation which hated him, to do the will of God, and to perish in his success^s."

The Reformation, also, we must leave untouched, for we have as yet little about it, except stories to stigmatise the bishops, although the

° The avenging Nemesis is a favourite with our author, and is ridden almost to death already; how it is to hold out for the remaining twenty volumes we cannot imagine.

^p One only submitted; he went abroad, and penned a most affecting narrative of the ruin of his house.

^q So thoroughly does Mr. Froude accept the political and ignore the religious view of these matters, that he coolly likens the deaths of those who suffered for their faith to the calamities of war: "the martyrdoms of Protestants and Catholics analogous to deaths in battle."

^r The expense of raising these castles could not have been very great, if the same plan was pursued as had been followed in Cornwall in 1512. The statute 4 Henry VIII. c. 2 "directs the justices of the peace to survey Cornwall, and compel the inhabitants to labour in the erection of 'bulwarks' without pay, the land and materials being provided in like manner without remuneration."—*Annals of England*, vol. ii. p. 145.

^s The opening passage of the notice of Cromwell will shew that Mr. Froude's research is not likely to make any very great addition to our stock of exact biographical materials. "Cromwell, the *malleus monachorum*, was of good English family, belonging to the Cromwells of Lincolnshire. One of these, probably a younger brother, moved up to London, and conducted an iron-foundry, or other business of that description, at Putney, [the Crawshay of his day, no doubt, and not a village blacksmith, as less profound writers have stated]. He married a lady of respectable connexions, of whom we know only that she was sister of the wife of a gentleman in Derbyshire, but whose name does not appear."

subject is introduced by a passage, high-sounding, indeed, but not remarkable for perspicuity :—

“Where changes are about to take place of great and enduring moment, a kind of prologue, on a small scale, is seen sometimes to anticipate the true opening of the drama ; like the first drops which give notice of the coming storm, or as if the shadows of the reality were projected forward into the future, and imitated in dumb show the movements of the real actors in the story. Such a rehearsal of the English Reformation was witnessed at the close of the fourteenth century, confused, imperfect, disproportioned,” &c., &c.

Wickliffe and the Lollards, however, failed ; and it is well that they did, as—

“England would have gained little by the premature overthrow of the Church, when the house out of which the evil spirit was cast could have been but swept and furnished for the occupation of the seven devils of anarchy.”

Still “a continued refusal to believe in lies,” kept up a succession of what may by anticipation be called Protestants ; they were waiting for direction, and men in such a temper are seldom left to wait in vain :—

“At such times the minds of men are like a train of gunpowder, the isolated grains of which have no relation to each other, and no effect on each other, while they remain unignited ; but let a spark kindle but one of them, and they shoot into instant union in a common explosion. Such a spark was kindled in Germany, at Wittenberg, on the 31st of October, 1517. In the middle of that day Luther’s denunciation of Indulgences was fixed against the gate of All Saints’ Church, Wittenberg, and it became, like the brazen serpent in the wilderness, the sign to which the sick spirits throughout the western world looked hopefully and were healed.”

A Christian brotherhood, the “first religious tract society,” was established about ten years after, which sold Bibles and books against transubstantiation, particularly in Oxford. They were coerced by the authorities, and one of their number complacently relates the lies that he told when examined, as well as his attempts to impose one of the party, under a false name, on his brother, “a rank papist, and afterwards the most mortal enemy that ever he had, for the Gospel’s sake.” Mr. Froude, we are sorry to say, defends him, in a passage too long to be cited here, but which will be found at p. 57 of his second volume.

The “refusal to believe in lies” tempted four aspiring spirits to carry off and burn a famous rood at Dovercourt, near Harwich, Mr. Froude’s comment on which we subjoin :—

“For this night’s performance, which, if the devil is the father of lies, was a stroke of honest work against him and his family, the world rewarded these men after the usual fashion. One of them, Robert Gardiner, escaped the search which was made, and disappeared till better times ; the remaining three were swinging in chains six months later on the scene of their exploit. Their fate was perhaps inevitable. Men who dare to be the first in great movements are ever self-immolated victims. But I suppose it was better for them to be bleaching on their gibbets, than crawling at the feet of a wooden rood, and believing it to be God. . . . These were the first Paladins of the Reformation ; the knights who slew the dragons and the enchanters, and made the earth habitable for common flesh and blood.”

The marriage of Henry and Anne was followed by the birth, not of the eagerly desired son, but of a daughter^t, and again a “necessity” arose.

^t “The child who was so soon to find her country so rude a stepmother, was received with all the outward signs of exulting welcome. I say outward signs, for to Katherine’s friends the offspring of the rival marriage was not welcome, but was an object rather of bitter hatred ; and the black cloud of a sister’s jealousy gathered over the cradle, whose innocent occupant had robbed her of her title and her expectations. To the king, to

The Princess Mary was informed that she was only "Lady Mary Tudor, the king's natural daughter;" the "headstrong passionate girl" dared to write to her father on the subject, and was in return threatened with the penalties of treason; and apparently she might have suffered them without disturbing Mr. Froude's opinion of the king. He labours hard to connect both her and her mother with the discontent which was everywhere appearing, and seems half inclined to murmur that "martial law for those who hesitate" was not applied to them also.

Still another "necessity" is to arise. Anne Boleyn falls from her high estate, and is put to death; justly, according to our author, but rather, we think, sacrificed to the charms of Jane Seymour,—gross indiscretions being exaggerated into crimes. Henry, however, *must* have his male heir, and marries Jane on the day after Anne's death:—

"The indecent haste is usually considered a proof entirely conclusive of the cause of Anne Boleyn's ruin. To myself the haste is an evidence of something very different. Henry, who waited seven years for Anne Boleyn", was not without some control over his passions; and if appetite had been the moving influence with him, he would scarcely, with the eyes of all the world fixed upon his conduct, have passed so gross an insult upon the nation of which he was the sovereign. The precipitancy with which he acted is to me a proof that he looked on matrimony as an indifferent official act which his duty required at the moment; and if this be thought a novel interpretation of his motives, I have merely to say that I find it in the Statute-book."

Alchemy, witchcraft, diabolical possession, and many other strange matters, may also be found there; but will Mr. Froude accept them as readily? The statute referred to (28 Henry VIII. c. 7.) states that the council and the peers had petitioned the king to take a fresh wife, and he had graciously consented. Issue from this marriage was not, however, certain; and the parliament, with "boldness and good sense," cut the knot by bestowing on Henry the power to bequeath the crown by will. They, it seems, believed that "the tragedy of the past month had grieved and saddened Henry," (the new-married man,) and they employed "generous language," which "may have something soothed his wounds." Thus is this whole transaction, which most historians have stigmatized as odious and infamous, travestied into a proof of the sorrows and trials of Henry, and the patriotism of his parliament.

Parliaments, however, are favourites with Mr. Froude, particularly when they bear hard on Churchmen. He exults in their extorting an apology from the "miserable old man," Fisher, who had expressed some doubts as to their faith, and thinks the "spots" and "red stains" which rest on their hands very slight matters indeed, though "posterity," not so wise as he, "will long and bitterly remember them." This parliament (1529–1536) forwarded Henry's views, and thus earned Mr. Froude's thanks. We are curious to see if the same reason will lead him to eulogise the assembly which passed the act "for abolishing diversity of opinions in certain articles concerning Christian religion," better known as the Statute of the Six Articles.

We have said that we have no intention of entering into any elaborate review of this work; but we must repeat that it is one-sided in its statements, hostile to the Church before the Reformation, lavish in censure of

the parliament, to the healthy heart of England, she was an object of eager hope, and an occasion for thankful gratitude; but the seeds were sown with her birth, of those misfortunes which were soon to overshadow her, and to form the school of the great nature which in its maturity would remould the world."

* Mr. Froude has already explained why. See p. 193.

great names, questionable in its morality, and not attractive in its style. We conceive we have given proof of these things, and with one more specimen of what we venture to call prose run mad, we will conclude. Mr. Froude is speaking of the approaching fall of the ecclesiastical courts:—

“The time of reckoning at length was arrived: slowly the hand had crawled along the dial-plate^x,—slowly, as if the event would never come,—and wrong was heaped on wrong; and oppression cried, and it seemed as if no ear had heard its voice; till the measure of the circle was at length fulfilled, the finger touched the hour, and as the strokes of the great hammer rang out above the nation, in an instant the mighty fabric of iniquity was shivered into ruin.”

May we suggest to the author the advisability of completing his *Henriade* in verse? He may thus earn the commendatory part of the judgment pronounced by the “philosophic chancellor” on a couple of bad books:—*“Marry, this is somewhat, for it is rhyme; but the other is neither rhyme nor reason.”*

FULCHER'S LIFE OF GAINSBOROUGH^a.

IN his instructive and delightful Lectures on Painting, Mr. Leslie has the following passage, which we extract, as a very appropriate introduction to the useful and judicious narrative of the Life of the artist which we have just perused:—“The right appreciation (he says) of this lovely branch of painting (landscape) has suffered, like all others, by classification. Sir J. Reynolds, who does justice to the genius of Gainsborough, refuses to rank his landscapes with *poetic* art; and this could only arise from its not being connected, like the landscapes of Poussin and Sebastian Bourdon, with *classic* incident: for if Burns, in describing the banks of the Doon, writes as a poet, why may not Gainsborough, with his true sensibility to every beauty of nature, paint like one, though he take for his subject the most familiar scenery of his own country? I should say, that if ever landscape was poetic on canvas, it is such landscape as his.” Constable, in speaking of one of his pictures, a work almost without details, said—“I cannot think of it even now without tears in my eyes.—With particulars he had nothing to do,—his object was to deliver fine sentiment; and he has fully accomplished it.” Whether Mr. Leslie has exactly understood the expression used by Sir Joshua, of *poetic art*, in the sense he intended, may perhaps be open, were opportunity granted, to some enquiry; but both these eminent artists most fully agree in bestowing on Gainsborough those qualities which are essential to one who is to take an eminent station among the painters of his own country: and looking at him in the variety of his talent, and to the eminence which he obtained in two distinct branches of his art, he may, without fear of contradiction, be said to have had no superior among his contemporaries.

“Few,” says a great professor^b of his art, “have been taught to any purpose, who have not been their own teachers;” and this is emphatically true of Gainsborough. His *style* he formed for himself, in the fields of nature, and not in the studio of an academy; and what he originally

^x A favourite metaphor of our author: it is employed again and again.

^a “Life of Thomas Gainsborough, R.A. By George William Fulcher. Edited by his Son.”

^b Sir Joshua Reynolds.

formed, he maintained to the last. "Whatever he attempted, (we again quote the same authority,) he carried to a high degree of excellence." Can praise be greater than this? And the way through which the excellences were attained was all his own. "The methods he used for producing his effects had very much the appearance of an artist who had never learned from others the usual and regular practice belonging to the art; but still, like a man of strong intuitive perception of what was required, he found out a way of his own to accomplish his purpose."

It was to be lamented that of such a man, little information, personal or artistic, had ever been collected and communicated to the world; especially to that more select and confined circle who would have listened with delight to any account of him, the enchanting creations of whose pencil had so long been their study and enjoyment, but whom personally to know, even through the medium of a biographical narrative, was unfortunately denied them. This want has now been well supplied by the present volume. The materials have been collected with diligence, and the spirit of the work has been animated by zeal. The biographer has shewn that he breathes the native air of the painter whom he so well describes; and now, when we gaze on one of Gainsborough's portraits, delighted with its unaffected simplicity and elegance; or view what in his pastoral landscapes he has so harmoniously selected from the great field of nature, to make appropriate to the purposes of art,—we no longer are satisfied with knowing the *name* of the author of these fascinating creations of the pencil; but we can recall the living figure, we see the man, the painter at his easel,—the living Gainsborough stands before us. To give a short abstract from this interesting narrative is all that we are able, through confinement of space, to do; but the perusal of our brief outline will send our readers to the volume itself, where alone they can be satisfied.

Thomas Gainsborough was born at Sudbury, in what Bishop Hall calls "the sweet and civil county of Suffolk," in the early part of the year 1727. The day of the month is not recorded. His father was a Dissenter, but his mother's family were of the Church of England. He received his education in the grammar-school of his native town: he had four brothers, and as many sisters. His father died in 1748, aged 65; his mother, whose maiden name was Burroughs, lived till 1769. She was a woman of a cultivated mind, and, among other accomplishments, excelled in flower-painting. This elegant branch of the art soon expanded under the hand of her son; even in his tender years it became his enthusiastic pursuit, and afterwards the leading object of his life, and his best inheritance. "There was not (writes his biographer) a picturesque clump of trees, nor even a single tree of any beauty, no, nor hedgerow, stump, or post, in or near his native town, which was not, from his earliest years, treasured in his memory." Allan Cunningham says,—"At ten years of age, Gainsborough had made some progress in sketching, and at twelve was a confirmed painter." In his fifteenth year he left his native town for London, where he resided with a silversmith, an intelligent man, who introduced him to Graulet the engraver, and Graulet obtained admission for him in the Academy, then in St. Martin's Lane. He also became a pupil of Hayman, at that time a well known-name; but after a short and unprofitable residence with him, he hired rooms with a Mr. Jorden, and commenced painting landscapes and portraits of small size, and which he sold at a low price. In this way, however, without a

patron, or introduction to the public notice, he found that a livelihood was not to be obtained, and he returned, after four years' absence, to his friends at Sudbury. This *backward* step—for such it seems—proved a most fortunate one, and no doubt was advantageously felt through his whole life. It introduced him to a young lady named Burr, (sister to a person who was his father's traveller,) of very striking beauty, and a fortune which laid the foundation of her husband's independence. The young couple (happy folks!) soon left Sudbury for Ipswich, exchanged the banks of the Stour for the more expanded ones of the Orwell, and began life with prudence in a shop that cost them but six pounds a-year. He worked diligently at his art, both at home and abroad; and in a short time formed a friendship with Mr. Kirby, the well-known author of the "Treatise on Perspective," and father of Mrs. Trimmer, one of the *pattern* women of the last age. Lieutenant-Governor Thicknesse, who resided at Landgrave Fort, was his next acquaintance. This person subsequently wrote some account of Gainsborough in his strange, eccentric style, of little value as a biography^c, and of little credit to his own taste and temper. Having filled the small city of Ipswich with as many portraits of its faces and transcripts of its scenery as could find a sale, in the year 1760 Gainsborough removed to the richer and more enlightened patronage of Bath; for he had a well-founded reliance on his own attainments, both in portrait and landscape painting; and his biographer says, he now assumed a station suitable to a man who confided in his talents and acquirements, and who was willing to trust to the public judgment. He raised his price for a head, from five to eight guineas, and ultimately fixed them at forty guineas for a half and one hundred for a full length. He hired a house, which frightened his cautious wife, who saw her fortune wrecked in the imprudent speculation; but Gainsborough steadily and successfully persevered. He sent pictures to the Society of Artists in London, and made even the fastidious and fashionable Horace Walpole acknowledge his merit. At the time, it is said, he gave another proof of the variety of his natural endowments; a second muse flattered him with her smiles, and the violin and the theorbo were in rivalry with the easel. There were even times "when music was his employment and painting his diversion." But the arts are all sisters, and live amicably together. This new passion formed a useful recreation to his mind,—and he possesses a double pleasure who can pass with delight from the fascination of brilliant colours to the harmony of modulated sounds. In 1768 he was chosen one of the original thirty-six Academicians, and continued sending numerous fine specimens of his pencil to adorn the walls of the Academy till the year 1773, when it is supposed some dispute with Sir Joshua Reynolds arose, which during the four following years deprived the exhibition of any specimen of his matured powers. It was during this interval that, it is said, that very wonderful youth, Chatterton, "the sleepless soul that perished in his pride," sate to him, and that the portrait was a masterpiece. Such was the increasing success of our painter, that Bath now became what Ipswich had been before—too confined a sphere. The great and enlightened metropolis is the proper residence of genius and learning, where the active and contemplative find the food that best nourishes their powers; and there Gainsborough went, where Reynolds had been settled before him, and where, long before either of them, Vandyck had passed such years of

^c I possess two copies of his work, bound together, and containing the late Mr. James Park's manuscript notes.—REV.

splendour and success that neither Reynolds nor Gainsborough could hope to imitate or attain. Gainsborough, however, had so much improved his situation since his six pound a-year rental at Ipswich, that he took a house in Pall-mall, once a ducal residence, and which cost him no less than three hundred a-year. He also obtained aristocratic patronage and royal protection.

In 1777 he renewed his contributions to the Academy, and was high in the zenith of his fame and fortune, living like a gentleman at ease upon his thousand a-year. The expense of his town establishment he supported by diligence in his painting-room, and the list of portraits of persons of first rank in the county bore witness to his talents and success. In 1784, however, he withdrew his performances from the exhibition, owing to his dissatisfaction at the place where one of his pictures was hung: his biographer considers him to have been in the wrong, and censures his conduct;—but this *hanging of pictures* has been a constant source of jealousy and complaint among rival artists in every age. Gainsborough tried a private exhibition at his own house, but it did not succeed. Two or three more years passed on, and the time was now approaching when complaints of ill-usage from rivals, or triumphs from success with the public, were alike to be of no value to him who had suffered or enjoyed them. Sitting one day at the trial of Warren Hastings, Gainsborough felt a sudden cold on a spot at the back of his neck: this proved to be the commencement of a cancer, under which he suffered for some months, viz. from February to the beginning of August in the same year, when he died, in the 62nd year of his age. He was buried in the churchyard at Kew, where we have often turned out of our path to look upon his plain and simple grave. His wife survived him ten years, and then went to rest in the same spot, by her husband's side. His great rival Sir Joshua Reynolds did not survive him more than three years.

J. M.

CHATTERTON ^a.

IN that portrait-gallery of illustrious writers to which Mr. Masson has introduced us, we turn from the likenesses of men as admirable as Shakspeare, Swift, and Goëthe, as honourable as Wordsworth and De Quincey, to look with an interest no familiarity abates upon a new delineation of the “marvellous boy.” It is evident that Mr. Masson himself has laboured on this portraiture most lovingly and well. He could not otherwise have given us so faithful and complete a likeness of the young poet in his sullenness and pride, and kindness and grief, or have surrounded him with a group of accessories so picturesque in themselves, and so useful in illustrating and bringing out in bolder prominence the subject of his picture.

It is, indeed, in this accessory matter that much of the strength of Mr. Masson's biography consists. A mass of curious information, diligently gathered from obscurest publications, is happily made use of to throw

^a “Essays, Biographical and Critical, chiefly on English Poets. By David Masson, A.M., Professor of English Literature in University College, London.” (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. 8vo.)

light upon the times through which the narrative extends, and particularly upon those circumstances of the times which had the most bearing on the individual history of Chatterton. Mr. Masson has contrived to levy subsidies of this kind from the most unpromising sources, and to use his materials with a rare constructive skill. He leaves, in fact, nothing now to be inquired into concerning the external influences, whether of events or persons, which can be supposed to have had much to do with the wayward and precocious growth of the poet's mind.

Taken as it stands on Mr. Masson's pages, the life of Chatterton is indeed a strange and tragical tale. There was no genial childhood in it—no season of dependence and delight, however brief, to usher in the storm and darkness of his passionate youth. From first to last there was a morbid element in his mental nature, an ingrained ambition, and reserve, and pride, fearfully at war with all enjoyment or repose. At little more than seven years of age we have this account of him:—

“Generally very sullen and silent, he was liable to sudden and unaccountable gifts of weeping, as well as of violent fits of rage; he was also extremely secretive, and fond of being alone; and on Saturday and other holiday afternoons, when he was at liberty to go home from school, it was quite a matter of speculation with his mother, Mrs. Chatterton, and her acquaintances, what the boy could be doing sitting alone for hours, as was his habit, in a garret full of all kinds of out-of-the-way lumber.”

This riddle that the kind-hearted mother and her gossips could not solve, has no obscurity about it now. Unconsciously to herself, in that back street of Bristol, she had given birth to a young eagle, who was even then pining and preparing for the atmosphere and habits of his kind. Wait a year or two, and you may see him try his wing in perilous flights; wait a year or two, and you may see him, whilst still a Blue-coat boy in Colston's school, writing verses and lampoons for a provincial journal, imposing on the pewterer, Burgum, an antique-looking pedigree ascending through an illustrious line to one of the knightly followers of the Norman, and making his first essay in those ancient poems which still command the admiration and the wonder of whoever reads them. Or wait again a year or two, and you may see him, an apprentice now to the attorney, Lambert, hoaxing Bristol antiquaries with an elaborate record of the opening of their ancient bridge,—boldly manufacturing Rowley poems in abundant measure,—collecting knowledge, and especially antiquarian knowledge, from every source that was not sealed against him,—corresponding, upon equal terms, with Horace Walpole,—contributing to one of the London magazines,—and, finally, walking often in a moody state about the neighbourhood of St. Mary's Church, “with a brain consciously the most powerful in Bristol,” whilst he was yet sent down to feed with servants in his master's kitchen.

But the inward strife of these important years is never to be seen or known. The mortifications which so proud a nature could not fail to encounter amongst purse-proud and illiterate citizens, and the bitter, constantly recurring sufferings of a penniless state, were evils not to be repelled by any means at Chatterton's command. The powers he was conscious of were, perhaps, imperfectly recognised; the poverty he bore about with him was a condition only too palpable to all; and it is easy to conceive how a spirit infinitely more patient than his might have found cause to groan under the indignities to which such a contrast must be sure to doom him. It was, in fact, the refusal of a loan of money, at a critical time, that brought about the circumstances under which the mournful drama of

poor Chatterton's existence closed. Intervening scenes of overpowering interest there were, but it was this refusal—whatever else, had this been wanting, might by possibility have proved as fatal—which looms out in the distance as the unmistakeable cause. The connecting links are evident enough. It was this that gave occasion to a deliberate design of self-destruction, which had more than once suggested itself to the unhappy boy's mind before; it was the accidental discovery of this design that led to his immediate dismissal from the attorney's office; and it was this dismissal that determined him to adventure on that sea of wretchedness in which he was so soon to be a memorable wreck.

The brightest interspace in Chatterton's life was that which came between his emancipation from the attorney's desk and the commencement of his brief despair in London. Hope brightened the future to him with a glory which the past had never known. There was a pleasure even in the pain of Bristol leave-takings, for he was going forth to assert for himself a new position, amidst new scenes. And, over and above his genius, he was going forth with a courage and a confidence deserving of a better fate. With little but a few guineas, collected for him by subscription, in his purse, the precious burden of his Rowley poems, some manuscripts in modern style, and his high ability and enterprising spirit, he turned away for ever from the old acquaintances and haunts of childhood, to seek renown and wealth in a more promising career.

It was on the 25th of April, 1770, that Chatterton for the first time set foot in London. Mr. Masson dwells on the minutest incidents—the rambles, and the calls and occupations, the scanty dinners and the busy days—of that eventful period in the young adventurer's life. The narrative discloses an amount of energy almost unequalled. Within a few hours of his arrival he had already obtained interviews with the four persons from whom it was most likely that he might obtain some profitable literary employment. "Tired, and yet happy," says Mr. Masson, "the young stranger bent his steps homeward in the direction of Shoreditch." And then, foreshadowing the dark catastrophe so near at hand, he adds:—

"Ah! we wonder if, in passing along Shoe-lane after his interview with Edmunds, brushing with his shoulder the ugly black wall of that workhouse burying-ground on the site of which Faringdon Market now stands, any presentiment occurred to him of a spectacle which, four short months afterwards, that very spot was to witness,—those young limbs of his, *now* so full of life, *then* closed up, stark and unclaimed, in a workhouse shell, and borne, carelessly and irreverently, by one or two men, along that very wall, to a pauper's hasty grave! Ah! no; he paces all unwittingly, poor young heart, that spot of his London doom, where even I, remembering him, shudder to tears; for God, in His mercy, hangs the veil."

And in that instance, in His mercy, God had hung the veil. This, at least, we are assured of by poor Chatterton's letters to his mother. They are written, at this period, in an animated, boasting, buoyant, almost happy, tone. The first was composed "in high spirits;" the second tells of his "glorious prospect," and of his possession of that knowledge of *the arts of booksellers* which "no author can be poor who understands;" in the third "matters go on swimmingly," so much so, indeed, as to give occasion to the triumphant exclamation, "*Bravo, hey boys, up we go!*" And it is worthy of remark, too, amidst the revelations of these letters, how, in the fulness of his own unsubstantial prosperity, the writer's patronage and generosity overflow. His friends are to send to him the effusions they would wish to see in print; his mother is to be remembered out of his abundance; and his sister is desired to choose the colours

of the two silks with which he will present her in the summer. Alas! before the leaves of that coming summer fade, neither silk nor colour must that mourning sister wear!

The letters we have just referred to carry us onwards to the close of the first month of Chatterton's London life—the happiest, probably, in spite of disappointments and anxieties and labours, of any he had ever until then experienced. But, in connection with it, the question will suggest itself—was the munificence he contemplated fairly warranted by any actual success, or was it merely the delusive expectation of a self-confidence yet sanguine and unharmed? Mr. Masson, who has entered deeply into the inquiry, ascertaining everything that can be positively known, calculating every certain gain, and conjecturing cautiously where proof is unattainable, adopts the first of these opinions, and concludes that “we shall probably be correct if we say that Chatterton's total receipts during his first two months in London cannot have exceeded ten or twelve pounds.” This, with his abstemious habits of living and inexpensiveness in regard of amusements, must have been an ample and encouraging, though not certainly a splendid, income. Such as it was, however, a portion of it—and the fact should always be remembered in abatement of our sentence on his manifold sins—was allotted to his mother and his sister, in the shape of a snuff-box, fans, and china, as the fashion of the age demanded. Mr. Masson is inclined to attribute somewhat of this liberality to pride, but we confess that on this point alone we love to differ from him. It is certainly a far more pleasant and quite as plausible a supposition, that absence had increased the tenderness of his affection, and prompted an expense he could but ill afford. Two passages in letters to his sister appear, by their unaffected tone of truth, to lend some countenance to our more agreeable view. In the first he says, “Be assured that I shall ever make your wants my wants, and stretch to the utmost to serve you;” and in the second—written only a month and a few days before his death—he tells her, “I am about an oratorio, which, when finished, will purchase you a gown.” We cannot look upon these affecting passages as written in the language of display or pride.

The second of these letters was dated on the 20th of July, and before then the brief and dim success of Chatterton was on the wane. In spite of all his assiduity with editors, he found but little profitable work to do. Accommodating himself, however, readily to this change of circumstances, even while he was the most diligent in striving to prevent it, his cheap amusements were ungrudgingly relinquished, his slender meals reduced, and even his dress—the most cherished of his small indulgences—neglected. But no economy consistent with the barest sustenance of life could meet the need of his expiring means. And no earnest, restless applications to the publishers who had employed him—no efforts to obtain another occupation—no labours with his pen, prolonged through sleepless nights in strange succession—availed him anything to keep the quickly coming enemy at bay. Then came the time when nothing but some helping hand, outstretched in pity or in love, might save him. But no gentle mother, proud of the genius of her boy, no good Samaritan, was near. There, in that Brooke-street garret, one of the gifted spirits of the time was fighting out alone, with every odds against him, a last battle which might only end in death.

Mr. Masson has dwelt, we think, with much felicity on the signal good which the presence of some generous soul would have effected in that

season of the poor youth's emergency, and has rightly chosen Goldsmith as the aptest minister in his imaginary scene. He says,—

“Precisely at the time when Chatterton was writing his last letters home, and beginning to see want staring him in the face, was this kindest of Irish hearts taking leave for a while of Brick-court, Fleet-street, and all its pleasant cares. Ah, me! so very kind a heart was that, that one feels as if, when it left London, Chatterton's truest hope was gone. Goldsmith never saw Chatterton; but one feels as if, had he remained in London, Chatterton would have been more safe. Surely—even if by some express electric communication, shot, at the moment of utmost need, under the very stones and pavements that intervened between the two spots—the agony pent up in that garret in Brooke-street, where the gaunt, despairing lad was walking to and fro, would have made itself felt in the chamber in Brick-court; the tenant of that chamber would have been seized by a restlessness and a creeping sense of some horror near; he would have hurried out, led, nay, driven, by an invisible power, and, by the grace of God, Brick-court and Brooke-street would have come together! O, the hasty and excited gait of Goldsmith as he turned into Brooke-street: the knock; the rush up-stairs; the garret-door burst open; the arms of a friend thrown round the friendless youth; the gush of tears over him and with him; the pride melted out of the youth at once and for ever; the joy over a young soul saved!”

But this was not to be: the solitary tenant of that cheerless room had no friend to snatch him from the grim temptations of despair.

There is something unspeakably affecting in the detail of the last days of Chatterton's affliction. The very pride with which he confronted the misery of blasted hopes and absolute destitution had something noble in it, not to be observed without a new emotion of distress. The less and less supply of bread, bought stale that it might last the longer; his fiery indignation at the baker's wife who had refused to trust him with one final loaf; his steady punctuality in the payment of his rent, even to the last trying miserable week; his stern rejection of the sixpence proffered by his poor landlady; his firm refusals to accept the meals offered him in charity by her, and by his neighbour, Cross, from whom, at last, the deadly antidote to all his accumulated suffering was bought, not begged,—are incidents which take the case of Chatterton out of the category of that guilt which we despise as much as we deplore. Conceive, in one glance, of the intelligence, the stubborn, fiend-like pride of the poor youth's nature, the utter discomfiture of his exultant hope of wealth and fame, the irritability of brain induced by injudicious midnight toils, and aggravated to the last extreme by hunger verging on starvation, and you will find enough to extenuate, though not to excuse, the act which has made Chatterton, for evermore, the dark and glorious type of ruin and despair.

It was on the night of the 24th of August that the arsenic which Chatterton had purchased in the morning did its deadly work. At a late hour on the next day, as he was not stirring, and no answer was obtained to numerous calls, the door of his room was broken open, and the youth was found “lying on the bed, with his legs hanging over, quite dead.” He died in his eighteenth year, leaving behind him a reputation which has grown, too late, into the renown for genius which he longed for ardently and heartily deserved.

We have left ourselves no space to dwell upon the brief and pleasant criticism with which Mr. Masson's narrative closes. But the omission is of less moment, as the judgments upon Chatterton's merits as a poet are, at present, well-nigh unanimous. That his acknowledged poems are indicative of great ability, and yet greater promise; that his Rowley poems are instinct with genius of an order hardly ever equalled by so mere a

boy, are positions which the world have pretty much agreed to take for granted now. This element of his youth should always be remembered in our estimate of Chatterton's powers. Reflecting with that memory present to us, and with the memory present, too, of all the adverse influences in the midst of which it was his fate to live and write,—upon what he has undoubtedly achieved, we shall be prepared, “with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Keats,” to look back, as Mr. Masson expresses it, “again and again on his brief existence with a kind of awe, as on the track of a heaven-shot meteor earthwards through a night of gloom.”

THE THELLUSSON PROPERTY.

(*Rolls Court, June 6.*)

THE remarkable dispute respecting the large property of the late Mr. Thellusson was brought under notice, for the purpose of having the question decided by appeal in the House of Lords. The following is a short statement of the facts of this curious case:—Mr. Peter Thellusson, the testator, was born in Paris, where his father resided as the minister from Geneva. In 1762, Mr. Peter Thellusson came to England, settled here as a merchant, and shortly after became naturalized. Being successful in business, Mr. Thellusson gradually acquired considerable property, which he disposed of by his will, dated April, 1796, in the following way:—He left all his real estate to three trustees in fee simple upon trust, “to allow the proceeds to them, together with the proceeds of his personalty, to go on accumulating during the lives of his sons, the lives of his sons’ sons then in being or thereafter to be born, and during the natural life or lives of the survivor or survivors of all of them respectively; and upon the death of the last survivor of the above described lives to divide the estate between his (the testator’s) eldest male descendant then living and the eldest male lineal descendant of his second son in tail male.” To these directions were added certain limitations in favour of the eldest male descendants of the testator’s three sons, and a provision to

the effect that, if there were no persons entitled to bear the surname of Thellusson when the accumulations fell into possession, the whole of the property was to fall into the Sinking Fund, in such a manner as an act of Parliament, to be passed for the purpose, might direct. Thellusson died on the 21st July, 1799, leaving seven lives, to which two were subsequently added, to be exhausted before his estate could fall into possession. His property at his death amounted to about £600,000, and, calculating the duration of the nine lives at seventy years, they would all become exhausted in 1868, by which time, according to the actuaries, the value of the testator’s estates, if left untouched, would amount to about £23,000,000. Thellusson, in his will, particularly requested that the Legislature would not alter the nature and character of his bequest, but would allow the money which he had “earned by his industry, and earned honestly,” to accumulate, so as to make his family, when the accumulations came into possession, one of the richest in Europe. From the time of the testator’s death up to the present day continued litigation, as might be expected, has resulted from his eccentric directions, and the parties now principally entitled are the eldest branches of Lord Rendlesham’s family.

HOUSES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

MR. URBAN,—You are doubtless aware that I have been for some years engaged upon a work on the “Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages in England,” of which a portion has already appeared; and as I believe that your readers are as much interested in this subject as myself, I have no scruple in asking your assistance in rendering my work as complete and as accurate as possible. With that view, most important information is to be obtained from the Licences to Crenellate, as few houses of any consequence were built in those days without being fortified, and that could not be done without a licence from the suzerain. All such licences granted by the crown in England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, are recorded in the Patent Rolls preserved in the Tower of London; and as but little reliance can be placed on the printed copy of those Rolls for such a purpose, where minute accuracy is necessary, I applied to Mr. Duffus Hardy, the Deputy-keeper of the Records in the Tower, and he very obligingly employed competent persons, accustomed to the reading of these Rolls, to make out for me a complete list of all such licences as occur in them. This list I now beg you to present to your readers, and ask them to give me such information as the local knowledge of each enables him to supply, as to what remains there are still existing of any of these houses; or if there are no remains, what vestiges there are to mark the spot where the house formerly stood. I believe that in almost every instance, it will be found on investigation, that some traces exist—either the moat or the mound; or in cases where the site has been built upon, the name has most commonly been preserved. In some instances, I know that the houses remain almost entire, and of course the date of the licence to fortify it gives us within a very few years the exact date of the building. This is of great assistance in the history of architecture, and may in some instances enable us to correct erroneous notions, and shew that the changes of style began to take place at an earlier period than is commonly supposed. I have not, however, at present found any instances in which the actual date has differed materially from that which I should have assigned to it from the style alone, or such as I have already assigned to similar buildings in the “Glossary of Architecture.”

Your obedient servant,

Oxford, July, 1856.

J. H. PARKER.

P.S.—I have already obtained information respecting a few of these houses, but hope now to be able to carry on the investigation more thoroughly, and purpose devoting a part of my time during the summer months to seeing such examples as appear to be most worthy of notice. I have added a few short notices respecting some of these houses, and it would be easy to enlarge them, but I fear that the bare list of licences will occupy more of your valuable space than you may be willing or able conveniently to spare. I shall be glad to know from any of your learned readers whether the variations of form which occur in the Rolls, such as *manerium*, *mansum manerii*, &c., imply any different kind of house of greater or less importance, or are mere variations of the scribe, and therefore not worth notice^a.

^a A survey of the old houses which still exist, or an account of what remains of any others, will be most useful; and we shall be glad to find that Mr. Parker's appeal to our readers meets with a ready response.—ED.

LICENCES TO CRENELLATE. GRANTED BY

KING HENRY III. A.D. { 1256. Oct. 28.
1272. Nov. 16.

A.D.	Anno Regni.					
1257, 1258. }	42. Adomar	Winton.	electus	insulam de	Portland ^a .	
	43. Ricardus de Clar.,		Comes Glouc. et Hertford.	insulam de	Portland.	
	43. Johannes Maunsell,		Thesaurarius Ebor.	domum suam	Seggewik ^b	Sussex.
	45. Marmaducus, filius		Galfri.	domum suam	Horden	{ In Eiscopa- tu Dunolm.
	46. Johannes Maunsell,		Thesaurarius Ebor.	domum suam	Seggewik	Sussex.
	48. Ricardus Foliot			mansum mane- rii sui	Grimestone	Nott.
	48. Rogerus de Sumery			mansum mane- rii sui	Duddeleg ^c .	Staff.
	48. —————			mansum mane- rii sui	Welegh.	Wigorn.
	48. Johannes de Eyvill.			placeam suam quæ vocatur	La Hode	Ebor.
	48. Robertus Aguilun			mansum mane- rii sui	Portingeres	Sussex.
	50. Warinus de Bassing- burn.			domum suam	Bassingburn	Cantebr.
	50. —————			domum suam	Esteleye	Warwik.
	50. Henricus Husee			quandam pla- ceam apud manerium suum	Hertinge	Sussex.

^a There are some remains of these fortifications of the Isle of Portland.

^b This ancient manor-house is now lying in ruins.

^c Dudley Castle. Various buildings in ruins still remain.

D. 66, 67.	Anno Regni H. III.			
	51. Robertus de Ros de Beverlac.	<i>placeam suam</i>	Belver	Linc.
	52. Robertus Aguyluñ	<i>mansum manerii sui</i>	Perting	Sussex.
	52. Johannes Comyn	<i>quædam cameram infra manerium suum</i>	Tyrsete	{ North- umbr.
	54. Thomas de Furnivall	<i>castrum lapideum, apud manerium suum</i>	Shefeld.	Ebor.
	54. Robertus Aguillu.	<i>mansum manerii sui</i>	Adington	Surr.
	55. Willielmus Belet.	<i>domum suam</i>	Marham	Norf.
	55. Stephanus de Penecestr.	<i>domum suam</i>	Heure ^d	Kanc.

EDWARD I. A.D. { 1272. Nov. 20.
1307. July 7.

Anno Regni.				
D. 74, 75.	3. Willielmus de Caverswell	<i>mansum suum de</i>	Caverswell	{ Staff.
	4. Johannes Bek	<i>manerium suam</i>	Eresby	Linc.
	4. Hugo Episcopus Elien	<i>manerium suam</i>	Ditton	Cantab.
	9. Baldewinus Wake	<i>cameram in</i>	Styventon	Bedf.
	9. Antonius Bek	<i>mansum</i>	Somerton ^e	Linc.
	9. Stephanus de Penecestre ^f et Margareta uxor ejus	<i>domum</i>	Alinton ^g	Kanc.
	12. Robertus Burnell., Episcopus Bathon, et Wellen.	<i>mansum</i>	Acton Burnell ^h	Salop.

^d Hever Castle. This remains tolerably perfect.

^e See Domestic Architecture, vol. i. p. 172, and vol. ii. p. 238.

^f Stephanus de Penecestr. is mentioned as Constable of Dover Castle in Pat. Rolls, an. 8 Edw. I., memb. 4.

^g Allington, Kent. There are considerable remains of this house.

^h See Domestic Architecture, vol. i. p. 168.

A.D.
1284, }
1285. }

Anno Regni E. I.

13. Th. Episcopus Me- neven.	} <i>mansum</i>	Plesele	Derb.
18. Petrus Episcopus Exon.	} <i>mansum</i>	Exon ^l .	Devon.
18. Willielmus le Va- vasour	} <i>mansum</i>	Heselwode	Ebor.
19. Johannes, Archiepi- scopus Ebor.	} <i>mansum</i>	{ Parva Cump- ton }	Glouc.
19. Laurenc. de Ludelawe	<i>mansum</i>	Stoke-Say ^k	Salop.
19. Brianus filius Alani	<i>mansum</i>	Kilwardeby	Ebor.
20. Willielmus de Bello Campo, Comes Warr.	{ <i>quendam mu- rum circa quoddam vi- ridarium in- fra mansum suum de</i> }	Hamslape ^l .	
20. Willielmus de Gran- disono	} <i>mansum</i>	Asperton	Heref.
21. Edmundus, frater Regis	{ <i>mansum suum vocat le Sau- vey</i> }	{ in parochiâ Sancti Cle- mentis Da- corum. }	Midd.
21. Hugo de Frene	<i>mansum</i> ^m	Mockes	Heref.
21. Robertus de Percy ⁿ	<i>mansum</i>	Sutton	Ebor.
21. ————— ⁿ	<i>mansum</i>	Boulton	Ebor.
21. Gwyschardus de Charrum	} <i>mansum</i>	Horton	Northumbr.
22. Johannes de Coke- feld	{ <i>capitale man- sum suum de Melton muro terreo et bor- dis includere et kernellare</i> }	Melton ^o .	
22. Rogerus le Bigod, Comes Norff.	} <i>mansum</i>	Bungeye	Suff.

^l The bishop's palace at Exeter has been *restored* within the last few years, consequently nearly all the remains of the original fabric, which were considerable, have been destroyed.

^k See Domestic Architecture, vol. i. pp. 62—64, 73, 82—84, 157.

^l No county in MS., but probably Hanslope, in Com. Bucks.

^m Muro de petrâ et calce absque turri seu turellâ firmare et kernellare, ita quod murus ille subtus kernellieram sit altitudinis decem pedum.

ⁿ This licence is entered twice on the Roll; memb. 17, and m. 21.

^o No county in MS. There are many Meltons, but this is no doubt Molton, or Moulton, in Suffolk, and the name should be Cokefend.

Anno Regni E. I.

1. 3, 4.}	22. Abbas de Hales	{ <i>quasdam cameras quas in- fra eandem Abbatiam de novo construxerunt kernellare</i>	Hales	Salop.
	23 Ricardus de Peu- lesdon	{ <i>mansum suum</i>	{ Warandas- hale	Salop.
	24. Prior et Con- ventus de Tyne- muth.	{ <i>Prioratum suum</i>	Tynemuth.	
	26. Johannes Cadamo	de { <i>domos suas quas habet in- fra clausum Ebor. ec- clesi</i>	Ebor.	Ebor.
	27. Johannes Wylington	de { <i>manerium</i>	Yate	Glouc.
	27. W. Coventr. et Lych., Episcopus	{ <i>procinctum domorum sua- rum et canonicorum in- fra clausum Cathedral. Lichefeld. muro lapideo includere et murum il- lum kernellare</i>	Lichef.	Staff.
	29. Johannes de Se- grave	{ <i>mansum suum</i>	Breteby	Derb.
	29. Johannes Hastings	de { <i>manerium suum et villam</i>	Filungeleye	Warr.
	29. W. Coventr. et Lych., Episcopus	{ <i>mansum suum</i>	{ Thorp- Watervill	Norht.
	30. Willielmus de Hamelton, de- canus ecclesiæ Beati Petri Eboř	{ <i>mansum suum Cimeterio ejusdem ecclesiæ conti- guum muro de petrâ et calce firmare et kernel- lare</i>	Eboř	Ebor.
	31. Gerardus Sal- vayn	{ <i>mansum suum</i>	{ Herssewell in Spal- dingmor.	Ebor.
	31. Ranulphus Fryskeneye	de { <i>mansum suum</i>	{ Friskeneye .	Linc.

A.D. 1303, 1304.	Anno Regni E. I.			
	32. Jacobus de la Plaunche	} <i>mansum suum</i>	Haveresham ^q	Buk.
	32. Thomas le La- tymer	} <i>mansum suum</i>	Braybrok	Northt.
	33. Robertus de Reynes	} <i>mansum suum</i>	Shortflat	North- umbr.
	33. —————	} <i>mansum suum</i>	Eyden	North- umbr.
	33. Johannes de Se- grave, senior	} <i>manerium suum</i>	Calvedon ^r	Warr.
	33. Johannes Lovel de Tichemersh	} <i>manerium suum</i>	Tichemersh	Norht.
	33. Willielmus Ser- vat, civis et mer- cator, London	<i>quandam turellam ultra portam mansi sui in Civitate prædicta, petra et calce de novo con- struere et kernellare.</i>		
			Lond.	Midd.
	33. W. Covent. et Lych., Episcopus	<i>domos suas in manso suo in parochiâ Sanctæ Ma- riæ Barrum novi Templi, London., tam videlicet illas quæ sunt de Epi- scopatu prædicto, quam illas quas in quâdam placea, quam sibi et heredibus suis, acqui- sivit, ædificavit de pe- trâ et calce kernellare necnon et quandam Tu- rellam in angulo mansi sui prædicti ibidem ver- sûs orientem super a- quam Thamisi. similiter de petrâ et calce con- struere et kernellare</i>		
			Lond.	Midd.

^q The church of Haversham contains a beautiful altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy under a rich canopy, supposed to be that of Elizabeth, Lady Clinton, heiress of the De la Plaunches.

^r Calvedon, or Caledon, near Coventry. Part of the hall of this period remains.

Anno Regni E. I.

A.D. 305, 306.	34. Walterus de Langton, Coventr. et Lych., Episcopus	{ domos quas fieri fecit apud Beudesert et Ashe- by David et alibi per omnia loca quæ idem episcopus habet in An- gliâ }	{ Beudesert Asheby David }	{ Warr. Northt. }
35. Mathias Monte Martini	{ de }	mansum suum	Burn.	Sussex.

EDWARD II. A.D. { 1307. July 8.
1327. Jan. 20.

Anno Regni.

D. 7.	1. Ricardus le Brun	mansum suum	{ Drombogh in marchiâ Scotiæ }	Cumbr.
	1. Willielmus Dacre	{ de mansum suum }	{ Dunmal- loght in mar- chiâ Scotiæ }	Cumbr.
	1. Robertus de Tyl- liol	{ mansum suum }	{ Scaleby, in marchia Scotiæ }	Cumbr.
	1. Johannes traneus	{ Ex- mansum suum }	Medle ^s	
	1. Johannes de Ben- stede, clericus	{ mansum suum }	{ Eye, juxta Westmonas- ter. quod vo- catur Rose- mont. }	Midd.
	1. Robertus Holand	{ de mansum suum }	Holand	Lancastr.

^s Probably in Kent. See Cal. Pat. Rolls, an. 13, Ric. II., page 218.

A.D. 1308, 1309.	Anno Regni E. II.			
	2. Henricus de Percy.	<i>mansum suum</i>	Spofford ^t	Ebor.
	2. —————	<i>mansum suum</i>	Lekyngfeld	Ebor.
	2. —————	<i>mansum suum</i>	Petteworth	Sussex.
	2. Abbas Sancti Augustini, Cantuar.	<i>quandam cameram ultra portam Abbaci suam, quam de novo fieri faciunt, kernellare</i>	Abbatiae Sancti Augustini, Cantuar.	Kanc.
	2. Abbas de Burgo Sancti Petri	<i>portam Abbatiae et duas cameras inter eandem portam et ecclesiam in eadem Abbatia kernellare</i>	Peterborough	Northt.
	3. Johannes de Merkyngfeld	<i>mansum suum</i>	Merkyngfeld	Ebor.
	3. Willielmus de Grantson	<i>mansum suum</i>	Eton	Heref.
	3. Johannes de Hastang.	<i>mansum suum</i>	Chebeseye ^u .	
	4. Nicholaus de Segrave	<i>mansum suum</i>	Barton ^x	Northt.
	4. Willielmus de Bliburgh, clericus	<i>mansum suum</i>	Bromley ^y	Kanc.
	4. Rogerus Maudut	<i>mansum suum</i>	Essetete	{ North- umbr.
	4. Johannes de Mid- delton	<i>mansum suum</i>	Neulond	{ North- umbr.
	4. Walterus de May- denstan, vallettus Regis	<i>mansum suum in villa de</i>	Maydenstan.	

^t Spofforth. This was for several ages, prior to Alnwick or Warkworth, the seat of the Percy family, who had a princely castle here, which was demolished by the Yorkists after the battle of Towton, in which the Earl of Northumberland and Sir Charles Percy, his brother, were slain. The grand hall, though in ruins, still remains; it is nearly 76 feet in length and about 37 in breadth, and is lighted by a large window.

^u No county in MS.; Chebsey is a parish in Com. Stafford.

^x Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire. This house is destroyed.

^y The episcopal palace at Bromley had become so ruinous in 1184, that Gilbert de Glanville was obliged to expend a considerable sum in repairing it. It was rebuilt in 1777.

D. Anno Regni E. II.			
10. } 11. }	4. Nicholaus de Sancto Mauro	} <i>mansum suum</i>	Eton Meysi Wiltes.
	4. Robertus de Holland	} <i>mansum suum</i>	Meleburn ^z .
	4. Alexander de Bykenore, clericus.	} <i>mansum suum</i>	Ruardyn ^a Glouc.
	4. Willielmus le Wauton	} <i>cameram suam infra mansum suum</i>	Crumhale Glouc.
	4. Johannes de Sandale, clericus	} <i>mansum suum</i>	Whetele Ebor.
	5. Johannes de Pelham, clericus	} <i>mansum suum in</i>	Silvestrete London.
	5. —————	<i>mansum suum in</i>	Distafane London.
	5. Hugo le Despenser, senior	{ <i>omnes domos et cameras in quibuscunque maneriis suis in regno nostro.</i>	
	5. Henricus de Bel-lo Monte	} <i>mansum suum</i>	Folkyngham ^b Linc.
	6. Johannes Handlo	} <i>mansum</i>	{ Borstall, juxta } Brehull } Bucks.
	6. Robertus Baynard	} <i>mansum</i>	{ Magna } Hautboys } Norf.
	7. Simon de Monte Acuto	} <i>mansum</i>	Yerdlyngton { Somerset.
	7. Fulco de Payforer	} <i>mansum</i>	Colwebrigge Kanc.

^z Melbourn, Com. Derby. Here was anciently a baronial castle, in which John, Duke of Bourbon, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, was confined for several years: it is said to have been dismantled in 1460, by order of Queen Margaret, but it was afterwards repaired. Scarcely any vestiges remain. Melbourn Hall was formerly a palace belonging to the bishops of Carlisle.

This castle is mentioned in the Inquisition Post Mortem of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, an. 35, Edw. III, Part 1, No. 122.

^a Ruardyn. Here are a few remaining fragments of an ancient castle.

^b The town of Falkingham is supposed to have originated from a baronial castle in the vicinity, said to have been built by Henry de Beaumont, lord of the manor in the reign of King Edward I., which, having been garrisoned by royalists in the time of Charles I., was subsequently demolished by order of Cromwell. It occupies an elevation which commands an extensive view over the fens.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Heraldry of Animals—Holborn of Old—Worcestershire in the Civil Wars—Ancient Seal—Duke of Monmouth's Key—Proposed National Gallery—Church Furniture.

THE NATURAL HISTORY AND HABITS OF ANIMALS, AS DESCRIBED BY OUR
OLD HERALDIC WRITERS.

MR. URBAN,—It is exceedingly amusing to read the description of the natural history and habits of the animals used in coat-armour which our old heraldic writers (particularly Gerard Legh) are so fond of giving. Whether these said *habits* were ever "*swallowed*" by any of his readers, or whether they were generally admitted as facts in the sixteenth century, I confess myself entirely ignorant. As Legh's "*Accedens of Armorye*" is (according to booksellers' catalogues) rather scarce, I hope it will not be taking up too much of your valuable space if I extract a few of these extraordinary and romantic habits. And first and foremost let us note the *Lion*, "*which*," says Legh, "*is to be preferred, because he is kīg of all beastes.*" "*It is saide*," says he, "*that when they are first Lionsed, they sleape continually three lōg Egyptian dais. Wherat the Lyon, making suche terrible roryng (as the earth trembeleth therwith) raiseth them by force thereof out of that deadlye sleap, ministering foode, which for sleape, before they could not take. . . . His mercie lykewise is suche, as he suffereth strangers to passe by him, especially such as have been in thraldome. . . . The Lion eating his fill but euerye thirde daye (if he bee in daunger to be chased) hee vometeth at his will, and lanketh him selfe. . . . The Lion beinge chased of many, and wounded but of one, giueth such hede to him, of whom he receiueth the same that hee will not misse to knowe from whence it came, and will surely acquite (*sic* for *requite*?) the gyuer thereof.*"

Gwillim, in his "*Display of Heraldrie*," says that when the Lion is hunted, he "*carefully prouideth for his safety labouring to frustrat the pursute of the hunters by sweeping out his footsteps with his taile as hee goeth that no appearance of his tracke may bee discovered.*"

But to return to Legh:—"The crowing of a cocke is the hatefulest noise that he may heare the sight of whose cōbe greatly annoyeth him,"—this *almost* seems to be a hit at the French, "When he is sicke he healeth him self with the bludde of an ape:"—is this "*bludde*" applied externally or internally?

But the wonders of the Lion appear to be "*lengthened after life*," for when his bones are "*smitten together, fier flieth*

out of them as from a flint stone." On account of this wonderful property of the Lion's bones, he adds that in the "*old tyme*" they made shields of them; and, in order that his readers might not doubt his words, he informs them that "*I my selfe haue one at this day, and do kepe the same as a worthye antiquitie of elder age.*" So much for the Lion.

Next comes the *Leopard*, who is so called because "*hee is unkindly begotten, betwene the Liones and the Parde.*" He gives us very little of the Leopard's habits, except that "*Auicene saith that when hee is sicke, hee cureth himselfe by the blud of the wilde gote, whome he swiftly pursueth.*"

The *Hart*, which is next in order, is, says our friend Gerard, "*a woorthye beaste and of lyght hearynge*," and "*delighteth much in musike.*" He has no need of "*gote's*" or ape's "*bludde*" to cure himself, for "*Auicene saith he is neuer troubled with feuers because hee hath no gall. . . . He hath a bone in his hart as precious as yuery. . . . He feareth much the voyce of the Foxe, and hateth the Serpent.*"

But of all these extraordinary properties of animals, the following "*pollicye*" for taking the "*Vnicorne*" is certainly the most extraordinary. "*A mayde is sett where he haunteth, and shee openeth her lappe, to whom the Vnicorne, as seeking rescue from the force of the hunter, yeldeth hys hed and leaueth all his fiercenes and resteth him selfe vnder her proteccion, sleapeth vntill he is taken, and slaine!*" Gwillim, who quotes largely from Legh, yet "*fights shy*" of this, and almost doubts "*whether there bee any such beast as this, or no.*"

The *Bull* has nothing extraordinary told about him, except that, on the authority of Isidore, "*when hee is tyed vnder a figge tree hee loseth all hys strength;*" and the following, which I do not understand: "*hee is paimaster of euerye good towne, and beneficiall to the parson. Therefore all seueralles are to him common.*"

The "*Bore*" is the ryghte esquier, for hee beareth both armour and shielde and fighteth sternelye." He appears to be very punctual in all his *engagements*, for we are told, that when he is fighting and has "*his belly full*," he will make an appointment with his adversary to fight again

the next day,—“yea and the third daye, till one of them be victor.” There is a defect in the woodcut of the Boar, which is thus commented upon: “The Bore, of nature, is geuen much to the luste of the flesh. But this my Bore is chaste, for my cutter hath cutt him as short, as Geoffrey Plantaginet Erle of Bullein, out the Bishoppe of Sagre, because hee would haue him vse abstinence.”

The “*Ramme*” finds great favour in the eyes of the old “Herehaught,” because, says he, “hee is an auncient of that honourable company of Drapers of whom I am one, both by birthe and seruice.”—“When he slepeth he holdeth vp his hedd, and from spring time tyll haruest, he lieth on the one side, and from haruest till spring time againe, on the other side.” He is, we are told, by rank a duke, “pleasing in hart” and “mylde by kynde.” “For hee hath the leadyng of multitudes and flockes of hys owne kynde. . . . Plini writeth, that the crueltie of the *Ramme* abateth, if hee bee perced in the horne, neare vnto the eare. For the chieftest parte of his strength is in his hedd. . . . And so I ende of the *Ramme*.”

But I begin to think it is time for me to “ende” too, so must pass the other animals with very short notices. The *Horse* has nothing remarkable, but the *Gote*, saith Isidore, is very venereous, but fighteth not therefore. . . . The *Diamonde*, which neither iron or fyer will daunte, the blood of the *Gote* softeneth, to the breaking.”

The *Hounde* has little concerning his properties, except, “he loueth hys maister;” to illustrate which are given anecdotes of “*Celius the Senatour of Placentia*,” Jason, and Sabinus.

We are told very little, also, about the “*Asse*,” who, though he “be slowe, yet is he sure.” Legh has such a disgust of *egotism* that he adds, “I coulde write muche of this beaste, but that it woulde be thought, it were to *mine owne* glory.” *Candid*, certainly.

The “*Wolfe*” is described to be “raue-nous” and “ennemye as well to man as beaste. . . . It is saide, if a man be seene of him firste the man leaseth his voice. But if the Wolfe be seene of the man firste, then the Wolfe leseth his boldnesse and hardines.” I hope, if any of your readers are in contiguity to a wolf, they may not be seen of the wolf first,—especially if they happen to be clerical gentlemen, for it would indeed be unfortunate for *them* to “lease” their voices. Gwillim, who also gives this story, adds, “it were fit such woluish and snarling persons would looke on themselues in a glasse,

and so be come more silent.” Legh goes on: “*Solinus* sheweth, that he beareth in his tayle a locke of here, that exciteth loue, whiche he byteth awaye with his teeth, when he feareth to be takē.”—“There is nothing he hateth so muche as the knocking together of two flint stones, the whiche he feareth more than the hunters.” He is, we are informed, a great enemy to sheep; for proof of which Gerard asserts from Cornelius Agrippa, that “if a man make a stringe of the wolues gutts, and put it on the harpe, with strings made of sheeps gutts, it will neuer be brought with any consent of harmony, to agree with the other.”

The *Serpent* “feareth and flieth a naked man, and leapeth on a mē that is clothed. The spettel of a fasting man fleeth him, wherefore, when the serpent standeth in daunger, then he wrigleth himselfe, especially to saue his heade, wherein lyeth his harte. So chaunseth it sometime, that he maketh of himself a knott.” It is a very short time since I read a *Yankee story* of a serpent pursuing a negro, who “dodged” him till he “wrigled” himself into a knot. Solomon’s proverb, “There is nothing new under the sun,” comes very forcibly into view here.

The *Eagle* has the old story told of him, that “if his young ones will not looke againste the sunne, without watering eyen, then he killeth thē, thinkiḡ that they are not his own but misbegotē.” He also, we are told, gives part of his “praye” to other birds which follow him; but if that prey is not sufficient for himself, then he gives them the choice “whether they will flee from him or feed him.”

The *Cock* is the royallest bird that is, and “of himself a king, for nature hath crowned him with a perpetuall dyademe.” He is jealous, and “fighteth oft for his wyues, and loueth them so wel as he bestoweth all that hee may get on them.”

The *Swan* of course has great delight in music, and “singeth much before his death;” he also “pursueth the cockolde maker, euē unto death, and will not leaue the spouse breaker, till he kill or be killed.”

The *Raven* “deliteth so muche in her own bewtie, that whē her birdes are hatched, shee will geue them no meate vntil shee see whether they will be of her own colour or no.” I suppose this accounts for all ravens being of the same colour.

Griffins “are thē selues of such a merueilous strength, that though the man be armed, and on horseback, yet they take the one with the other, quite from the ground, and carrye them cleane

away." And now comes the climax:—"I *think* they are of a greate hugenes, for I *haue* a *clawe* of one of their pawes, whyche should shewe to be as bigge as *two lyons*."

The *Cockatrice* is, says Legh, at the most a foot in length, yet is king of all serpents, and slayeth all things within a spear's length with his breath. "His ennemye is the wesell, who when he goeth to fyght with the cockatrice, eateth the herbe commonly called Rewe, and so in fight byting him hee dyeth, and the wesell therewith dyeth also." When he is burned, his ashes are not venomous, but are good for "Alkumistes" in turning and changing of metal.

The "*Tyger*" is friend to no beast, and his enemy is the hunter, who, when his whelps are taken away, "casteth in the pursuite of the tyger, fayre looking myrroures;" and whilst the tiger is engaged in surveying his own charms, the hunter "escapeth with fleeing."

The *Camel* is n great repute among the Saracens, because "their precious Alcarra was founde about a camel's necke."

The "*Oliphant*" "is very stroḡ for battayle," and "hath a discrecion, passinge al other beastes." His enemy is the dragon, who "seeketh his bloud, for the temperat coldnes thereof, to asswage his extreme heate." He is also a great enemy to "swine," whose grunting "he abhorreth muche."

The *Bee* obtains great praise for his industry, and is held up as an example to kings and those in authority, for his manner of governing.

The "*Rainard*" hath a pregaunt witte and is subtile withal," and "kepeth al yong broode of housholde (as chickens, goslinges, and ducklinges) from the kite." He is passed over with a brief notice, but our author refers those who want to know more concerning him to the "olde weomen of the countrey, who more delyte in his case than in the beast hymselfe."

The *Chamelion* is of "marveyulous hewe," and "as the ayer chaungeth, so doth hee into the same colour." Of course we are told the story of his aërial diet, and in order to authenticate this extraordinary circumstance our author adds, "whiche I haue seene halfe a yeare proued."

The *Dove* has great praise awarded to

him, and "Ambrose saithe that in Egipt they are taught to beare letters out of one prouince into another."

The *Swallow* "loueth mannes companye so muche, as hee bredinge where he payeth no rent, so dooth hee geue vnto his landlorde suche a singuler gifte, that where-soeuer hee bredeth, the good manne of the house is not there made cockwolde, what daye so euer he be married on." A *very* "singuler gifte" *indeed*.

The *Crab* "getteth his liuing by pollicy. For whilst the oyster gapeth for the ayer, the crabbe stelingly taketh a stone and putteth betwen the 2 shelles, whereby he feedeth thereo safely, without any daunger to hymselfe."

The *Escallop* is "enjendered of the ayer and dewe which hath no blood i it, and yet in mas body it turneth into blood quickliest of any fode." And now I suppose your readers will exclaim with myself, "Ohe jam satis;" for instead of only noticing one animal here and there, I find I have unconsciously, and I trust unerringly, wandered through every example, and spun out my paper much longer than was my original intention. In conclusion, let me put forth a plea for that ill-used and almost forgotten science, heraldry; which, though it certainly contains many absurdities, (indeed, it is these very absurdities which have brought it into disrepute,) yet is often amusing, and *always* instructive. To the historical enquirer and the antiquary it offers many inducements for its study, and its usefulness to the architectural student in fixing dates, &c. is too well known to need utterance here; nay, even Voltaire, probably the bitterest enemy it ever had, though he chose to designate it "the science of fools," yet, *fools* as they were, he could not deny them the possession of "long memories." Apologizing, therefore, for taking up so much of your space, allow me to subscribe myself, your constant reader,

H. S. G.

P.S.—Since writing the above, it has struck me that the griffin's claw, which Legh says he was the possessor of, was an antelope's horn; one of which was palmed upon Henry the Lion, Duke of Brunswick, in the Holy Land, as a specimen of a griffin's claw, and which is still preserved. (*Vide* "Notes and Queries," vol. iii. p. 40.)

HOLBORN OF OLD.

MR. URBAN,—I send you a copy of a document relating to the interesting sub-

ject which your correspondent T. E. T. has so successfully dealt with*. It is a com-

* See GENT. MAG., May, p. 486.

plaint by the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to the court of Starchamber in the reign of Henry VIII., for being interrupted in the enjoyment of their water-supply from "a common welle rounynge with fayre water lying and beyng in your high comone waye, a litell benethe Grayes Inne." This stream must have been considerable, and it was doubtless the "Fleet" itself, the "*river of wells*," of which there were so many in its course. And I would submit that this *soubriquet* strongly confirms the derivation of the name of the stream suggested by your correspondent, and which the document which follows also supports. A "bourn" full of "holes" is nothing more or less than a small "river" of "wells;" the natural inequalities in the course of the stream being enlarged for the convenience of obtaining the water or turning it to account:—

"To the Kynge our Sov'eyne Lorde,

"Mooste humblyecomplaynyngeshewith unto your excellent Highnes your true and feithfull subgiettes Richarde Hone, of the parisshe of Seynte Andrewes in Holbourne gent, Rowlande Atkynson of the same, brwere, Richarde Warde bruer, Thomas Dalderne of the same, bruere, w^t all other the bruers vitailleurs and enhabitautes of the same parisshe. That where tyme oute of mynde ther is and allweyis hathe been a commone welle rounynge w^t fayre water lying and beyng in your high comone waye a litell benethe Grayes Ynne, at whiche well your seide subgiettes and all other thenhabytautes of the seide parisshe tyme oute of mynde w^t their horse and cartes hathe hadde their water at the same welle, as well for their brwyng as for all other ther necessaryes; and moreover when casueltye of fyer hathe been in the seide parishe ther mooste socour and helpe hathe all tymes beene by the water of the seide

welle; and never none of your seide subgiettes in tymes paste was never denyed to carye and fettche the seide water, untill nowe of late that oone William Bobye duellyng at the signe of the iij cuppes in Holbourne, havynge a close by lease where the comyn course of the same watyr rounethe by and the dyche where the water is is none of his ground; whiche Bobye will not nowe suffer your seide subgiettes to have ther watyr at the seide welle as they allweyis have hadde, onles every brwer of the same parisshe wulde paye unto hym vj s' viij d' yearly for the same, ayenst all righte and goode concyence and to the utter undoinge of your seide subgiettes and all the parissheeners. And where nowe of late your seid subgiettes hathe sende their servautes to carye and bryng home water for their bruyng at all tymes necessarye, the seide Bobye in forcible maner dothe beate their servautes and put them in jeoperdye of their lyves and will not suffre youre seide subgiettes to have any water, to ther undoinge, onles your Highnes of your charite bee goode and gracious lorde to them in this behalfe. In tender consideracion of the premisses it maye please your Highnes and your mooste honorable counsaile to commaunde the seide Bobye persounallye to appiere before your Highnes and your seide counsaile at a certeyne daye to hym lymtyed and under a certeyne peyne ther to make aunswer to the premisses. And that the seid Bobye maye be commaunded to suffer your subgiettes peasibly to have ther water untill suche tyme the matier bee determyned before your grace and your seide counsaile. And your seide subgiettes and enhabitautes shall dailye praye to God for the preservacion of your mooste excellent Highnes longe to endure."

Yours, &c.,

J. B.

WORCESTERSHIRE IN THE CIVIL WARS.

MR. URBAN,—I have just gleaned the following among other information from the county rolls.

The year 1643, so distressing to the city of Worcester, when a great portion of the heavy levies on the citizens for defence against the Parliamentary army could not be raised, was nearly to the same extent a cause of pecuniary embarrassment to the county at large. At the April Sessions of 1643, the grand jury ordered "that the £3,000 ordered last Sessions to be paid monthly towards the payment of his Majesty's forces sent and raised for the defence of this county, be continued till next Sessions, and paid over by John

Baker, gent., collector, to Sir William Russell, high sheriff of the county and governor of the city." But considerable difficulty appears to have been experienced in the collection. Here follows a picture of those critical times worth preserving:—

"The information of Edward Raynolls, of Kitherminster, taken uppon oath the 28th of March, 1651, before Gervase Bucke and John Latham, Esqs., two of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid.

"Hee saith and doth informe that Edward Broad of Duncklin Esq., about the time of the beginning of the warre betwixt the late kinge and the Parl^t did raise a troope of horse for his sonne Ed-

mond to engage in the kings service, That afterwards about the time when Sir Gilbert Garret, the gov'nor of Worcester for the Kinge ment to beseige Sturton Castle—a garrison for the Parl^t—the said Edward Broade solicited and earnestly pressed the country thereabout to rise together and to goe along with the said Sir Gilbert Garrett, telling and threatening divers of the countury people that they should be hanged at their owne doores if they would not goe with him against the said Castle: That many of the country people came in to the said Edward Broade accordingly and hee was himselfe captaine over them and furnished them with arms and amunition and marched before them to Sturton Castle and continued before that Castle untill the governor whoe held the same for the Parl^t was inforced, beinge overpowred by the enemye to yeeld yt upp. That afterwards, about 7 dayes before Sir Henry Lyngum did rise against the Parl^t and surprised and tooke the county troope of Hereford, the said Edward Broade spake to this informer, beinge his tenant and his warriner, to goe to John Brancill, dwelling at Kiddermister, beinge a joyner and well skilled in stockinge of guns, to come with all speede to stock gunnes for him. And willing this informer to be himselfe alsoe in redinesse. And this informer askinge him what use there would be for soe many gunnes the said Edward Broade answered there would be use for them very speedily, and further said that Mr. Hugh Vicaridge of Comberton and Mr. Thomas Wannerton, other Round-headed Rogues, should be hanged to beginn withall. And the said Brancill came to Duncklyn accordingly, but how many gunnes he stocked this informer knoweth not. And afterwards when the newes was fresh that Sir Henry Lingin had surprised the Hereford county troope, the said Edward Broade asked this informer whether Sir Henry Lyngin was gone, whereunto this informer answering that hee did not know, the said Edward Broade replied and said Sir Henry Lingin was not as good as his word; and about a weeke after Sir Henry Lingin was surprised the said Edward Broade hid divers gunnes which hee had provided as aforesaid under a rick of hay and afterwards remooved them hence and hid them under corne mowe in one of the barnes at Duncklin where they weare seene within a yeare and a halfe last past by one Thomas Lovell, a

workman belonging to that house, as hee tould this informer.

“And this informer doth further informe upon his oath that about a yeare last past beinge att Bridgnorth in company with Edward Powys, of the citty of Worcester, bookebinder, and others drinking together, hee this informer heard the said Powys begin A health to the good proceeding of the Kings army in Scotland, likewise A health to the queene his mother, and the third health to the confusion of the Parl^t, and that he began all these 3 healths together, but none of the company would pledge the same, some of them answering that they would drinke to y^e conversion but not to the confusion of any. And that Steephen Dowty of the Morphe and his servant William Lawde were then in company, and further doth not informe.”

“Articles” were “exhibited” (that is, an information was laid) in the year 1655, against Walter Moyle, of Ombersley, yeoman, for being a profane man, and for that “one day he publicly drank the health of the devil, and fell down as one dead, to y^e amazement and terrour of y^e beholders; and that in the time of the late war he did threaten his neighbours, when the King's forces were in rendevouze at Oddingley Heath, with plunder unlesse they would repaire in armes to that rendezvooze.”

On the 5th of October, 1685, John Bartlam, of Whitbourne, laid an information that “in hay harvest last (before this neighb^r heard that Monmouth was routed), this informant, riding upon the road near Knightsford bridge, there met a man that tould him that Monmouth was then the head man in England, and that it was in every man's mouth in Worcester, and that any man might speak it, and that he would proclaim it at Knightsford bridge (as he had at Broadheath, Martley, and other places, as he came along,) although it was so near Captain Clent's; and that if any one questioned it he w^d be at Knightsford bridge to answer it; that his name was Kent, and he lived in Powick's-lane, Worcester.”

In 1687, Thomas Knight, of Castlemorton, was summoned to appear at the Sessions, to give evidence against Charles Jakeman for drinking the Duke of Monmouth's health.

J. NOAKE.

Worcester, July 12, 1856.

ANCIENT SEAL FOUND NEAR OXFORD.

MR. URBAN,—The ancient seal of which I send you an impression, was discovered

in the month of November last (1855,) just below the surface of the soil, by some

workmen who were removing the root of



a tree, on the skirts of Bagley wood, near the old footpath from Oxford to Abingdon, in the parish of Sunningwell, Berks, and is now in my possession.

Its material is a mixture of brass and some other metal, known in that state, I believe, as *tatten*.

The coat of arms represented upon it are, as far as I can learn, those of WASSE or WACE, co. Bucks and Oxon; though it has been suggested to me that it may be those of PYFARD, co. Oxon; or of ELLS, co. Bucks.

The arms of WASSE are:—Argent, four bars gules, on a canton of the second, a star of six points of the first.

Those of PYFARD:—Argent, two bars azure, on a canton of the second a cinquefoil (? star of five points) or.

And those of ELLS:—Argent, three bars sanguine, on a canton of the second a star of five points or*.

This point I leave to you and your readers for decision.

It appears, from the introduction of the well-known device of an ox crossing a ford, that the owner of the seal, whoever he might have been, had some official connection with the city of Oxford, and the correctness of this idea seems to be in some way supported by the fact that the seal was discovered within four miles of that city.

I send you a small sketch of it, the exact size of the original.—Congratulating you on the improved appearance of the Magazine, I remain, yours, &c.

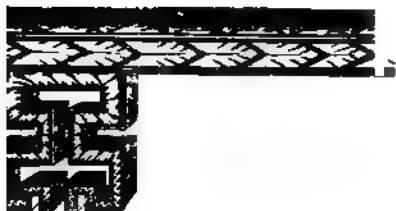
FREDERICK G. LEE.

Sunningwell Rect., Abingdon, July, 1856.

THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH'S KEY.

MR. URBAN, — The key of which an engraving is here given is in the possession of Miss Biscoe, of Holton Park, near Oxford, in whose family it has been for

three generations. It belonged originally to that popular but unfortunate nobleman, the Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., who, after the defeat of



his rash enterprise at Bridgwater, was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1685, the first year of the reign of James II. He resided at "The Moor," near Rickmansworth, Herts, and this key belonged to the door of the kitchen garden there, and was no doubt his own private key.

It is of polished steel, and is elaborately ornamented. The barrel has a slit at the back, and the surface is covered with an engraved lozenge pattern on lines. The

bow is formed of open-work of good design, and very gracefully thrown, and is surmounted by a ducal coronet. It is said to form the cypher of the duke.

The key altogether is a very favourable specimen of the ornamentation of the period, and is well worthy of preservation, and might afford a valuable idea to modern workmen.

The engraving is the exact size of the original.

* Vide "History of Hasleley Church," p. 91, where the shields of PYFARD and WACE are engraven. Guide to Archit. Antiq. near Oxford, pp. 313, 316.

PROPOSED NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

MR. URBAN,—If it be not inconsistent with your custom or rules to place on record suggestions of things which *may be*, as well as things which *are*, or which *have been*, perhaps you will give place to the following proposal for a National Gallery, (or whatever it may be called), which might probably obviate the existing difficulty, arising out of conflicting opinions, as to what the said gallery shall be, and where it shall be situated.

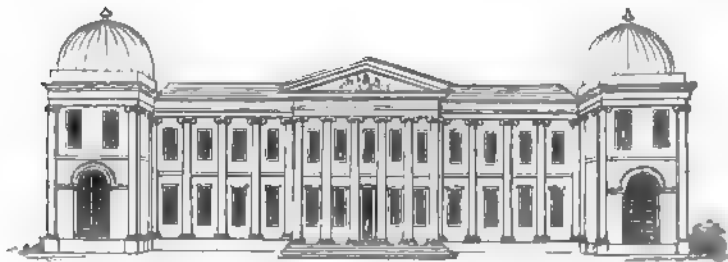
Let St. James's-street be carried right through into St. James's Park, and Pall-mall into the Green Park*. This would give a parallelogram of some 500 or 600 feet by 200 or 300 feet, with St. James's Park and the Green Park at its south and west boundaries. Let all buildings be cleared away from this space, and a ground-plan marked out something after



this manner, St. James's-street running through lofty arches in the eastern termini, surmounted by domes, containing on their concave surfaces a map of the stars in the two hemispheres respectively, and let into the floor, (as in the Imperial Library of Paris), the celestial and terrestrial globes, of dimensions corresponding with the size of the room, say fifteen or twenty feet in diameter. Under the archways will be the entrances to the galleries, that on the ground-floor (whether it be single or double), to be lighted from the side or sides, and to be appropriated to

sculpture and models, the upper floor (whether single or double), to be lighted from the roof, and to be appropriated to paintings, drawings, and engravings.

The galleries and archways to be built of brick, with stone mouldings, and to be of plain and simple external appearance. The western end, or front towards the Green Park, to be not richly, but simply ornamental. The two angles or wings to correspond with the entrances, but built of stone, with large windows on the lower floor in lieu of arches, and surmounted with domes, as on the eastern ends. The wings to be connected by a colonnade of single or double columns, as at the Louvre, and the whole front to be of stone, either with or without a projecting centre and pediment, as the length of the building may seem to require. The internal arrangement of this portion of the building to consist of rooms; the centre containing an entrance-hall and staircase, on either hand convenient rooms, in a single or double row, to be appropriated as the school of astronomy, the school of architecture, the school of drawing or design, the school of music, the school of painting, the school of sculpture, &c., &c. The upper floors of the front wings to consist of one room each, of the dimensions of the building, (say forty, fifty, or sixty feet square,) to be lighted from the domes. The lower floor of these wings to contain an arrangement for communication with the long galleries, so that a complete circuit of the building may be made interiorly in such manner that the streams of ingress and egress may be kept totally distinct and separate, whether the galleries be single or double. This portion of the building would, of course, be lighted by windows in the ordinary way, presenting an appearance something like this:



* We willingly insert our correspondent's letter, as it is well to ventilate the subject, but at the same time consider the scheme impracticable. The present site of the National Gallery, taking in the barracks and workhouse in the rear, is the most convenient that can be found; plenty of space is to be had, and we by no means admit that the pictures have received the damage if it is represented

and over the doorway let these words be cut in the stone in Roman letters,—

ACADEMY (or GALLERY) OF ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND LETTERS.

Some such building as this, in a quiet situation, with an open space where it can be seen, actually in *London*, and not three

or four miles off, would stand a fair chance of answering the object required; and if you will lend your assistance towards obtaining that object, London may, at some future time, have cause to thank you for so doing.

July 10, 1856.

W. C.

INVENTORY OF CHURCH FURNITURE AT CHESHAM, BUCKS.

MR. URBAN,—The following inventory of the plate, jewels, &c., of the monastery of Chesham Magna, Buckingham, the time of Edward VI., is amongst the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum. It is no doubt the original document, as it is written in a hand of the period, and signed by the commissioners. Lysons, in his *Magna Brit.*, does not appear to have been aware of its existence. E. G. B.

(The document commences with an abstract of the commission, and in the name of the king appoints the following persons:—

R^t hon^{ble} Sr Fraunces Russell Knight.
Lorde Russell.

Sr Maurice Barkley Knt.

Sr Edmond Peckham Knt.

Sr Robert Drury Knt.

William Tildesley Esquire.)

The inventory is as follows:—

Imprimis, v chalesis with their patens of silver parcell gilt

Item, one Silver senser parcell gilt

Item, a littel pax of silver parcell gilt

Item, a pixe of Copper

Item, a littell boxe of Silver

Item, ij Crosses of Copper and gilt with a staff of the same mettall

Item, A vestment of white Damaske with ij tunnykels and a Cope somewhat worne

Item, An old Redde velvet vestment with ij tunnekels and a Cope

Item, an olde vestment of greene Silke with ij tunnekels and a Cope

Item, an olde vestment of olde Redde velvet with ij tunnekles and ij redde coopes vearly coarse

Item, a blacke Cope of Brussels worsted

Item, iij pillowes one of Redde velvet one of Briggs satten and one of grene silke

Item, a vestment of olde blewe velvet with an albe of the same

Item, a vestment of Tinsell satten within an Albe of the same, worne

Item, an olde cope of grene Baudekin

Item, vj Corporas cases

Item, a blacke vestment of Brussels and satten of Brigs with an albe

Item, ij olde vestments

Item, ij olde aulter clothes of Diaper

Item, iij candlestykes of latten

Item, iij playnt Lynnen aulter clothes

Item, xij towels good and badde

Item, ij aulter clothes of satten of Brigs

Item, a vestment of green velvet with flowers

Item, iij aulter clothes of branched Ticke

Item, a white vestment of Bustyan with an Albe

Item, a Bible in English and the Newe Testament with the Paraphrases

Item, a pair of sensers of latten with a Shippe, and one latten bason

Item, v bells in the stepell

Item, a crosse clothe and ij hamer clothes of silke

Item, a pair of Organes

Item, a rayll cloth

Item, the chauncell, the church with ij Iles and the Stepell are coverd with lead

Signed

Fraunces Russell

Morris Barkley Edmund Peckham

Robert Drury Wyll Tyldealey.

ALTERATIONS IN LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.—There are so many records of alterations in Lichfield Cathedral to be found in various numbers of the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," that I am induced to add to their value the simple record of an extensive and important alteration very lately commenced in the interior of the building.

I may briefly explain that the work

essentially consists in opening the main arches of the choir, which were lath-and-plastered up in the year 1790, or thereabouts, to "contribute to make it one of the neatest choirs in the kingdom;" albeit your correspondent "*Viator*" soon after was rude enough to assert that the long-drawn aisle was "*wire-drawn*."—*J. R., Lichfield, July, 1856.*

they have from the atmosphere. Another reason has been offered for their dingy appearance in which there appears to be much truth. The more the subject is talked about, the more, we are satisfied, will people be brought to agree that Trafalgar-square is the right place.—*En.*

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Holy Places; a Narrative of Two Years' Residence in Jerusalem and Palestine, by Hanmer L. Dupuis. With notes on the Dispersed Canaanite Tribes, by Joseph Dupuis, M.R.A.S., late British Vice-Consul in Tripoli and Tunis. (Hurst and Blacket. 2 vols., 8vo.)—Of a verity, as saith the wise man, "there is nothing new under the sun;" and we know not that this apothegm can be more felicitously applied than to the majority of the books of travel with which the press teems at the present day. We say not this in disparagement of the volumes before us. As fellow-labourers in the field of biblical and archæological research, the Messrs. Dupuis have added their mite, and not an unimportant one, to the vast treasure accumulated by Robinson, Wilson, Williams, Stanley, and others.

In the early portion of the work Mr. H. L. Dupuis has presented us with a narrative of his researches in the Holy Land, together with notes on the present condition of the people and the progress of missionary labours among them, the result of a two-years' residence therein as an *attaché* to the establishment of Bishop Gobat; and we are presented with the following ingenious method of disseminating religious literature. It is so much in accordance with the manner in which quack medicines are dispensed in England that we shrewdly suspect the dispenser must have been in the profession.

"This steward of the Lord (Rev. H. Crawford) has fitted up a small dispensary in the heart of the Jewish quarter, from which he distributes gratuitously such medicine as the indigent portion of Jews may require. The drugs are wrapped up in small tracts, printed in the Hebrew character, upon those doctrinal points which are most objectionable to them, and quoting passages from the Bible which bear upon the great controversy, viz., the Messiahship of Jesus Christ upon earth, which thus get conveyed to the Jew's home."

The controversy with respect to the site of Calvary, (and the extent of ancient Jerusalem,) chap. iv., is of far less importance than the solemn event enacted thereon, and the results accruing to us. If the site of Calvary was known to the Christians of Jerusalem before the siege, it could not have been forgotten on their return from Pella, whither they had fled in obedience to their Lord's command. Upon the direct authority of Eusebius we

are assured that the sepulchre was so well marked before his time that the heathens had deliberately, for its desecration, raised over it a temple, dedicated to the worship of the Erotic Venus,—which abomination is attributed by St. Jerome to the Emperor Hadrian, who founded his new city of *Ælia* on the ruins of that of David, A.D. 130. St. Jerome spent the latter part of his life in the convent of Bethlehem, where he was in a position to know as well as any one the true history of the stupendous events of which the neighbourhood had been the theatre.

Of the latter and perhaps more valuable portion of the work, by Mr. Joseph Dupuis, relating to the dispersed tribes of Canaan and original settlement in Africa, we quote the following interesting passages, "introducing to the reader some of those races of men who vainly strove to defend their soil against the children of Israel."—"Amori, *Il Amore, or Amorites*. It rests not upon tradition alone in Africa that Mauritania, or the country of the Mauri, from which the names Amori, Moros, Moors, &c., have been derived, was a land well peopled and governed by a powerful confederation of its tribes, while yet the Pharaohs ruled in Egypt, and exerted authority over Africa by armies composed but of Egyptians, Nubians, &c., the subjects of Egypt exclusively, or mixed with the Babloni, Babylonians. The last-named people are allowed to have been able at times to enforce commands upon the Egyptian monarchs, and the payment of tribute also." "These people (the Amorites) it would seem, after the great reverses sustained by their nation collectively on the entrance of the children of Israel into Canaan, abandoned their country, and by the sanction, we may suppose, of the monarch of Egypt, settled on the Libyan side of the hill, necessarily becoming a pastoral people like the Ammonites, their neighbours, emigrants like themselves, whose confederates they became, &c."

The *Girgashi*. These people also entered Africa in an early age, on the side of Egypt, and effected some conquests in and under the central Atlas or Gibbel, together with some districts or waddings in the Sahra, adjacent to the land they had settled in. That they came also from Canaan is beyond dispute, and that they erected towns and villages both in the mountains and in the Jiffara, or plain, (in after-times the plain of Tripoli,) rests

upon the traditions of a people among whom the descendants of these Girgashi or Girgashites intermixed. The names indeed are of corresponding meaning, constructed only in a different tongue. Hence, speaking of a people whose advent in entering Egypt is the same, or nearly so, as that which marks the passage of the Jordan and the occupation of the Land of Promise by the Israeli or Israelites, it may suffice to say that the Girgashites, as a nation or collection of tribes, are so well known to the reader from accounts contained in the Scriptures, that it is almost superfluous to refer to those sacred texts; but as they form one out of the list of proscribed or doomed races, the following quotations will serve to record the names and countries they had inherited through their generations up to the time of their expulsion. See Joshua iii. 10; Numbers xiii. 29.

"The nations marked for destruction were the Hivites, the Girgashites, Canaanites, Hittites, Perizzites, Amorites, and Jebusites, seven in number, and these alone; the rest were to be spared, or not molested without a lawful cause, such as that of resenting an act of aggression, or repelling inroads."

Remarkable Providences illustrative of the Earlier Days of American Colonization.

By INCREASE MATHER. With Introductory Preface, by GEORGE OFFER. (London: J. R. Smith. xix. and 262 pp.)—This is one of a series of reprints of the popular books of past times, which, from their rarity or expensiveness, have become almost inaccessible to those who would enjoy their perusal. The "Remarkable Providences" of Increase Mather is about as singular a book as could well be exhumed from the past. It comprises Remarkable Sea-Deliverances, and other preservations; remarkables about Thunder and Lightning; Philosophical Meditations; Things Preternatural; Demons; Possessed Persons and Apparitions; Cases of Conscience; Deaf and Dumb Persons; Remarkable Tempests, Judgments, &c. It was first published at Boston, in New England, in 1684. The editor was the son of one of those seventy-seven pious clergymen who, with four thousand of their followers, found refuge in the wilds of America from the religious tyranny of Archbishop Laud. Dr. Mather, who was one of the most extraordinary men of the age, was born at Dorchester, in New England, in 1639, and received his name from a very extraordinary *increase* with which the colony was at that time favoured. He was educated for the ministry, and, com-

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ing to England, obtained literary honours at Dublin University, — being then only nineteen years of age. He became greatly distinguished for his attainments in mathematics, philosophy, history, theology, and rabbinical learning, and was recognized as a valuable preacher. Upon the accession of Charles the Second, he refused to submit his conscience to the dictates of the State, and chose rather to trust God's providence than to violate the tranquillity of his mind. To escape persecution, he returned to New England, and was ordained pastor over the North Church in Boston, in 1664, after a preaching probation of three years. He fulfilled his duties to that church for sixty-two years; retaining his full power of intellect, popularity, and usefulness, until his death, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the author of ninety-two distinct works, besides many useful and learned prefaces. These "Remarkable Providences" faithfully delineate the state of public opinion two centuries ago: the most striking feature being an implicit faith in the power of the invisible world to hold visible intercourse with man, — not of angels to bless, but of demons to destroy. The belief in witchcraft was universal, until put an end to by Lord Chief Justice Holt, after a long, brutal, sanguinary reign.

Norton's Literary Register, or Annual Book-List for 1856. — This is the American "Publishers' Circular" list of books published in the United States in 1855; it contains the titles, prices, sizes, number of pages, publishers' names, and an index of subjects. In the whole, about 2,500 works are enumerated—an astonishing number of books to be published in one year; it speaks well for the reading public there. Some of the reprints of English books would astonish their authors here, and perhaps induce some to disavow the paternity: we may instance, "Lives of Judges infamous as Tools of Tyranny and Instruments of Oppression. With an Appendix containing the Case of Passmore Williamson. By John Lord Campbell. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by Richard Hildreth."

History of the French Revolution, from 1789 to 1814. By F. A. MIGNET. (London: Bohn.)—Of historians of the French Revolution we have Michelet, Thiers, Lamartine, and Mignet: the latter is pronounced by our own historian of that eventful period, the best. The author is well known by his numerous historical writings, but principally by his History

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of the French Revolution, which, in the original, has had a well-deserved success. It possesses the special merit of brevity; the style is vigorous, and the facts appear to be stated clearly and impartially, considering the author is a royalist. In this history he displays the tendencies of the fatalist school, and aims to establish a necessary and inevitable progress in the revolution, not only in general and immediate facts, but in its ultimate consequences. France has seen other revolutions since the date of the one here chronicled: the concluding sentence of this volume, written shortly after the revolution of July, will be read with interest at the present time. He says,—“France can only be ruled in a durable manner by satisfying the twofold need which made it undertake the revolution. It requires real political liberty in the government; and in society, the material prosperity produced by the continually progressing development of civilization.”

History of the English Revolution of 1640, from the Accession of Charles I. to his Death. By F. GUIZOT. Translated by Wm. Hazlitt. (London: Bohn.)—It seems more than probable that we shall be indebted to foreigners for a good history of our own country, as well as for a good dictionary of its language. Already some of the most important periods have been taken up and skilfully treated by French and German writers. The best historian of the Anglo-Saxon period is Lappenberg; Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest leaves nothing to be done on that head; the history of the Revolution of 1640 has been treated by Dahlman and Guizot; that of the Counter-revolution by Armand Carrel. Such a state of things is not very flattering to our national scholarship; in fact, there appears to be a steady decline in the production of works requiring deep research and philosophical treatment.

Transactions of the Surrey Archæological Society for the Years 1854, 1855. Vol. I. Part I. (8vo., 96 pp.)—We rejoice to observe the goodly array of names of members of this society, to the number of near five hundred, and to know that similar societies have been formed in almost every county, charging themselves with the preservation and elucidation of the remains of antiquity in their respective localities; and we believe we may congratulate ourselves upon having in no small degree contributed to this promising state of things. The first part of the Transactions before us contains, besides the

Report of Proceedings and List of Members, the following papers:—

The Archæology of Surrey, by the Rev. O. F. Owen. — A sort of skeleton map of the county, to be hereafter filled up in detail.

The Religious Bearing of Archæology upon Architecture and Art, by the Rev. J. Jessopp.—A desultory, superficial, and unsatisfactory paper; well intended, but the author evidently out of his depth.

The Kingston Morasteen, by Dr. Bell.—Full of learning and research, like all that author's writings, but hard and unreadable as usual, and often wandering from the subject, though with a mass of collateral information for those who have patience to make use of it. We cannot see the advantage of giving the German name of *morasteen* to the holy stone at Kingston.

The Warham Monument in Croydon Church, by G. S. Steinman, Esq.—A good and clear paper, identifying the monument by means of the heraldry. This example should be extensively followed: there are hundreds of tombs which require identification in the same manner.

The Roman Road between Silchester and Staines, by Lt.-Col. P. L. M'Dougall; with a Map.—Another good, clear, short, and satisfactory paper. If each local society will follow this example, we shall soon have a trustworthy atlas of Roman Britain. Some additional particulars are given by Mr. E. J. Lance.

Ancient British Coins found in Surrey, with two Plates.

Mural Paintings formerly existing in Lingfield Church.—Four Plates; with letters from E. P'Anson, Esq., architect, who supplied the drawings, and Albert Way, Esq., in explanation of them. The figures are of the 15th century, and not very remarkable, but it is desirable to preserve records of these things, which are fast disappearing.

Ancient British Barrow at Teddington.—An account of the opening of it in the most approved scientific manner, by Mr. Akerman, but without much result, as it had been opened before.

On the Anglo-Saxon Charters of Fridwald, Ælfred, and Edward the Confessor to Chertsey Abbey, by G. R. Corner, Esq.—A valuable paper, full of local information and much research; highly interesting to people of the neighbourhood, and not without its use to others. We should be glad to see this example followed also in other counties.

The Stereoscope; its History, Theory, and Construction; with its Application to

the Fine and Useful Arts, and to Education. By Sir DAVID BREWSTER, F.R.S., &c. With fifty wood-engravings. (London: John Murray. Fcap. 8vo.)—We owe to Dr. Brewster the invention of that ingenious toy the kaleidoscope, and we could wish to have been also indebted to him for the stereoscope. This beautiful philosophical instrument was, however, first conceived by Mr. Elliot, now teacher of mathematics in Edinburgh, and put into execution in 1839. Different forms of the instrument have been contrived by Mr. Wheatstone and Dr. Brewster, and that particular form now in general use—the lenticular stereoscope, resembling in some respects an opera-glass—is the invention of the latter. So blind, however, were English opticians and photographers to its value, that Dr. Brewster was under the necessity of taking his invention to Paris, where its merits were quickly recognised. After it had become popular there, it found its way back to England, and is now in general use throughout the world.

Without the aid of photography, the stereoscope would have been deprived of the greater part of its usefulness. The marvellous accuracy and minutiae attainable by this art supply an inexhaustible store of binocular pictures, for educational and other purposes; and in every part of the globe we find photographers are occupied in taking views, &c., for this instrument. The old and new world yield up their treasures under circumstances that justify us in ignoring the proverb that there is “nothing new under the sun.”

Dr. Brewster’s volume contains the history of the stereoscope; the theory of monocular and binocular vision, the theory of stereoscopic vision; descriptions of the various kinds of stereoscopes; method of taking pictures; the applications of the stereoscope to painting, sculpture, architecture, engineering, natural history, educational purposes, and amusement. It will thus be seen that a very comprehensive work has been produced, which will recommend itself to all who are interested in the stereoscope. This instrument has obtained a wonderful domestic popularity, and promises to be a most efficient popular teacher in art; familiarising the eye with form apart from the illusions of colour, which commonly distracts it from a correct estimation of contours. Viewing the immense and inexhaustible variety of subjects for stereoscopic pictures, we cannot but welcome any contribution on the literary side of the subject, that helps to shew its importance, especially in an educational

point of view. In a list of about 150 binocular pictures issued by the London Stereoscopic Company, under the title of “Miscellaneous subjects of the Wilkie character,” there are many of an amusing kind, in which scenes of common life are admirably represented. Following out the same idea, the most interesting scenes in our best comedies and tragedies might be represented with the same distinctness and relief as if the actors were on the stage. Events and scenes in ancient and modern history may be similarly exhibited; and in our day, binocular pictures of trials, &c., in which the leading actors are represented, might be provided for the instrument.

Opening Addresses of Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K. C. B., Quartermaster-General of the Forces, before the Board of General Officers assembled at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea; together with his Summing-up Address, and a written Memorandum handed in to the Board on Supplies of Camp Equipage. (London: John Murray. Post 8vo., 236 pp., with two Plans.)—The Crimean campaign took us by surprise. Our men were prepared for any enemy but that which was really the most formidable—disease, caused by want of proper foresight in the *red tape* departments of the service. One department blamed another for the various mishaps, and Sir Richard Airey and his assistants came in for a full share of animadversion. The present volume is Sir Richard’s defence: it is full of interest to all those concerned, and contains materials for the future historian; but to the general reader, now the war is over, it possesses few attractions.

England in Time of War. By SYDNEY DOBELL, Author of “Balder” and “The Roman.”—Snatches of song and ballad poetry of great sweetness, occurring here and there in “Balder” and “The Roman,” might have prepared us for the beauty and variety of these bewitching lays. Yet we have been surprised by them as much as though we had never had the enjoyment of reading “The little Betsy Jane,” or the War-song of the Milanese. Dwelling more, in fact, upon the higher and sustained efforts both of passion and imagination which characterize Mr. Dobell’s longer poems, we had not given him credit for the curious and condensed power, or the exquisite melody of verse, of which the present volume furnishes triumphant proof.

Poetry of any kind—but especially poetry

which is, like this, as musical as a bird's song and as many-tinted as a rainbow—is not to be abridged as we abridge a history or romance. Before it meets the public eye it has been already refined into the purest essence both of feeling and of thought. What we can do for such a work, within our narrow limits, is to tell the reader something of its plan and subject, and then heartily to recommend to him the book itself.

"England in Time of War" is the title of a volume containing forty-four short poems, expressive, in the aggregate, of all those moods of mind which must, by a necessity of our human nature, be prevalent amongst those whose dearest kindred are absent from them in the thick of perilous foreign war. Such a design will naturally lend itself to the representation of a very large variety of feelings,—to the throb of heroism, as the mother ponders on the fancied prowess of her boy,—to the Christian's sorrow at the fierce unsparing strife,—to the widow's and the orphan's dark and sad bereavement,—to the glowing sympathy with great and daring deeds, and to an obvious multitude of other sentiments, living with a fuller or a feebler life in every human breast. These, therefore, are the key-notes of Mr. Dobell's various songs.

It would be a pleasure to us, if our space permitted the indulgence, to set before our readers some of the most touching of these numerous strains. Some amongst them, we feel assured, must soon take their place amongst those polished gems of poesy which every lover of his land's language bears in rich and fond remembrance; and some—more favoured still—must carry into many a home, made dark and desolate by war, the consolation of a voice exquisitely faithful to the grief which will continue till the mourner's heart itself is still and cold. Not to mention others hardly less affecting in their eloquence and depth of sympathy with those whom the disastrous war has plunged into the bitterest woe, we cannot for a moment doubt that poems so pathetic as "The Little Girl's Song," the father's lamentation in "Tommy's Dead," and the second "Farewell," will be received with mournful welcome in many a blighted homestead in England; and we are not less confident that bursts of ballad poetry as beautiful as "The Evening Dream," and melodies as rich and sweet, and as full of the choicest essences of thought and feeling and imagination, as the "Grass from the Battle-Field," will be at once enshrined in memory along with the acknowledged masterpieces of the best and truest of our modern poets.

But, whilst we are assured of this, we feel that the volume might by chance be opened where some solitary line would seem at variance with our faith; and it is in admission of a possibility of this kind that we subjoin a single gem. Our quotation is taken from "The Evening Dream," and is descriptive of the moment when the sentinels at Inkermann become aware of the advancing Russian host:—

"'Tis nought to die, but oh, God's pity on the woe

Of dying hearts that know they die in vain!
Beyond yon backward height that meets their dying sight,

A thousand tents are white, and a slumb'ring army lies.

'Brown Bess,' the sergeant cries, as he loads her while he dies,

'Let this devil's deluge reach them, and the good old cause is lost.'

He dies upon the word, but his signal-gun is heard,

Yon ambush green is stirr'd, yon lab'ring leaves are tost,

And a sudden sabre waves, and, like dead from open'd graves,

A hundred men stand up to meet a host.

Dumb as death, with bated breath,

Calm, upstand that fearless band,

And the dear old native land, like a dream of sudden sleep,

Passes by each manly eye that is fix'd so stern and dry

On the tide of battle rolling up the steep."

The First of June; or, School-boy Rivalry: a second Tale of Charlton School. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS. (Rivingtons. 18mo., 158 pp.)—This is a capital book for school-boys, one of the best we have seen for some years. The frontispiece will remind many of our readers of those highly prized books of their youth, which Mr. Harris was so famous for.

Walker's Manly Exercises; containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Diving, Racing, Hunting, Shooting, and other Manly Sports; the whole carefully revised or written by CRAVEN. Ninth Edition. (London: Bohn.)—This volume forms one of Mr. Bohn's Illustrated Library. To an antiquarian who may be engaged in collecting materials for a history of "the road," as it was in the palmy days of guards and coachmen, we can confidently recommend this volume: it contains very correct rules of the road, and other obsolete information; but with that, it also contains much that is really valuable respecting bodily exercise, and various sports. We are sorry Mr. Bohn should have put out the book as it was,—it required to be in great part re-written.

The Complete Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation of Walton and

Cotton; with lives of the Authors, and Variorum Notes, Historical and Practical. Edited by EDWARD JESSE; to which are added Notes by H. G. BOHN. (London: Bohn.)—This is an excellent edition of a most delightful book. It is too late in the day to commend honest Izaak to our readers, but we can speak highly of the notes and illustrations to this volume. The latter are mainly from Major's edition, published by Wix, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in 1844, one of the most elegant books ever produced in this country. In this edition, some of the woodcuts are spoilt in the printing; but we must bear in mind that the book is marvellously cheap, and therefore must not be too critical: there are no fewer than 203 engravings on wood, besides 24 steel plates. The notes are selected from all previous writers, enriched with many additions by the present editors. Mr. Jesse remarks that the book has always been an especial favourite of the booksellers, no fewer than six of whom have edited editions; he might have added a seventh, for we believe Mr. Wix has the reputation of being an angler, and we have reason to believe that he assisted very materially in the edition of 1844. Mr. Bohn is the latest labourer, and his additions are not the least valuable; they consist principally of matters connected with angling requisites, on fishing stations, &c.

The Proper Names of the Old Testament Scriptures Expounded and Illustrated. By the Rev. ALFRED JONES. (London: Bagster and Sons. 4to., 384 pp.)—This is an exceedingly creditable book,—credit alike to Mr. Jones, and to King's College, London, of which he is one of the *alumni*. Mr. Jones states that the want of such a work in the English language was pointed out, and the plan on which it should be constructed was suggested, by the Rev. Canon Wordsworth, eight years ago; and judging from the labour necessary to produce it, we have no doubt that it has occupied the author's spare time during the interval. The value of such a work to the clergyman or Biblical student cannot be overrated. Of the manner in which

Mr. Jones has explained the 3,600 names we give a specimen:—

“JERAH, יָרַח *Yérah*. Ἰεράχ, *Jare*.

“‘Moon’ (*luna*, St. Jer., Simon), the same as the appell. יָרַח *yérah*, a month, the moon, Exod. ii. 2; Deut. xiii. 14; and יָרֵךְ *yaréah*, m. moon, Gen. xxxvii. 9; both from יָרַח *yaráh*, unused root.

“The fourth son of Joktan, from whom sprang one of the tribes of the Joktanite Arabs, called *Jerachæi*, on the shore of the Red Sea. They are called by Agatharchides Ἀλιλαῖοι, *Alilæi*, which in Arabic is the same as the Hebrew name, for *hilal* in Arabic is the moon. There is a tribe near Mecca called *Bene-hilal*, the children of *Jerah*, or, as the Hebrew would interpret, the children of the moon, from their adoration of that planet (B.C. 2210). Occurs Gen. x. 26; 1 Chron. i. 20.”

Mediæval Preachers and Mediæval Preaching. A Series of Extracts, translated from the Sermons of the Middle Ages, chronologically arranged; with Notes and an Introduction. By the Rev. J. M. NEALE, M.A. (London: Mozley. 12mo. 417 pp.)—People are now beginning to discover that the so-called “dark ages” were, after all, not so utterly devoid of light as writers of the early part of this century were in the habit of representing. On the contrary, in architecture, and in various kinds of learning, the men of those days were our equals. Mr. Neale, by the extracts he has given us in this volume, shews that what is termed “Gospel light” shone pre-eminently in some of the mediæval preachers. He contrasts these preachers with such modern celebrities as John Newton, and shews that the balance of direct Scripture reference is in favour of the ancients. The work is a valuable contribution to our literature, as it makes us favourably acquainted with authors but little known. We must, however, object to the admission of Antonio Vieira into the catena of “mediæval” preachers: Vieira was the contemporary of John Bunyan, but we never knew that he was considered to belong to the mediæval period.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE tenth annual meeting of this society, which numbers some 670 members, and has recently issued its eighth volume of proceedings, held its annual meeting in

the eastern division of the county, on the 10th of July, under the presidency of the High Sheriff, and the direction of Mr. W. H. Blaauw, the Honorary Secretary, of Mr. M. A. Lower, Mr. W. Figg, Mr. W.

Harvey, and other active and zealous members of the committee.

The place of assembly was at Echingham, where the railway-station occupies the site of the once proud seat of the ennobled family who were the hereditary stewards of the rape of Hastings, and the personal friends of our Edwards; and of whom full notices are given by Mr. Spencer Hall, in his "Echyngham of Echyngham." No traces of the mansion can now be found, but the church, which was rebuilt by William de Echingham, who died in 1387, is still perfect; and the original doorway is engraved in "Hussey's Churches of Kent and Sussex." The church, which is built of stone from the adjoining quarries, and is of the later Decorated style, consists of a centre square embattled tower of the width of the nave and chancel, and the nave has side-aisles, the southern having been used as the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, to whom, and to St. Nicholas, the church is dedicated. The eastern window displays some fine tracery, and the side-windows have this peculiarity—that the tracery, different in each window, springs from below the level of the arch, bespeaking rather a foreign architect. In the windows are some remains of painted glass very indifferently executed. The shafts of the chancel windows on the northern side have been shortened, to let in the corbels to support the roof of a chapel at the east, and a sacristy at the west, end. The doorway leading from the rood-loft up to the bell-tower still exists; all the bells which existed in 1629 were destroyed when Waller's troops passed in 1644, but the original vane, with the arms of the Echinghams, has stood the tempests of nearly 500 years, and is still perfect. The font is older than the present church, and is Early English. The screen is perfect, as are also the stone sedilia and the carved stalls in the chancel; the miseres having the pelican and its young, the fox and the geese, oak-leaves, &c. On the floor are brasses of the founder, now headless; the escutcheons are gone, and the inscription above the head has been removed to the south wall:—of William Echingham, who died in 1412, and his wife, Johanna, who died in 1404; and of their son, Thomas, who died in 1444. He was succeeded by a son, Thomas, who died in 1482, leaving two daughters and co-heiresses: to the youngest, Elizabeth, who was the first wife of Sir Godard Oxenbridge, of Brede, and is there buried, the Echingham estate passed; and through her to the Tyrwhits of Kettleby, county Lincoln. The peculiarities of the architecture were pointed out by Mr. W. Slater, who has been engaged in the alter-

ations of the neighbouring churches of Burwash and Treehurst; and Mr. Beresford Hope made an appeal to the company for subscriptions towards the "restoration"—we trust it may be no more—of Echingham Church.

After a luncheon at the rectory, to which the party were invited by the Rev. H. J. Rush, they proceeded by road under the high ground known as Burgh Kice, to which Professor Airey's paper in the 34th volume of the "Archæologia" points as the stronghold of the Britons forced by Cæsar's seventh legion, on the assumption that the Roman army landed at Pevensey, and not at Dover. The company then visited the mansion of John Sneppe, Esq., at Haremare, which was built in 1616, by John Busbridge, a descendant of the Kentish family. The old oak hall, the large bay windows, and the carved oak chimney-piece on the first floor are well preserved; and there remain some portraits of the Busbridges, who intermarried with the Temples of Stowe. John Busbridge, who was a commissioner for ejecting scandalous and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters under the ordinance of 1654, left two daughters, and the estate came through them to the Farndens of Sedlescombe, to the present possessors of the Sneppe family, who were substantial yeomen in the county in the fifteenth century, if not earlier. In the days of John and Henry III. the estate was owned by the family of Haremare, who were witnesses to charters and benefactors to the Abbey of Battle.

From Haremare the society proceeded to Bodiam Castle, where the formal proceedings took place:—the annual report was read, the Duke of Norfolk was elected President of the society in the place of his late father, 33 new members were elected, and presents announced of a copy of a brass inscription lately found at Nuthurst, to the memory of Thomas Frenshe, a former rector in 1486, and of encaustic tiles from Dureford Abbey.

The name of Bodiam, or Bodeham, as it appears in Domesday, is an instance of the retention of the British pause *Bod* (*Bod*, Welch, "a dwelling,") with the Saxon suffix *Ham*. The history of the manor and castle was given by Mr. Mark Antony Lower, F.S.A., to which we have made some additions:—

"The history of Bodiam begins with the great Norman survey. The account given of it in the "Domesday Book" is this:—'Osbern holds a hide and three rood lands in Bodeham of this manor, which was always included in the district of Werste, where the hall was situated. Roger has half a hide, and Ralph two

rood lands. There is one plough and a half in the demesne, and seven villains with ten bondsmen have four ploughs and a half. The whole value in the time of the Confessor was six pounds: it has since been estimated at six, but is now appreciated at nine pounds.' The manor of Werste, now Ewhurst, was in the rape or territory of the Earl of Eu, a kinsman of the Conqueror, who held it in domain, and consequently Bodiam was immediately dependent upon that great feudal lord. I may remark that the original seat of this eminent personage was at what is now called 'La Ville d'Eu,' in Picardy,—in modern times, the fine chateau of the late King Louis Philippe,—and that after the Conquest his principal English residence was at the Castle of Hastings. His tenants, Osbern and Roger, were probably followers who had aided him at Hastings, and who were thus allowed to participate in the spoils of the Norman Conquest. In the following century the possessors of the estate assumed the surname of De Bodeham; and under Henry II., Roger de Bodeham held the sub-infeudation with four knights' fees, amounting to 2,560 acres, including a park, the name of which is still retained.

"In the chronicle of Battle Abbey there are some rather interesting notices concerning the parish and family of Bodeham. The first relates to the very Osbern who, as we have seen, was the principal feudatory here of the Earl of Eu. The chronicler states that, 'in consequence of the dryness of the soil around Battel Abbey, and the deficiency of well-irrigated meadows, a certain knight of these parts, named Osbern Fitz-Hugh, by the advice of Abbot Gausbert and the monks,—with the consent of his lord, William Earl of Eu, and the confirmation of King William,—gave and granted out of his domain thirty acres of meadow, Norman measure, lying in his manor called Bodeham, about seven miles distant, partly of his own free donation, for the salvation of him and his, and partly by way of sale, he receiving fifty shillings in recompense; and this by his charter he confirmed for ever to the Abbey of Battel, free from all challenge or exaction of his heirs and all other persons, and from every charge whatsoever.' One can scarcely forbear a smile at the mixed character of this transaction. The good Osbern, while desirous of securing the eternal welfare of himself and his family, was by no means inattentive to his worldly interests in thus drawing a balance of two-pounds-ten in his own favour.

"The next mention of Bodiam in the chronicle refers to the appointment of a

bailiff, or keeper of the meadows, on account of its remoteness from the abbey. The monks of Battle prevailed upon another knight of these parts to give a piece of land upon which to erect a house for the keeper. The name of the knight was Robert Borne, who also granted to the abbey a right of way through his lands. 'The brethren, in acknowledgment of this kindness, and for the sake of evidence hereafter, gave him six shillings and iron leg-harness, which some properly designate greaves, by which he might equip one of his brothers for the wars.' 'Now,' adds the chronicler, 'there was a slip of land lying between the above-mentioned meadow and the recently-acquired keeper's house, which seemed convenient for the brethren for the purposes of a wharf, on which they might land such things as were brought thither for their use by a vessel. The venerable abbot Walter [de Lucy] therefore personally and through his friends applied to Robert Borne and Ralph his son, and prevailed upon them to give that slip of land, as they had done the manse to which it adjoined, . . . to God and St. Martin, to be quietly held for ever.' This passage is interesting as shewing that the river Rother was navigable for a sailing vessel (*navigium*) in the twelfth century.

"Emma, wife of Osbern de Bodeham, (previously called Fitz-Hugh,) gave to Battle Abbey land worth six shillings, in the manor of Bodiam, and a mill called Sansei, near Crinil, in Normandy,—Robert, Earl of Eu, her lord, confirming the gift in the presence of many witnesses."

Roger de Bodeham was succeeded by his son Henry, who was witness in 1263 to a grant by Thomas Glindlee to the Abbey of St. Pancras, at Lewes. After Henry came his son William, who was witness to the same charter, and himself confirmed to the abbots of Battle all the abbey's possessions in the fee of Bodiham. Gilbert, brother of William, also made a feoffment in pure and perpetual alms to Battle Abbey of lands in Rette; and Margaret, the daughter and heiress of the same William, also gave to the same abbey lands in Rette; and having married Richard Wardeux, who was living in 1343, "the de Bodehams were succeeded by the Wardeou, or Wardeux family. The origin of their name is not a little singular. Henry, a younger son of the house of Monceux, was, in the thirteenth century, under the guardianship of the Earl of Eu, and was from that circumstance called Henry Ward d'Ou (Wardeux)." In that family the castle and estate remained only for one generation, and Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Richard and Margaret War-

deux, carried the estate by marriage to Sir Edward Dalyngrudge, who built the castle in the year 1386.

"The family of Dalyngrudge derived their name from Dalingridge, on the borders of East Grinstead, and, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of De la Lynde, of Bolebrook, in Withyam, became a wealthy and a knightly race, and formed alliances with the best Sussex families.

"Sir Edward Dalyngrudge, the founder of Bodiam Castle, commenced his career in the most brilliant period of England's chivalry. Like Chaucer's young squire, he had accompanied his father in the campaigns of Edward the Third against France; like him,

" 'He hadde ben somtyme in Chivachie,
In Flaunders, in Artoys, and Picardie ;'

and he had shared with his father, Sir John Dalyngrudge, in the glories of Cressy and Poitiers. After the victory of Poitiers had established the English supremacy in France, several of the greatest captains who had been accessory to that conquest declined returning to England with their king, and ranged at their will throughout the subdued country, 'seizing castles and lordships, and exacting enormous ransoms, particularly (says Mr. Cotton, the historian of Bodiam,) for the ladies whom they had taken captive.' With these spoils, when they had re-established themselves at home, they built castles, and endowed charities and abbeys."

"The three leaders of these marauding forces were Sir Robert Knowles, Sir John Calvely, and the celebrated Sir John Hawkwood, from the last of whom the Shelleys of Sussex are lineally descended. Sir Robert Knowles overran the north of France, particularly Brittany and Picardy. 'The Duke of Brittany was forced to cede to him the castle of Derval, where he dwelt in great state with his captains and retainers, among whom were Sir John Dalyngrudge and his son Sir Edward.' "

Sir Edward had been appointed on the 2nd of May, 1380, (3 Rich. II.) one of the persons to oversee and examine into the state of the kingdom and the king's household, and six years afterwards Sir Edward, "having amassed a large fortune in the wars, and being desirous of establishing himself permanently in England, obtained the royal license to build Bodiam Castle upon the hereditary estate of his wife. Mr. Cotton thinks there is reason to believe that he adopted the model of Derval and other castles in Brittany for this structure." It was to be noted that the church just visited at Echingham and the castle at Bodiam were of the same dates,

most probably erected from the designs of the same French architect. Mr. Lower, following Mr. Cotton, in his "Sketch of Bodiam Castle," says that "after the building of this fortress, little is known of the personal history of Sir Edward, except that he enjoyed the favour of his sovereign, who, by patent dated 1393, appointed him governor of the city and Tower of London—a sufficient proof of his military skill and reputation;" but on the 8th of August, 1390, (13 Rich. II.) he was one of the commissioners to agree upon the terms of a truce with the king of France, and afterwards to treat for a final peace; and also to negotiate a treaty with the earl and the people of the three great towns of Flanders, viz. Ghent, Bruges, and Ipres; and in the same year he was bold enough to join other men of note in putting his seal to the letter of the king and great men of England to the pope, setting forth the great grievances suffered in England from the court of Rome, and praying for redress.

At his death he was succeeded by his son, Sir John Dalyngrudge, who in March, 1402, accompanied Blanche, daughter of Henry IV., into Germany, whither she was going to be married to Lewis, Earl Palatine, and Duke of Bavaria. Sir John died without children, though he married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir John Beauchamp, of Powick, she who afterwards married John Lord Botiler, and held the castle and estate during life, and for the third time within little more than a century the estate came to an heiress, and reverted to Sir John's sister and co-heiress, Philippa, wife of Sir Thomas Lewknor. His other sister, Margaret, married Sir Thomas Sackville, whose son Edward relinquished his claim to Bodiam in the year 1446. In the ancient Sussex family of Lewknor the castle was long vested, though not without some interruption." During the wars of the Roses, the Lewknors, like many other families, espoused opposite sides. Sir John Lewknor was one of the knights present at the coronation of Richard III. and Queen Anne, on the 6th of July, 1483, on which occasion Thomas Lewknor of Preston in Binderton, and Lord of Goring, was made a Knight of the Bath; and his brother, Richard Lewknor of Brambletye, also adhered to Richard III.; but their nephew, Thomas Lewknor of Bodiam and Trotton, took part against the Yorkists, and had this and his other estates confiscated in 1st Richard III. On the 8th of Nov. 1483, a commission being issued to Thomas Earl of Surrey, John Broke de Cobham, Knt., Thomas Echingham, Knt.,

Thomas Scote, Esq., Richard Lewknor of Brambilty, Thomas Oxbrigge of Brede, and Vincent Fynche, to levy men in Kent and Sussex to take this castle from the rebels: in this they succeeded. On the 24th of May, 1484, there was a grant of an annuity of £10 a-year to Geoffry Warton, one of the king's sergeants-at-arms, out of this lordship, then of Thomas Lewknore, Knt., the rebel; and on the 15th of August in the same year Nicholas Rigby, one of the yeomen of the crown, was appointed constable of this castle for his life, with a salary of £20, and for keeping of the park the accustomed fees out of the issues of the lordship. After the battle of Bosworth the attainder was reversed by Henry VII., but it was not till 1543 that his son, Sir Roger Lewknor, obtained again full possession of the castle and demesnes of Bodiam. The Lewknors, however, no longer continued to reside, "as they had larger estates in the western part of the county, and they suffered the castle gradually to fall to partial ruin. In the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, Sir Lewis Lewknor, who had been Master of the Ceremonies to the king, naturally espoused the royal cause. He was then resident at the Castle of Amberley, of which he had a lease from the Bishop of Chichester. After Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General, had reduced Arundel Castle in 1643, he dispatched troops of his soldiery to dismantle and destroy the castles and mansions of the Royalist gentry of Sussex, and thus Amberley and Bodiam were condemned to dilapidation. In both cases, the interior walls were destroyed, and the bare *enceinte* only remains."

On the death of Sir Roger in 1543, his estates had been once more divided amongst his co-heiresses. In 1588 one moiety was vested in Constance, wife of Edward Glenthams; this moiety was sold in 1588 to the Levitts, and they in 1622 sold their moiety to Sir Nicholas Tufton of Hothfield; and after the restoration of Charles II. the Tuftons acquired the residue of the estate. The courts were held by Richard Kilburne, the historian of Kent. From the Tuftons the castle and estate of Bodiam was "transferred to the family of Powell, of Ewhurst, Baronets. Still later it was purchased by Sir Thomas Webster, of Battel Abbey. His descendant, Sir Godfrey Webster, sold it in 1828 to the late John Fuller, of Rose-hill, Esq., from whom it descended to Augustus Eliot Fuller, Esq., one of the Knights of the Shire for East Sussex, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Sussex Society."

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The outside walls and the entrance and other towers have been very well preserved, though care must be taken that the luxurious growth of ivy does not injure the ruins.

The day was fine, and a pleasant meeting was closed by a well-provided dinner in the grounds, at which 280 ladies and gentlemen sat down.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, June 30.—Present, the Revds. R. Burnaby, (in the chair), J. Denton, M. Webster, and J. M. Gresley; T. Ingram, H. Goddard, W. Millican, G. Neale, and T. Nevinson, Esqs. The Rev. J. H. Hill was elected a member of the Society. A financial committee was appointed to prepare a statement of accounts for the past year. It was resolved that notice of future meetings of the committee should be given by advertisements in the Leicester papers. The neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray was fixed upon for the annual excursion of the Society in preference to Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and a sub-committee, consisting of W. Latham, G. H. Nevinson, J. Thompson, V. Wing, Esqs., and the Secretaries, was appointed for making the requisite arrangements for the annual meeting. The Rev. J. Denton exhibited a sheet of drawings by the Rev. W. H. Colman of third brass Roman coins of the Emperor Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, and Claudius, in the third century. They were discovered in 1818, about a mile north-east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, upon a high point of ground in the Lawn Hills, by some labourers who were ploughing. The plough struck the brass rim of the larger of two urns which were filled with them. The field is now called "Money Hill." This discovery may indicate the route of the Roman Via Devana from Colchester to Chester, which has not yet been satisfactorily traced across the western part of Leicestershire, and the adjacent parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Mr. T. Nevinson exhibited some fragments of stained glass from Bottesford church: among them were the head of an ecclesiastic with a nimbus, and a hand, of good execution. Mr. Neale exhibited several crown pieces of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and present centuries, all in excellent preservation, some of them being proofs. The die of the crown piece of Oliver Cromwell, executed by the celebrated artist Thomas Simon, (the engraver of the valuable Petition-Crown of King Charles the Second,) broke after a few had been struck; and by careful observation a line or crack

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may be seen across the neck. The art of coin engraving retrograded rather than advanced through several subsequent reigns; and probably but little improvement can be observed until the crown-piece of George the Third, produced by that justly celebrated artist Pistrucci, whose name in small letters appears on its obverse and reverse. The crown-pieces of Anne and George the First were struck from silver found in Wales, and, therefore, bear on the reverse the feathers, the cognizance of the Prince of Wales. The crown-piece of Queen Victoria may perhaps, from its richness of design and artistic skill, be pronounced a work of unrivalled beauty. Mr. Gresley exhibited four signet rings. One of brass, found a few weeks ago at the Short Heath, Over Seile, Leicestershire, had the arms of the Commonwealth rudely engraved upon it, the cross of St. George impaling the harp of Ireland. Two others of silver and one of brass, of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, had the letters A, I, and R; the I and R being crowned. Examples of this kind of seal are engraved in Fisher's *Antiquities at Stratford-upon-Avon*. The committee adjourned till the 27th instant, when arrangements will be made for the annual meeting in September.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

June 25. Sir J. Doratt, V.-P., in the chair.

Cardinal Wiseman read a paper "On the recent Excavations and Discoveries on the Aventine Hill, in Rome;" in which he gave a very interesting account of some researches which have been made by the monks of the Dominican Convent of Sta. Sabina, now placed on what was once the site of the palace of Pope Honorius III. in A.D. 1226. The convent is now presided over by Père Besson, a Frenchman by birth, who was a painter of great merit, before he joined this order. The excavations and the subsequent discoveries arose in this manner: towards the end of last October, while engaged in remodelling their garden, the Dominicans (who are from poverty compelled to be their own workmen) broke into a vault. On clearing the first vault, an entrance was found leading into a second, and, on continuing the excavations, no less than sixteen chambers, or portions of chambers, were discovered. These were, for the most part, completely filled up with fragments of material which had fallen in from the building which had once stood above, the richness of which could be determined by the quantity of rare marbles found among the rubbish.

The chambers excavated shewed traces of various periods of workmanship. One of them was paved with mosaic, others exhibited the style known by the name of *opus reticulatum*, possibly not later than the time of Hadrian; some, again, as portions of the leaden water-pipes were still remaining, had, at some unknown period, been used as cisterns. From their general character, it was clear that the whole series had once formed part of Roman houses. Perhaps the most interesting discovery the Dominican excavators made was that of a portion of the celebrated Servian wall,—another part of which was found by the Jesuits some years since. This wall crossed the line of excavations almost diagonally, and was constructed, like that of the Cloaca Maxima, of huge blocks of *tuffo*, irregular in their shape. The later buildings, on each side of it, had been erected without its removal, plaster having been simply laid over the roughest part of the stonework.

Many of the walls of the chambers still retained traces of colour, and on one were a great many curious inscriptions, indicating, from the names recorded and their style of execution, that this room, at least, must have been occupied by slaves. The character of the writing shews that they must have been executed as early as the first half of the third century A.D. The whole of these have been completely copied and described by the Cav. J. B. de Rossi.

Among other interesting fragments which these researches have brought to light, was a portion of an inscription relating to the *Fratres Arvales*—all notices of which celebrated college of priests are extremely rare.

In conclusion, Cardinal Wiseman stated that it was not improbable, from the confirmatory evidence of two other inscriptions, that the curious structure thus excavated had once formed part of the celebrated "House of the Decii," a family whose enormous wealth and power are minutely described by Cassiodorus.

The paper was illustrated by an excellent lithographic plan, which had been made specially for it.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the council of this society was held at the town-hall, Warminster, on July 7, the Rev. Prebendary Fane in the chair. After the usual business had been transacted, many of the influential gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood attended for the purpose of forming a local committee, and making arrangements for

the forthcoming annual meeting of the society, which will be held at Warminster, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of August. The local committee consists of upwards of forty gentlemen; and, judging from the energetic spirit evinced at the meeting, their labours will, we doubt not, be successful. The Rev. C. Paul and J. C. Fussell, Esq., were appointed joint-secretaries of the meeting. Several gentlemen promised to read papers;—among others, the Rev. J. E. Jackson will give a history of Longleat; a paper is also expected on the bustard, by the Rev. A. C. Smith. The Most Hon. the Marquis of Bath will preside at the forthcoming meeting of the society, and will entertain the members at Longleat.

THE CHRONOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF
LONDON.

June 23. Dr. John Lee, President, in the chair.

The following papers were read:—by Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, on “The comparative Chronology of Sacred History as set forth in the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah, and Profane History;” and by James Whatman Bosanquet, Esq., M.R.A.S., “An Explanation of the two periods mentioned by Herodotus, of 150 years and 128 years of dominion of the Medes, in connexion with the eclipse of Thales and the eclipse of Larissa, spoken of by Xenophon;” in which many apparent discrepancies of the Sacred Volume and of Herodotus, the father of history, were satisfactorily elucidated;—followed by a conversazione.

THE WOOD-CARVINGS IN ST. PAUL’S CATHEDRAL.—The attention of those interested in the preservation of the fine wood-carvings by Grinling Gibbons having been directed to those executed by him in the cathedral of St. Paul, Mr. Rogers, whose name is so intimately identified with this art, has, by the courtesy of Archdeacon Hale, made a close examination, in order to ascertain their present condition. We believe the substance of his report to be this:—Taking first the outside of the choir, which is enriched with garlands of flowers and palms, he found that these have been so patched and mended at different times, that the original intention can only be made out by the marks left on the wainscot-ground; and even these have been disfigured by black dirt being rubbed into the grain of the wood, which has rendered them rather unsightly objects than agreeable architectural ornaments. Examining next the inside of the choir, Mr. Rogers ascertained that the lower tier of lime-tree carvings

has white mildew in all the diaper cuttings. On looking down upon the sculptured work from the upper gallery, he found it covered with a black dirt a quarter of an inch thick, which the damp atmosphere is forcing into the open grain, and under this mass of dirt is the white mildew. The same may be said of the canopied stalls, the bishop’s throne, and the enrichments of the organ;—in fact, the whole of these beautiful works are rapidly perishing, and in a comparatively few years will crumble into dust, unless means be taken for their preservation. The success which has attended Mr. Rogers’ restoration of the carvings at Belton—a report of which we published two or three months ago—will, we trust, induce the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul’s to entrust him with the task of repairing the Gibbon work in their cathedral. We understand he has formed a plan by which this may be effected without interfering with the daily use of the choir.—*Art-Journal*.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS.—In the autumn of last year a farmer ploughing in a field at Nunburnholme, near Warter, about three miles from Pocklington, turned up an earthen vessel filled with small brass Roman coins. With laudable honesty the finder gave up his treasure to Lord Muncaster, the proprietor of the property. Lord Muncaster has recently ceded the treasure-trove to Lord Londesborough, the lord of the manor, who forthwith placed the coins in the hands of Mr. Roach Smith, to be examined; and, at the same time, stated his wish to give the finder a reward equal to the full value of the coins.

The following is the analysis of the coins which came into the possession of Lord Londesborough. Besides these, it is said there were a few of Tacitus and Probus. If so, the hoard must have been buried at some interval between the years A.D. 276, and A.D. 283.

	Number.
Valerian	3
Gallenus	318
Salonina	24
Victorinus	412
Tetricus Senior	1,270
——— Junior	448
Badly struck coins, but chiefly belonging to the Tetrici	415
Marius	4
Claudius Gothicus	326
Quintillus	13
Aurelian	3

Total 3,236

Lord Londesborough has directed that the coins shall be given to the local museums.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Royal Academy Exhibition.—The pictures exhibited this year do not differ generally, in any particular, from those exhibited and forgotten in past years. There is the same monotony of subject, the same exaggeration of treatment, the same want of accuracy in the drawing, the same gaudiness in the colouring, the same absence of truth in most things. Painting has become so completely a thing of convention, that when a ray of nature appears, it is looked upon coldly, or decided as unnatural—the type in the critic's mind being art, and not nature. Nor can we accept the offerings of the “new school” as supplying the deficiency we deplore. These works are as conventional, and as full of crudities and exaggerations, although of a different kind, as the works of their compeers. Not but what the effort of the new school would be praiseworthy, were it free from egotism; but this feature so abounds in its works, as to bring them down to the level of the productions it affects to despise, and seeks to supersede.

To examine these works in detail would be a superfluous task, we content ourselves with examining that portion of the exhibition consisting of “Religious Subjects,” so called.

In former times, when painting attained its greatest perfection, the chief object of the artist was to instruct; at the present day, it is by seeking to amuse that he looks for success. Among the works of the old masters, how rarely do we find a canvas devoted to frivolous or amusing subjects. Those painters were for the most part deeply impressed with the high importance of their calling, and pursued it with an earnestness and devotion that ought to shame every modern painter when he thinks of it. Art, like literature, has suffered depreciation by the increase in the numbers of those who enter upon it. Treated lightly as a pursuit, mechanical execution, which any one may acquire by diligence, is thought the sole passport to the rank of artist. Hence a cold materialism characterises the art-productions of our time, and the artist, from his social position, and the nature of his culture, is rendered incapable of high aspiration. Uninformed of spiritual things, his art has, for the purpose of teaching, become a dead language, and mirrors little else than the dull commonplace of every day life. When he attempts religious subjects, the dross of earth clings to him and weighs down his feeble and rare efforts to rise. In treatment, his works

are either cold and insipid or theatrical,—dramatic they might legitimately be; but when a sacred subject is chosen, it is seldom for aught else than to display the properties of the artist's studio; and the results are but show-pieces, from which every devout mind recoils, as from a profanation. The artist's chief reliance for producing a striking effect appears to consist in making his personages turn up the whites of their eyes in most exaggerated fashion.

This state of things could doubtless be accounted for, were this the place to do it. But we must content ourselves with warning those, who in their eagerness to welcome and applaud every picture assuming to be religious, are apt to overlook the absence of those high qualities which alone can render such works acceptable to the Christian mind. Of modern painters who have best succeeded in painting religious subjects we consider Ary Scheffer as the first,—superior even to Overbeck, and others of his school. We wish we could name an English artist worthy to rank with him. Still more do we wish that we could recognise any sign by which we might hope that one among them sought to emulate those great artists. Among the pictures of the class in question in the present exhibition, we most admire those of Mr. Dobson,—*The Parable of The Prosperous Days of Job* (532). *The Children in the Market-place* (310). They are thoroughly pervaded with a true religious sentiment. And although we might make certain critical objections, we consider all defects are atoned for by the one rare quality of simple earnestness. There are no tricks of art, nor meretricious displays of technical skill, to distract the observer's mind from the subject illustrated. At the same time, we consider these pictures inferior to the same artist's *Dorcas* of previous exhibitions. This inferiority consists in the dramatic treatment of the subjects; the pictures should be at once capable of telling their story without prompting: there is nothing in them, however, that would help the spectator to divine the subjects, without reference to the catalogue;—by which we may also infer that the subjects are not happily chosen,—are not, in fact, adapted to pictorial illustration.

Mr. Horsley's *Administration of the Lord's Supper* is commonplace; utterly deficient in that elevation of treatment which the contemplation of that holy mystery under all circumstances, no matter how humble the participators, is capable of

affording. Mr. Phillip's *And the Prayer of Faith shall save the Sick* is more correctly described as a *Study in a Spanish Church*, (295). If it assumes to be ranked as a religious picture, as the title suggests, we cannot conscientiously accept it as such. Mr. Hunt's *Scapegoat* (398) is so redundant with the artist's egotism, that it cannot for a moment be regarded as an illustration of Scripture. Here the subject is used only as a vehicle for the artist's dexterity in manipulation; it teaches us nothing,—it is the painter's scapegoat, not the Bible's. Such is the prevalent feeling we have to find fault with: artists do not undertake sacred subjects with due humility. Their egotism is so rampant that the spectator is apt, in the distraction of mind excited, to lose sight altogether of the Scripture illustration which the subject of the picture is susceptible of affording.

We regret that the tone of our remarks on this class of pictures is necessarily harsh. Much as we desire to see an increase in pictorial Scriptural illustration, it appears to us better that there should be none undertaken until a true religious spirit informs the heart and guides the hand of the painter. The painter of old knelt before his easel ere commencing his task, and sought in prayer that aid in accomplishing the work he had taken upon himself, without which all works are barren. A *devout* painter is lost sight of in his productions; the *egotistical* painter condemns his work by the intrusion of *himself*.

To measure a nation's progress in art by the number of pictures annually exhibited, would be absurd, for the greater portion of them are but the merest manufacture; they are made to sell; and this will account for the poverty of invention, the limited choice of subjects (the artist not daring to leave the beaten track), and the general monotony of the whole. While an artist is unknown, or at least not popular, his works must, in some considerable degree, depend upon excellence, intrinsic or fancied, to find customers; but when the cry of popularity is raised, he may commit what vagaries he pleases: the public looks no longer at the real merits of his pictures, but it buys "an Etty," or "a Jones," or whoever happens to lord it over painting's field. Discrimination is then out of the question, and the chances are, the artist is ruined as an artist by the ways of fashion, although he may put money in his purse. Art does not advance, but rather retrogrades, under such influences.

Shaksperiana.—An interesting assemblage of books connected with the Shaksperian literature, forming a small por-

tion of Mr. Halliwell's collection, and those used for the first five volumes of his folio edition of "Shakspeare," was disposed of on Friday last, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street. There was great competition for the more curious articles, and a list of a few prices obtained may be interesting to some of our readers, especially as serving to indicate the value attached to all early illustrations of the works of our national poet. Among the quarto editions of Shakspeare's plays were the "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, which sold for 17*l.* 5*s.*; the "Merchant of Venice," 1600, 37*l.*; "The Merry Wives of Windsor," 1619, 16*l.*; "King Lear," 1608, 22*l.* 10*s.*; "Richard the Third," 1598, 18*l.* 5*s.*; the "Puritaine, or the Widow of Watling-streete," 1607, first edition, 18*l.* 15*s.*; a very fine copy of the "Sonnets," 1609, partially in facsimile, 41*l.*; the "Rape of Lucrece," 1655, with the excessively rare portrait of Shakspeare, 25*l.* 10*s.*; an imperfect copy of the first folio edition of 1623, with very early MS. notes, produced 39*l.* Among the miscellaneous pieces may be noticed, "Shylock's Prophesie," 1607, which realized 10*l.* 5*s.*; Armin's "Two Maids of Mortlake," 1609, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Davies's "Microcosmos," 1603, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Ben Johnson's "Every man out of his Humour," 1600, an unknown edition, 10*l.*; the "Masque of Augures," 1621, 12*l.*; Lodge's "Wits Miserie," 1596, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Summer's "Last Will and Testament," 1600, 7*l.* 18*s.*; the play of "Nobody and Somebody," with the woodcut mentioned in the "Tempest," 13*l.* 13*s.* The day's sale realized the sum of 710*l.* 6*s.* On the previous day were sold, by the same auctioneers, some curious books, illustrated with early woodcuts, and some rare productions of Camoens, the first edition of whose works produced 14*l.*, and the second, printed in the same year, 11*l.* 11*s.*; and on Saturday occurred some books of a very remarkable character, that had been collected during the reign of James I. The following may be cited among some of the more curious examples:—Shakspeare's "Rape of Lucrece," 1616, imperfect, 23*l.* 10*s.*; Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis," 49*l.* 10*s.*; Weever's "Mirror of Martyrs," 27*l.*; "Alfagus and Archelaus," 30*l.*; England's Helicon," first edition, 31*l.*; "Foole upon Foole; a Merriment," 25*l.* 10*s.*, &c. The prices were considered very high. The three days brought nearly 2,000*l.* in the aggregate.

Curious Occurrence at a Wedding.—At a recent marriage in Thorne, Yorkshire, a girl joined the procession to church,

marching in front, her person indicating that she must shortly become a mother. She muttered maledictions on the match, and, when the knot was tied, she rejoined the "happy couple," and read the 109th Psalm, containing the words, "Let his days be few, and let another take his office. Let his children be fatherless and his wife a widow. Let his children be continually vagabonds and beg. Let them seek their bread also out of their desolate places. Let the extortioner catch all that he hath, and let the stranger spoil his labour. Let there be none to extend mercy unto him, neither let there be any to favour his fatherless children. Let his posterity be cut off; and in the generation following let their name be blotted out." And so she went on with the Psalmist, invoking curses on her betrayer and offspring; and when she had done, she three times crossed his path, and then departed with her shame.

A new periodical, under the title of "Germania," has appeared in Stuttgart; the publisher's name, Francis Pfeiffer, will give it a claim on the notice of the literary world. It is to appear quarterly, and to be devoted principally to German archæology. The editor has enlisted in his service some of the most celebrated men of his country. Uhland, the venerable poet, has contributed to the first number a

paper on the Palgraves of Tübingen, a curious and most interesting set of hunting adventures, gathered from the Fürstenburg library, in Donaueschingen, containing much that is valuable about German manners and customs of former times, mixed with legends and wild adventures. Jacob Grimm also appears in the first number; there are many other names of note besides. It is to be hoped that this work will succeed; and if carried on with energy, it is sure to do so. It will be studied with much pleasure and instruction by our English archæologists.

The Manchester Exchange has now been completed, one end having been rebuilt to correspond with the greater portion of the structure. The floor is stated to be now "the largest of any public building in this country, or, in fact, in Europe."

The great harbour and breakwater works at Holyhead are progressing well. The north breakwater has been carried out 6,400 feet, the eastern 2,500. Since the commencement, in 1849, 5,000,000 tons of stone have been used on the works; it is obtained from a quarry in Holyhead mountain, where the powder for blasting is used several tons at a time: on one occasion, 90,000 tons of stone were rent from the mountain. Some twelve hundred men are employed. The expenditure to the present time has been upwards of £500,000.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France. — A proposition having been made to allow the children of the late king, Louis Philippe, an annual sum of 8000*l.* a-year; it has been indignantly rejected by the Princess Clementine, now Duchess of Saxe-Coburg.

The taking of the quinquennial census in Paris has been terminated, and it appears from it that the population, including the soldiers, the sick in the hospitals, and the occupants of the prisons, exceeds 1,200,000 souls within the octroi walls, and 1,800,000 within the fortifications.

Spain. — This unfortunate country is again a prey to intestine commotion. The Queen Mother and her colleagues appear to have been the moving causes. In order that a despotism might be established, they endeavoured to remove Espartero by creating dissensions in the cabinet; he, finding himself at variance with his colleagues, offered his resignation to the Queen, who accepted it, and gave full powers to

O'Donnell to form a Ministry. As soon as these intrigues were known the liberals flew to arms, but were in most places repressed by the precautionary measures which O'Donnell had adopted. The rebellion appears scotched, not killed, and we shall probably again have occasion to advert to it.

Italy. — The intelligence from Italy is still full of rumours of imminent insurrection. The story is, that Mazzini is fomenting a movement on a large scale, in order that he may get the lead of the Constitutional party; but the fact would seem to be, that the chronic irritation against the Austrians is now more active than usual, in consequence of the prominence given to the Italian question at Paris. In Milan and the towns garrisoned by the Austrians, the hate of the people for their oppressors is undoubtedly more intensely felt and expressed than ever. In Naples the discontent has reached

the mass of the employés, and the people are said to be "prepared for any change, and ready to take the Grand Turk himself."

The King of Sardinia has granted an unreserved pardon to Joseph Jacquet, who was condemned to six months' imprisonment by the tribunal of Chambery for "blasphemy"—that is, deducing an argument against the Immaculate Conception from a verse in the Gospel of St. Matthew.

Denmark.—The settlement of the question of the Sound Dues is adjourned. The Washington Cabinet, at the request of that of Copenhagen, has consented to a further prolongation for one year of the treaty of the 28th April, 1856, and the prolongation of which for two months has just terminated. The Americans who shall pass through the Sound and the Belts will continue to pay the dues without protest, but with reserve of their rights. Moreover, the question is to be settled by international negotiations before the end of the year. This is the work of the good offices of Russia.

America.—In the American Senate, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the issue of a register to the British-built bark "Resolute," which was abandoned by the crew and found derelict in the Arctic Ocean by the American whale-ship "George Henry," and by her brought into the port of New London, where she is now lying; all claim to the said vessel by the British Government having been relinquished to the sailors. Mr. Mason proposed that the vessel be purchased by Government, refitted, and sent back to the British Government as a present. Mr. Foster expressed gratification at this suggestion; and in order that it might be carried out, he withdrew his resolution.

Central America.—Our advices from Central America, *via* Belize, state that the republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, had entered into an offensive and defensive treaty, and united in forwarding expeditions to Nicaragua to aid

in repelling the Fillibusters who, from last accounts, had suffered severely from cholera and typhus, and which it was hoped would be the means of preventing the arrival of fresh reinforcements from the United States and California. One thousand men marched from Guatemala early in May, under the command of General Paredes; two thousand more would follow in June; and a further expedition of 5,000 was contemplated—and to be commanded by the president, General Carrera. It was expected that a grand attack on the frontiers would be made by these united expeditions simultaneously with the operations of the army of Costa Rica, which, if successfully carried out, would be the means of entrenching Walker and his followers within the limits of Grenada, and cripple their resources for a continued warfare. Tranquillity reigns throughout Guatemala.

India.—The possessions now governed in the name of the East India Company, with all their liabilities, pass to the Crown in 1874. The Crown guarantees £600,000 a-year to the proprietors of stock as dividend, which is in no shape affected by the state of the treasury of India. Should it fail, the people of England, who have bound themselves to redeem the stock for £6,000,000 sterling, become responsible, and in point of principle the House of Commons ought in this, as in all other cases, to hold the purse-strings. At present we have virtually two chancellors of the exchequer—one for the control of the £50,000,000 of taxes collected in England, accountable to parliament, and of whom a rigid reckoning is half-yearly exacted; the other dealing with the £25,000,000 collected in India, over whom nobody appears to have any control, who never seems to have the least idea of what money he has in hand or what he requires, and can never make his book balance within two or three millions at least. There were several millions of surplus capital in the home treasury last year, when that at Calcutta was nearly bankrupt.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

AN effort has been made to induce Parliament to sanction the removal of the National Gallery from its present site, and to erect a building for the reception of the pictures at Kensington Gore, where they would be quite out of the reach of the great majority of persons. Notwithstanding

the strenuous efforts of the supporters of the bill, it was rejected. To mend matters, it was intended to dispose of the old building, on "the finest site in Europe," to a joint-stock hotel company.

The bill to alter the judicial construction of the House of Lords has also been

rejected: it proposed to admit four judges with salaries of £5,000 a-year, with the privilege and honour of the peerage for life.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1855-56.—The following is an account of the gross public income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended the 30th day of June, 1856, and of the actual issues or payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the redemption of funded or paying off unfunded debt, and of the advances and repayments for local works, &c.:—

INCOME.	Total.		
	£.	s.	d.
Customs	23,130,443	13	0
Excise	17,552,777	13	2
Stamps	7,062,115	16	9
Taxes (Land and Assessed) ..	3,097,026	0	11
Property-Tax	15,187,953	0	0
Post-Office	2,768,152	5	10
Crown Lands (net)	282,315	15	9
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, and other extra receipts	555,870	19	11
Money received from the East India Company	60,000	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts, including Imprest and other Moneys	453,977	9	9
Unclaimed Dividends (received)	82,945	13	10
	£70,233,778	8	11
Excess of Expenditure over Income in the year ended 30th of June, 1856.	21,569,402	19	2
	£91,803,181	8	1

EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt ...	23,195,507	18	2
Unclaimed Dividends paid ...	122,866	0	5
Terminable Annuities ...	3,938,531	17	5
Interest of Exchequer-bonds, 1854	227,500	0	0
Interest of Exchequer-Bills, Supply	794,112	1	1
Ditto Deficiency	21,424	9	7
Ditto Ways and Means	19,230	18	9
	28,319,173	5	5
CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.			
Civil List	400,542	10	0
Annuities and Pensions ...	339,214	15	8
Salaries and Allowances ...	162,519	7	4
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	146,591	13	11
Courts of Justice	491,339	13	11
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	187,507	10	10
	1,727,715	11	8
SUPPLY SERVICES.			
Army	21,551,242	6	6
Navy	17,813,995	1	5
Ordnance	8,378,582	13	2
Vote of Credit (additional Expenses, War with Russia) ...	3,000,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Civil Services ...	6,879,604	6	4
Salaries, &c., of Revenue Departments	4,132,868	3	7
	£61,756,292	11	0
	£91,803,181	8	1

THE INCOME-TAX. — SCHEDULE D.— From a return recently published, it appears that of the persons charged to income-tax under Schedule D, in the financial year 1854-5, the numbers comprised in the different incomes specified were as follows:—Under £100 a-year, 21,891 persons; under £150, 119,782 persons; under £200, 41,912 persons; under £300, 32,973 persons; under £400, 15,140 persons; under £500, 7,308 persons; under £600, 5,469 persons; under £700, 3,152 persons; under £800, 2,095 persons; under £900, 1,717 persons; under £1,000, 798 persons; under £2,000, 5,324 persons; under £3,000, 1,557 persons; under £4,000, 819 persons; under £5,000, 466 persons; under £10,000, 773 persons; under £50,000, 445 persons; £50,000, and upwards, 41.

The Princess Royal has met with a slight accident. Her Royal Highness was in the act of sealing a letter when the sleeve of her dress caught fire. It was soon extinguished, and beyond the pain and a few blisters no harm was done. There is no chance of the arm being disfigured in any way.

Civil List Pensions.—The following is a list of all pensions granted between the 20th of June, 1855, and the 20th of June, 1856, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Thomas Dick, D.C.L., 50*l.*, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to literature and science.

Joseph Haydn, 25*l.*, in consideration of his useful and valuable additions to standard literature.

Mrs. Pauline Du Plat, 100*l.* (widow of the late Brigadier General Du Plat, R.E.), in consideration of the distinguished services of her husband and the straitened circumstances in which she is placed by his decease.

Psyche Rose Elizabeth Hoste, 50*l.* (daughter of the late Admiral Sir William Hoste), in consideration of the naval services of her father, and her own destitute and infirm condition.

Mrs. Fanny Drummond Lloyd, 100*l.* (widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd), in consideration of the long civil, diplomatic, and military services of her husband, his active exertions in the East during the present war, up to the period when he fell a victim to disease, and the state of destitution in which she was placed by his decease.

Samuel Lover, 100*l.*, in consideration of his eminent services to literature.

Francis Petit Smith, 200*l.*, in consideration of his great, and for a long period gratuitous exertions connected with the introduction of the screw propeller into her Majesty's service.

Jane, Emily Sarah, and Louisa Cathcart, 300*l.*—The three eldest daughters of the late Lieut.-General Sir George Cathcart, pensions of 100*l.* a-year each, in consideration of the distinguished services of their father, and his death on the field of battle, when in command of a division of her Majesty's forces.

John D'Alton, 50*l.*, in consideration of his literary merits, and his numerous contributions to the history, topography, and statistics of Ireland.

Mrs. Maria Long, 50*l.*, (widow of the late Frederick Beckford Long, Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland). An additional pension of 50*l.* a-year, in consideration of the services of her husband, in consequence of whose death, from illness contracted in the execution of his duty, she has been left, with a large family, in circumstances of great distress.

Catherine and Emily Baily, and Mrs. Mary Ward, 50*l.* (daughters of the late Mr. Baily, of the War-office), in consideration of the long and meritorious services of their father, and their own destitute condition.

Thomasine Ross, 50*l.*, in consideration of her literary merits.

Mrs. Mary Haydn (widow of the late Mr. Haydn), 25*l.*, in consideration of the numerous useful works contributed to standard literature by her late husband, and the destitute position in which she is placed by his decease.

John O'Donovan, 50*l.*, in consideration of his valuable contributions to ancient Irish history and literature.

A new bill "to amend the law of imprisonment for debt" has been printed. It proposes that, except in actions for malicious prosecution, or for deceit, libel, slander, criminal conversation, or breach of promise of marriage, no process for arrest is to issue. That persons in custody, except in the cases mentioned, are to be discharged. Persons discharged may be examined, and where there is property fit to be administered under the Insolvents' Acts, an order may issue to vest such property in the assignee of insolvents' estates. Parties may be committed for fraud, &c. In cases where the judgment exceeds 300*l.*, the original court is to have jurisdiction. Arrest is to be reserved on persons about to leave the country.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

June 21. To be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, Gen. Sir George Brown, Admiral and Sir James Alex. Gordon; to be Knights Commanders of the Bath, Rear-Admiral Sir Hen. Byam Martin, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. G. Moore, Commissary-Gen. Sir Geo. Maclean, and Major-Gen. Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, Bart.; to be Companions of the Bath, Col. Luke Smyth O'Connor, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Lake, Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals J. B. Taylor, Col. C. C. Teesdale, Col. E. C. Warde, and H. A. Churchill, esq.

July 8. Lt.-Gen. Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B., to be General; Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., to be Lieut.-General.

July 11. Col. C. B. Cumberland to the honorary rank of Major-General.

July 12. To be Knights of the Garter, the Earl Fortescue and Viscount Palmerston.

It is now upwards of 40 years ago since a member of the Lower House has obtained the blue riband of the most noble order of the Garter,—the last instance being that of Lord Castlereagh, who obtained it in 1816, five years before his succession to the Marquisate of Londonderry. Previous to that time, we find the Garter bestowed on no other member of parliament since the accession of King George III., with the single exception of Lord North, who was Premier from 1770 to 1781, and eventually became Earl of Guilford. Indeed, since the commencement of the reign of George III., or, in other words, for nearly a century, the blue riband has never fallen to the lot of an individual who is possessed of only an Irish peerage; and further, if we except

the case of Viscount Weymouth, who was soon afterwards raised to the marquisate of Bath, the noble order of the Garter has been strictly confined to such noblemen as have held the rank of an earl or some superior title in the English peerage.

July 15. To be Commander-in-Chief, General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

July 25. The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baron unto the Right Hon. James Baron Wensleydale, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name style and title of Baron Wensleydale of Walton, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

To be Commander of the garrison at Woolwich, Gen. Sir William F. Williams.

To be Aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of full Col. in the Army, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lake, C. B.

To be Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, who has been called to the Upper House in the name of his father's earldom of Shelburne.

To the Bishopric of the United Sees of Gloucester and Bristol, the Rt. Rev. Charles Baring, D.D.

To the Rectory of Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. John Llewellyn Davies.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Calne.—Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, K.C.B.

Frome.—The Hon. Wm. George Boyle.

Dorchester.—Charles Napier Sturt, esq.

OBITUARY.

FLORESTAN I., PRINCE OF MONACO.

June 20. At Paris, Tancred Florestan Roger Louis Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, Duke of Valentinois, reigning as Sovereign Prince of Monaco, under the title of Florestan I.

He was the son of Honoré IV., Prince of Monaco, was born October 10, 1785, succeeded his brother Honoré V., Prince of Monaco, October 2, 1841; married on November, 27, 1816, to the Princess Marie Louise Caroline Gabrielle Gibert de Lamerty, (born July 18, 1793), and has two children: I. Charles Honoré Grimaldi, born December 8, 1818, Duke of Valentinois, Grandee of Spain of the first class, who succeeds him, and who was married on September 28, 1846, to Antoinette Ghislaine, Countess of Merode, by whom he has a son, Prince Albert Honoré Charles, born November 13, 1848; and II. Florestine Gabrielle Antoinette Grimaldi, born October 22, 1833.

On the death of the last prince in October, 1841, (Honoré V.) a memoir of whom appeared in this Magazine, (January 1842,) with an account of the Principality; and in our Magazines for December, 1832, and October, 1834, are accounts of many members of this family, and of the long-continued litigation between the Grimaldis of Antibes and the Princes of Monaco, for this small but ancient Principality.

The attention of the public having of late years been frequently called to the contentions respecting Monaco, and those disputes being more likely than ever to create an interest, we subjoin a short history of this romantic territory.

It is said in the *Histoire de verifier les Dates*, and other works, to have been given to Grimaldi, Lord of Antibes, by the emperor Otho I., in the tenth century, and hence it is considered a fief of the empire—not inheritable by females; and to ascertain this point is the cause of the long-pending litigation already alluded to. Other historians doubt this early acquisition of it by the Grimaldis, and state that the Emperor Henry V. conceded it to the Genoese in 1191, and that they fortified it and built the castle in 1215, the Grimaldis then ruling in Genoa. It is probable that in those unsettled times the Grimaldis were occasionally dispossessed of the castle, but for many centuries they have held the territory without interruption. Its situation at the confines of France and Sardinia, and proximity to the

borders of Spain, have made it necessary that it should in modern times be under the protection of one of those powers.

Prior to 1524, the title of sovereignty used by the Grimaldis was "Supremus Monæci," but in that year the Emperor Charles V. erected it into a principality in favour of Honoré Grimaldi, to whom he was much attached. In 1551, Sir Richard Wotton (our ambassador) writes,—“The Emperor is gone in solace to Monaco, and hunteth.”

In 1605 a Spanish garrison was introduced to garrison Monaco; but their insolence compelled the Prince Honoré II. to expel them, and he admitted a French garrison in the year 1641. Having by this step lost his Spanish possessions, Louis the XIIIth. gave him the Duchy of Valentinois, the County of Carladey, and Baronies of Buis, Calvinet, and Saint Remy; and the Prince adopted the French fleur-de-lis for his crest, in the place of the ancient crest, a demi-monk.

The revolutionary spirit of France having reached Monaco at the time of the French revolution, the inhabitants of the Principality, though they had nothing to complain of, formed a convention, which was engaged in drawing up a constitution to render them happy, and establish a republic next in rank to that of St. Marino, when one morning some troops arrived from Nice, planted the tree of liberty, made them vote their union to the department of the maritime Alps, and thus ended the operations of the convention of Monaco. The Prince (Honoré IV.) was imprisoned, and the princess was guillotined; and the Prince's residence, which, from the beauty of its situation, recalled to mind the fabled gardens of the Hesperides, became the property of a citizen of Mentoni (a small place within the Prince's territory), who knew as little of the Hesperides as of their golden apples.

By the definitive treaty of peace with France in 1814, it was stipulated that the Principality of Monaco should be replaced on the same footing that it was before the 1st of January, 1792, and it was placed under the protection of Sardinia.

In 1848 the King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, by a provisional decree united two of the towns of Monaco (Mentoni and Roquebrune) to his states, having previously occupied them by his troops; and in 1849 the Piedmontese government pre-

sented a project of law to the Chamber of Deputies, for the definite union of these two towns; this was adopted by the Chamber, and carried to the Senate in January, 1850, but the examination of the matter has been ever since suspended, owing to the protests which the Prince addressed to the powers who signed the treaties of 1814 and 1815.

In 1852 it was stated that Prince Florestan had offered to sell his little principality to Austria, but of course neither France nor Sardinia would consent to such an agreement.

In April, 1854, the present Prince, then using the title of Duke of Valentinois, endeavoured to regain possession of Mentoni; the inhabitants on his arrival unyoked the horses of his carriage, and drew it through the street of St. Michael, crying, "Long live the Prince!" and hoisting the flag of the house of Grimaldi; but the troops of the King of Sardinia placed the Prince in the Sardinian fortress of Villafanica, whence after a few days he was liberated, and returned to France, the Intendant-General stating that the confinement was solely to protect the Prince's person.

In the autumn of 1854 the German papers endeavoured to excite trouble, by stating that the United States had purchased Monaco from Prince Florestan; at that period, the question at issue between the Prince and the Sardinian Government had been submitted by common consent to the arbitration of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The Prince wished to retain possession of the port and town of Monaco, and he proposed to cede to Sardinia the towns of Mentoni and Roquebrune for a sum of 4,000,000 francs, or 200,000 francs annually. He demanded, moreover, that the Sardinian garrison of Monaco should be replaced by French troops. The Piedmontese Minister in Paris was not satisfied with these propositions, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys has not yet made known his decision. At the Congress in Paris in April, 1856, Baron Hubner (the Austrian Plenipotentiary), in reply to the complaint of Sardinia of the French and Austrian occupation of Rome, Ancona, and Bologna, remarked that in Italy it was not only the Roman States which were occupied by foreign troops; that the communes of Mentoni and Roquebrune had been for the last eight years occupied by troops of the King of Sardinia, contrary to the wishes of the Prince of Monaco, and maintained themselves there, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the sovereign of the country.

To this Count Cavour, the Sardinian

Plenipotentiary, declared that Sardinia was ready to withdraw the fifty men who occupied Mentoni, if the Prince should be in a condition to return to the country without the most serious dangers; but he did not consider Sardinia could be accused of having contributed to the overthrow of the ancient government in order to occupy those States, since the Prince had not been able to maintain his authority in the single town of Monaco, which Sardinia occupied in 1848, in virtue of treaties.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. H. SLEEMAN, K.C.B.

Feb. 10. On his passage home from Calcutta, aged 67, Sir William Henry Sleeman, K.C.B.

The deceased General entered the military service of the East India Company in 1808, so that he had devoted a life of nearly half a century to active employment in the East. For several years he discharged with the greatest zeal and ability the duties of British Resident at Lucknow, in the kingdom of Oude, and it is in connexion with that country that his name will be longest remembered. In the earlier part of his official career he had been assistant in the Saugar and Nerbudda district, where he gained an immense amount of experience, and an accurate knowledge of Central India, which afterwards was turned to good account. In 1843 we find him British Resident at Gwalior; this appointment he held during the critical times which ultimately led to hostilities in that quarter, and resulted in the battle of Maharajpore. Soon after his arrival in India, Lord Ellenborough promoted Colonel Sleeman, who lost no time in proving that, if he had been an efficient servant in an inferior position, he was an able organizer and administrator as well. Colonel Sleeman was one of the very first persons who commenced suppressing the system known as "Thuggee;" and the official papers drawn up upon the subject were mainly the work of his pen; the department which was specially commissioned for this important purpose being not only organized, but worked by him. Such being his antecedents, it is not surprising, therefore, that Colonel Sleeman became intimately and extensively acquainted with the native character, and proved himself the right-hand man of Lords Ellenborough, Hardinge, and Dalhousie, the latter of whom frequently refers in despatches to Colonel Sleeman's diary. Neither is it surprising that, in dealing with such a state as that of Oude, Lord Dalhousie should have looked to his

Resident at Lucknow for trustworthy information and steady support. Colonel Sleeman had not resided in that capital without observing that its internal administration was hopelessly corrupt, and that no course appeared open to the British Government but one — namely, that of bringing it under British laws. Colonel Sleeman beheld a fertile soil looking like a desert, with villages plundered and deserted; a court wallowing in luxury and effeminacy; the Minister careless and negligent of all public duties; and the towns infested with murderers and assassins. In July, 1854, the Bengal "*Hurkaru*" states that "Colonel Sleeman, the able and cautious Resident at Lucknow," detected a letter sent from the King of Persia to his Majesty of Oude, in which the former monarch spoke hopefully of a Persian invasion of India, and "promised in that event to do all that he could for the stability of Oude." Only a few months before this an attempt was made by night upon the life of Colonel Sleeman himself in his own house, which attempt he only escaped by having fortunately changed his bedroom that evening.

In the summer of 1854 it became too evident to his Indian friends that Colonel Sleeman's health was breaking, and in the August of that year he became alarmingly unwell. "Forty-six years of incessant labour," says a writer in "*Allen's Indian Mail*" of that date,—

"Have had their influence even on his powerful frame; he has received one of those terrible warnings believed to indicate the approach of paralysis. . . . With Colonel Sleeman will depart the last hope of any improvement in the condition of this unhappy country of Oude. Though belonging to the older class of Indian officials, Colonel Sleeman has never become Hindooized. He has appreciated the misery created by a native throne; he has sternly and even haughtily pointed out to the king the miseries caused by his incapacity, and has frequently extorted from his fears the mercy which it was vain to hope from his humanity."

Later in the same year Colonel Sleeman went to the hills for change of air and scene, and transacted the business of Resident by a deputy for some time. He had the satisfaction of thus prolonging his life to witness the actual annexation of Oude, and the Residency superseded by Sir James Outram as Commissioner. On the 28th of November last he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. Still, in spite of all the remedies of medical science, he gradually sank, and, after a long illness, died as mentioned above, leaving

behind him a name which will be honoured both in England and in India. He was advanced to the dignity of a K.C.B. so lately as January, and could scarcely have received the intelligence of the honour bestowed upon his signal merits when he left Calcutta, early in the following month.

His experience of Indian nations, their manners and religion, he embodied in a work entitled "*Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official*," which was published about eight or ten years ago, and which is, perhaps, the best suited of all the many works written upon India to give a European a general insight into Indian life.

SIR FRED. G. FOWKE, BART.

May 17. At Leamington, aged 74, Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby, in the county of Leicester.

He was born on Jan. 24, 1782, the third, but eldest surviving son, of Sir — Fowke, Knt., Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, (the brother of George III.,) by Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Woolaston, Bart. His first name was bestowed on him in honour of his father's royal patron, the Duke of Cumberland. His entrance into life was made with every augury of auspicious promise. While yet a boy he was brought into frequent contact with the Prince Regent and his royal brothers, then in all the enjoyment of ripened manhood. Naturally generous and social; possessing more than a fair share of talents and accomplishments; a humorist, a mimic, a ready rhymester; handsome in face and person; affable, courteous, and prepossessing in demeanour,—young Frederick Fowke must have been a universal favourite in that gay and dissipated circle of which more than fifty years ago the royal princes formed the centre of attraction. His *soubriquet* of "*Fred Fun*"—received from the R^{egent}, we are told—best expresses the idea his associates then formed of his character.

When thirty-two years of age, Mr. Fowke married the only daughter of the late Anthony Henderson, Esq., M.P. for Brackley. In the same year he was created a baronet, that title having been possessed by two branches of his maternal ancestry. At this period of his life, Sir Frederick Fowke was conspicuous in his assertion of Tory politics; he was a member of the Pitt Club, and an active and zealous politician. At the election of Lord Robert Manners and C. M. Phillippo, Esq., for the county of Leicester, in the

year 1818, when the latter gentleman in a hustings speech introduced the oratorical quotation, "*Vox populi vox Dei*," Sir Frederick recoiled in terror and surprise from what he regarded as a revolutionary declaration; but in later years his views were considerably modified, and he acquiesced in the propriety of measures from which in his younger life he would probably have augured the national downfall.

Sir Frederick was disposed to the study of antiquities, and he held the office of one of the Presidents of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. In all the relationships of life—as a friend, a landlord, and the promoter of taste and improvement generally—we feel justified in saying he dies respected and lamented.

He had issue five sons and two daughters. Of the sons four survive, and the elder daughter is the wife of the Rev. William Lancelot Rolleston. Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, who was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Leicestershire, died at Leamington on the 17th ult. He is succeeded by his eldest son, a captain in the Leicestershire Militia, now Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke, the second Baronet, who is married to Sarah Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late Henry Leigh Spencer, Esq., of Bansted Park, Surrey, and has issue.

REV. SIR GEORGE BURRARD, BART.

May 17. At Walhampton, Lymington, Hampshire, aged 87, the Rev. Sir George Burrard, the third Baronet (1769), Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, Rector of Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire, and Vicar of Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.

He was born at Dorking in Surrey, the younger son of Colonel William Burrard, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Joseph Pearce, Esq., of Lymington.

He was of Merton College, Oxford, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793. He was nominated one of his Majesty's Chaplains in 1801, and had ever since retained that dignity. He was presented to the rectory of Yarmouth (value 43*l.*) in the same year; to Middleton Tyas (value 705*l.*) in 1804; and to Burton Coggles (value 664*l.*) in 1822. All these livings were in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; and Sir George Burrard held them all for many years, but resigned Yarmouth.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on Feb. 15, 1840, on the death of his brother, Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., the dignity having been conferred on their uncle, Sir Harry Burrard,

with remainder to his brothers William and George, and their male issue.

Sir George Burrard was twice married; first, Sept. 18, 1804, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter and heir of William Coppil, of Jamaica, Esq., by whom he had an only surviving child, who succeeds to the baronetcy.

Having lost his first wife on April 10, 1807, he married secondly, May 1, 1816, Emma, daughter of Admiral Joseph Bingham, and had further issue, Harriet, and Harry; Emma, and Emma-Selina, who both died in infancy; Theresa, who died (Mrs. Cooper) Feb. 2, 1849; and Sidney.

The present baronet was born in 1806, and married in 1839, the only daughter of Sir George Dackett, Bart. He was M.P. for Lymington in 1830 and 1831.

SIR JAMES MEEK, KNT., C.B.

May 18. At his residence, Ilfracombe, Sir James Meek, Knt., C.B., late Comptroller of the Victualling of her Majesty's Navy, aged 77.

He was born in 1778, and entered the public service in 1798. Under Lord Keith, then Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, he was employed in procuring supplies from Sicily for the support of the army sent to invade Egypt. For many years he held the post of secretary to different flag-officers on the Mediterranean station, and, among others, to Lord Keith, after the close of the war. In 1830, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling Board, and on the abolition of that department was made Comptroller of the Victualling of the Navy and Transport Services. From these duties, which he discharged with zeal and efficiency, he finally retired in December, 1850, and early in the following year was rewarded with the honour of Knighthood and the Companionship of the Bath. His name, however, will be longest remembered in connexion with the commercial measures of the late Sir Robert Peel, who sent him during the winter of 1841 on a tour through Belgium, Holland, and the north of Germany, for the purpose of collecting statistical information respecting agricultural produce and shipping; and it was, to a considerable extent, upon the reports supplied to her Majesty's Ministers by Sir James Meek that the then Premier based the well-known measures of free trade which he introduced in 1846. Sir James represented an old Cheshire family, and was twice married: first, to a daughter of Lieutenant Edward Down, R.N.; and second, having been left a widower nearly

two years, in 1853, to the daughter of the late Dr. Grant, of Kingston, Jamaica. He was an acting magistrate for the county of Devon, and was much respected in the town and neighbourhood of Ilfracombe, where he had long resided.

REAR-ADMIRAL KING, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., M.L.C.

In Feb. At his residence, Grantham, Sydney, New South Wales, aged 62, Philip Parker King, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Admiral King was the son of Philip Gidley King, Esq., Post-Captain in the royal navy, who from the ability he exhibited in the settlement of Norfolk Island, was appointed to succeed Captain Hunter in the Government of New South Wales, and who accordingly assumed the position of Governor in the month of September, 1800, on the departure of Governor Hunter for England.

The subject of this memoir was born at Norfolk Island, on December 13, 1793, and entered the navy in November, 1807, as a first-class volunteer, on board the "Diana," frigate, Captain Charles Grant; whose first-lieutenant, the late Captain R. H. Barclay, he well supported in an attack made by the ship's boats in 1808 upon a French convoy passing between Nantes and Rochefort. On the night of December 2, 1809, he was again noticed for his gallantry in the boats under Lieutenant Daniel Miller, at the cutting out of three schuyts, moored to the shore of Odenskirk, and provided with heavy ordnance. On May 18 he obtained the rank of midshipman; and in 1810 he proceeded as master's mate of the "Hibernia," 110, Captain John Chambers White, to the Mediterranean, where he followed the latter officer with the "Centaur," 74; and in August, 1811, joined the "Cumberland," 74. Towards the close of the same year he was received on board the "Adamant," 50, flag-ship at Leith. After he had again served for eighteen months in the "Armada," 74, on the Mediterranean station, he was thence in January, 1814, transferred to the "Caledonia," 120, flag-ship of Sir Edward Pellew, through whom he was promoted, February 28 following, to a lieutenancy in the "Trident," 64. He next, from July, 1814, until July, 1815, served on board the "Elizabeth," 74, at Gibraltar, and in February, 1817, was entrusted with the conduct of an expedition having for its object a survey of the coasts of Australia, a service on which he continued employed in the "Mermaid," cutter, and "Bathurst," sloop, (to the command

whereof he was promoted by commission dated July 17, 1821,) until his return to England, in 1823. The results of the undertaking are contained in a narrative of the survey of the inter-tropical and western coasts of Australia, and in an atlas, both compiled by Captain King, and published, the former by Murray, and the latter by the Hydrographical Office, at the Admiralty. In September, 1825, from the feeling of confidence with which he had impressed the Admiralty, in the discharge of his late duties, he was appointed to the "Adventure," sloop, and ordered to survey the southern coast of America, from the entrance of the Rio Plata, round to Chiloe, and of Tierra del Fuego. He was paid off on his arrival in England, November 16, 1830, and has not been since employed. His Post-commission bears date February 25, 1830.

In 1832 Captain King published, as the partial fruit of his recent voyage, a volume entitled, "Sailing Directions to the Coasts of Eastern and Western Patagonia, including the straits of Magalhaen, and the Sea-coast of Tierra del Fuego." Besides being a F.R.S. and a F.L.S., Captain King was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London and a corresponding member of the Zoological Society.

On his retirement from active service, Captain King returned to Australia, and shortly after his arrival succeeded Sir Edward Parry as manager of the affairs of the Australian Agricultural Society, the duties of which office he discharged with characteristic and exemplary ability and attention for several years. He was appointed a nominee member of the Legislative Council by the late Governor, Sir Charles Fitzroy; but latterly he held his seat in the House in the more honourable capacity of a representative member, having at the general elections of 1851 offered himself as a candidate for the constituency of Gloucester and Macquarie, and on that occasion was returned by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Joseph Simmons. As an elective member he was, when his health permitted, generally regular in his attendance; and both in the House, and in the numerous committees on which he was appointed, took an active part in the business under consideration. During the last session of Council he strongly supported in particular the proposition for the establishment of a Nautical School: so decidedly was he in favour of this benevolent object, that it was his intention to be present and address the public meeting to be held respecting it in the Victoria Theatre. The last, and perhaps the most important, of his services in his

legislative capacity, was in connection with the inquiry into the City Commissioners' Department, of the committee on which he was a member; and when the subject was brought before the House he strenuously supported the adoption of the chairman's report. For some time past he held the office of Chairman of the Denominational Board of Education, and was consequently regarded as the representative of that body in the Council.

In September or October last Captain King was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, but it was not till about the middle of last month that he received intelligence of his advancement. His was the first instance of a native of Australia rising to so distinguished a rank in the British navy, and every one must feel a deep regret that his enjoyment of the honour was for so brief a period.

Both in public and in private life Admiral King merited, as he obtained, the cordial regard and high respect of all to whom he was known, whether personally or by repute.

Admiral King married Harriet, daughter of Christopher Lethbridge, of Launceston, co. Cornwall, who with a numerous family is left to deplore their loss.

Thus has Australia within a few months had to deplore the loss of two of the illustrious sons of science who have adorned her history—the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, who explored her far interior, and Admiral King, who surveyed her wide-extending coasts.—*From the Sydney "Empire."*

CAPTAIN C. W. DEANS DUNDAS.

April 11. At the United Service Club, in Queen-street, Edinburgh, in his 45th year, Charles Whitley Deans Dundas, Esq.

He was the elder son of Rear-Admiral Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, G.C.B., late Commander-in-chief in the Black Sea, and formerly M.P. for Greenwich, by his first-cousin, the Hon. Janet Dundas, only daughter and heiress of Charles Dundas, Lord Amesbury, by Anne, daughter and sole heir of Ralph Whitley, Esq., of Aston Hall, co. Flint.

Mr. Dundas was for some time a Captain in the Coldstream Guards. He was returned to parliament for the Flint district of boroughs at the general election of 1837, defeating Robert John Mostyn, Esq., the Conservative candidate, with 591 votes to 393; but he retired at the dissolution of 1841.

He married, March 24, 1837, his second-cousin, Janet Lindsay, daughter of J. Jardine, Esq., and granddaughter of James

Bruce, Esq., of Kinnaird, the traveller, by Mary Dundas, daughter of Thomas Dundas, Esq., of Fingask; he leaves issue a son and heir, Charles Amesbury, born in 1845.

CAPT. WILLIAM JOHN COLE, R.N., K.H.

May 15. At Lechlade, aged 68, William J. Cole, R.N.

Captain Cole was a genuine specimen of the true English sailor—a very lion in war, a lamb in times of peace. He was a native of London, and entered the navy Jan. 5, 1802, as second-class boy, on board the "Buffalo" store-ship, commanded by that excellent officer the late Captain Kent, with whom, after visiting India, witnessing the first settlement ever formed in Van Diemen's Land, and performing much surveying duty, he returned to England in December, 1805, on board the "Investigator," a very small vessel, whose crew, on their arrival at Liverpool, were rewarded with double pay for their exertions and the hardships they had endured in having effected a passage from Port Jackson to the above place without touching at any intermediate port. The voyage had occupied a period of five months, during eleven weeks of which the men had been restricted to half-a-pint of water each a-day.

On becoming attached, as midshipman, to the "Medusa," 32, Captain the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, Mr. Cole next sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, and thence for South America, where he served in the boats at the capture of Maldonado. While yet on the same station, in the "Diadem," 64, bearing the broad pendant at first of Sir Home Popham, and the flag afterwards of Rear-Admiral Stirling, we find him assiduously employed at the siege of Monte Video, both in dragging up the guns for the advanced batteries, and in supplying them with ammunition. During a subsequent attachment, from May, 1808, to June, 1810, to the "Christian VII.," 80, Captain Yorke, he received a wound at the cutting out of a convoy from under a heavy battery in Basque Roads; served in the ship's cutter at the capture of a large gun-boat off Ile d'Aix, where the officer of the French vessel was desperately wounded, and three of his men killed; and was severely bruised by the explosion of a fire-vessel, while endeavouring, under the late gallant Captain Guion, to lay her on board a French frigate in the road of Ile d'Aix. As a reward for these services, Mr. Cole, on July 18, 1810, was promoted from the "Racehorse," 18, to a lieutenancy in the "Otter," sloop, which vessel

had, however, sailed for England before he could reach the Isle of France to join her. He then, although on half-pay, volunteered to fit out a large prize-frigate "*La Bel-lone*," found, on the capture of the latter place, dismasted, and without a bowsprit; after which service he returned to England, and became first-lieutenant, July 17, 1811, of the "*Crocodile*," 28. In that frigate he was actively employed on the Channel, Lisbon, Mediterranean, and Newfoundland stations; and on one occasion, in July, 1812, displayed much gallantry in attempting, with four boats and sixty-two volunteers, to cut out in open day a detachment of four armed vessels, together with a convoy, lying beneath the batteries in the bay of Paros, on the coast of France, where the "*Crocodile's*" cutter, then under Commander Jos. Roche, was unfortunately sunk by a shot from a national brig.

Between 1815 and the date of his promotion to the rank of Commander, August 8, 1828, Mr. Cole appears to have afterwards served, generally as first-lieutenant, and chiefly on the home station, on board the "*Rhin*," 38, "*Florida*," 29, "*Northumberland*," 78, "*Cambridge*," 80, "*Prince Regent*," 126, "*Royal George*" and "*Royal Sovereign*" yachts; as also in command of the "*Onyx*," 10. He obtained, while in the "*Rhin*," the thanks of Captain Malcolm, for his ability in conducting that ship through a difficult navigation, while the latter officer, with all but sixty-two of the crew, was engaged on a cutting-out expedition in the small harbour of Corrijou, near Abervrach, 18th of July, 1815; during his attachment to the "*Northumberland*" he had charge of the "*Seagull*" and "*Highflyer*" tenders,—cruized in the "*Royal Sovereign*" as first-lieutenant to King William IV. when Lord-High-Admiral; and, for his exertions during a violent gale in the same vessel, when conveying to Holland the Queen of Wurtemberg, was mentioned in the despatches of Sir William Freemantle to George IV.,—and, when in command of the "*Onyx*," ran to the coast of Africa with important despatches and invalids from Fernando Po. From the 6th of July, 1831, until 1834, Captain Cole next held a responsible appointment in the coast-guard; on leaving which service he was presented by the chief officers and others who had been under his command with a superb silver snuff-box, as a token of their respect and regard for him. He further officiated from the 28th of January, 1836, until paid off in 1837, as second captain of the "*Revenge*," 78, commanded in the Mediterranean by his estimable friend Captain William Elliot; but since his attainment

of post-rank, July, 1838, has been on half-pay.

Captain Cole was nominated a K.H. January 1, 1837, and on four separate occasions preserved the lives of others by imminently hazarding his own:—first, during his servitude in the "*Crocodile*," when his intrepidity in saving two officers and a seaman from a watery grave procured him, through the hands of H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex, a first-class gold medal from the Royal Humane Society; secondly, on his passage to the coast of Africa in the "*Onyx*," when he jumped overboard after a seaman who had fallen out of a stern-boat in the act of being lowered down; a third time in the river Thames, where, in July, 1835, being at the time a passenger on board the "*Red Rover*" steamer, he rescued two gentlemen, who had been upset in a wherry by getting under the bows of that vessel; and again, in June, 1836, when he plunged into the sea after one of the gunner's crew belonging to the "*Revenge*," who had fallen from the main-chains.

After retiring from active service Captain Cole settled at Lechlade, with which place he appears to have had no previous connection, but by his exemplary life and active benevolence soon gained the esteem of all classes. Although not statutorily qualified, he was placed in the commission of the peace, where his honourable principles and upright conduct fully justified the opinions previously formed of him by his friends. At the Sunday-school, at religious meetings, or at meetings convened to discuss the best means of promoting the benefit of the lower classes, he was a constant attendant and frequent speaker.

He married, October 23, 1818, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Wace, Esq., of Lechlade, and has issue, four daughters.

THE REV. CANON ROGERS.

June 12. At Penrose, near Helston, the Rev. John Rogers, M.A., Canon-Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, aged 77.

The deceased was educated at Eton and Oxford, and during his long life he actively and constantly employed his talents and acquirements, which were very considerable, for the benefit of those around him; and all who enjoyed his friendship or acquaintance will remember his single-hearted kindness, and the unaffected and amiable simplicity of his manner and character. He was distinguished for his many acts of piety and beneficence, and the warm interest which he took in all the charitable institutions within his reach and influence. Full of information, which he

communicated in a most agreeable manner, he was a valuable member of society, and by his learning he contributed much to the progress which has been lately made in the difficult researches of Hebrew and Oriental criticism. Striking evidence of this was afforded by his critical remarks on Bishop Lowth, and by his publication, in 1833, of "*The Book of Psalms in Hebrew, metrically arranged; with Selections from the Various Readings of Kennicott and De Rossi;*" and, a few years later, of a pamphlet advocating a new translation of the *Pes-Chito*. On those subjects, of deepest interest to him, as connected with the elucidation of the Holy Scriptures, he employed his active powers of mind till within a very few hours of the end of a life of Christian usefulness, closed in Christian faith and hope. He was twice married: first to a daughter of the Rev. J. Joze, of St. Cleer, in Cornwall, by whom he had five sons and a daughter, who survive him; and secondly, to the eldest daughter of the late G. Fursdon, Esq., of Fursdon, who also survives him. An excellent husband and father, a most kind landlord, he was most justly beloved and esteemed in every relation of life.

HENRY LAWSON, ESQ., F.R.S.

Aug. 23, 1855. In Lansdown Crescent, Bath, in his 82nd year, Henry Lawson, Esq., Fellow of the Royal and Astronomical Societies.

Mr. Lawson was the younger son of the Very Rev. Johnson Lawson, Dean of Battle, Vicar of Throwley, and Rector of Cranbrook, Kent, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Wright, Esq., of Bath, twice mayor of that city.

Through the family of Johnson he was descended from Sir Edward Bushell, whose wife is said to have been Mary Seymour, the offspring of Queen Katharine Parr by her last husband, the Lord-Admiral. (See Miss Strickland's "*Lives of the Queens*," edit. 1853, iii. 295.)

Mr. Lawson was born at Greenwich, on March 23, 1774, and with his brother was educated at the same place by the celebrated Dr. Burney. They quitted school at an early age, and were apprenticed to Mr. Edward Nairne, an eminent optician in Cornhill, who had become the third husband of their mother. Eventually, however, neither of them followed that business, and Henry never followed any trade or profession. But he became a member of the Spectacle-makers' Company, and twice occupied the post of its Master.

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Mr. Nairne died in 1806; his widow continued to occupy his house at Chelsea until her death in 1823, and during her life Mr. Lawson's home was with her; finding his chief occupation in his workshop, and in the use of a two-and-a-half foot telescope, with which Mr. Dollond supplied him in 1820.

His scientific tastes had been manifested at an earlier age, when he became, in 1796, one of the original members of the Askesian Society, of which an account will be found in Howard's *Barometrographia*, and in the *Life of William Allen, F.R.S.* Each member in turn contributed a paper, which was usually printed in Tilloch's "*Philosophical Magazine*;" and the society continued to fulfil the objects of its founders until superseded by the formation of the Geological Society.

After his mother's death, at the close of 1823, Mr. Lawson married Amelia, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Jennings, Vicar of St. Peter's, Hereford; and from that time he resided in Hereford, until after the death of a relative (Miss Westwood), who left him a considerable fortune.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1833, and of the Royal Society in 1840. In 1841 he removed to No. 7, Lansdown Crescent, Bath, where he formed an observatory on the roof of his house, storing it with the best instruments he could procure. Of this, in 1846, he published an account, with plates, entitled "*The Arrangement of an Observatory for Practical Astronomy and Meteorology*." In 1845 he had read at the meeting of the British Association, "*Observations on the placing of Thermometers, and the plan of a stand*;" and in 1846 he received for this thermometer-stand a prize from the Society of Arts. He also received the silver medal of that society for his *Reclinea*, a convenient chair for the observation of zenith stars. In 1847 he published a brief "*History of the New Planets*." In 1853 he published an account of two inventions for the relief of persons helpless from disease or wounds, called the *Lifting Apparatus* and the *Surgical Transferrer*; and in 1855 a pamphlet, "*On the Advisability of Training the Youth of Britain to Military Exercises, as productive of National Safety*." Both at Hereford and at Bath he was accustomed to record astronomical, meteorological, and other observations, including the accounts of all earthquakes. Unfortunately, his manuscripts were inadvertently sold at the sale of his house and furniture. A careful record of the solar spots, which

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he kept in 1831-2, he presented to the Astronomical Society.

After Mr. Lawson was settled in Bath, he used to open his house weekly to conversational parties, in which his large eleven-foot telescope (made by Dollond in 1834) was naturally an object of much interest. It was one of his greatest pleasures to explain to the young and inquiring, either the wonders of the starry vault, or those of the microscope, to which also he devoted much attention. In this respect his patience was untiring, and his generosity quite admirable. His explanations were always clear and perspicuous, his knowledge exact, and his love of truth sacred. The poorest mechanic might listen to him with delight, and the finished scholar with deference. On ordinary matters his conversation was always fresh and vigorous, his memory carrying him back to the celebrities of the days of George the Third. Whilst he knew the world well, and read character with great discrimination, he was most catholic in his sentiments, and forbearing in his conduct towards all mankind. His beneficence was liberally and judiciously bestowed upon every institution, or charity, of which he could conscientiously approve. His hospitality was cordially extended to a frequent succession of visitors from all parts of the country. Mrs. Lawson was his constant companion, and the partaker of all his schemes of usefulness and benevolence. The circumstance of their having no children seemed only to make them more thoroughly dependent on each other. She died only two months before him, on the 25th of June. Mr. Lawson bowed his head in submission, and felt her loss as a warning for his own departure.

In Dec. 1851, Mr. Lawson proposed to give the whole of his astronomical and meteorological instruments, together with 1,050*l.*, to the town and county of Nottingham, provided a requisite sum of money could be raised to build an observatory, and endow it with 200*l.* a year. In order to secure this noble boon, a committee was formed, of which the Duke of Newcastle was chairman, and Mr. E. J. Lowe hon. secretary, and 727 individuals were induced to subscribe. A sum amounting to 6,562*l.* was collected, the corporation of Nottingham voted land of the value of 600*l.*, and government proposed to add 2,000*l.*, making a total of 10,212*l.* A codicil was added to Mr. Lawson's will, at the request of the committee; and afterwards the instruments were conveyed to the Duke of Newcastle, in joint trust with Mr. Lawson, to secure the due fulfilment of the

agreement. When these arrangements had been nearly completed, the money valuation of the instruments was disputed, and differences of opinion arose, which ended in the return of all the subscriptions, and the abandonment of the design. Mr. Lawson has now left the whole of his meteorological instruments (including the hygrometer made by Dr. Franklin for his own use) and his books relating to meteorology, to Mr. Lowe, for his private observatory at Beeston, near Nottingham. His 11-foot telescope was presented, shortly before his death, to the Royal Naval School at Greenwich; and his 5-foot telescope (made by Dollond in 1826) to Mr. W. G. Lettsom. He has bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* each (free of legacy duty—as with all the following) to the Royal Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, and the British Meteorological Society; 100*l.* to the Spectacle-makers' Company of London; and 50*l.* to the Montrose Natural History Society. To charities: 300*l.* to the Baths and Washhouses at Bath; 200*l.* each to the Bath General Hospital, the Bath United Hospital, and the Eastern and Walcot Dispensary; and 100*l.* to the Ear and Eye Infirmary at Bath. His legatees are very numerous, his property being divided among 139 persons. His relics of Queen Katharine Parr he has left to her biographer, Miss Strickland, who also claims descent from the Queen's family: they consist of a napkin bearing the arms of Queen Katharine of Arragon, the arms of England in copper, from the centre of a large dish, a gold ring containing the Queen's hair, an oil-picture of Henry VIII., one of the Queen, and a miniature of Edward VI., besides various papers on the subject. Mr. Lawson's executors are John Jones, Esq., of Cefnfaes, Rhayader, and Mr. Hill, solicitor, of Bath. His body was interred at Weston, near Bath, in a vault containing the remains of many members of his family.

GEORGE GWILT, ESQ. F.S.A.

June 26. At his house in Union-street, Southwark, in his 82nd year, George Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. Gwilt was the elder of two sons of Mr. George Gwilt, an architect and surveyor, also of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where his family have resided more than a century; the younger son being Mr. Joseph Gwilt, the well-known author of "The Encyclopædia of Architecture," and other important works.

Mr. Gwilt, senr., was surveyor for the

county of Surrey; and, amongst other buildings, he erected Horsemonger-lane Gaol and Newington Sessions-house. He died on December 9, 1807.

His son George was born on May 8, 1775, was brought up to his father's profession of an architect, and succeeded his father in his professional practice on his death. His chief work, and that with which his name will always be worthily associated, was the restoration of the choir and tower of St. Mary Overy's Church, already referred to, and the lady-chapel, which Mr. Gwilt executed with much taste and judgment; though as regards the choir and tower, at a very great expense to the parishioners of St. Saviour, who, although proud of their fine church, were not well pleased to have incurred a debt of 35,000*l.* for the restoration of a part of it. This work was performed between 1822 and 1825. With Mr. Gwilt such works were labours in which he delighted, and when, through the indefatigable exertions of the late Mr. Thomas Saunders, F.S.A., the lady-chapel was rescued from destruction, and its restoration effected by means of a public subscription exceeding 3,000*l.*, Mr. Gwilt liberally undertook the professional direction and superintendence of the work, and performed it gratuitously.

This was completed in 1823, and the late Mr. Carlos, in a short description of it in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* (March, 1833, p. 254), says, "When the former appearance of the building, dilapidated by the effects of time and neglect, and injured by partial and tasteless repairs, is forgotten, and the masonry of the new work shall have lost its freshness, then will the design be viewed with even greater satisfaction than at present, and few persons, strangers to the former state, will conceive that the antique-looking building before them is a restoration of the nineteenth century. Every praise is due to Mr. Gwilt for the scrupulous accuracy with which the mouldings and detail of the former design have been copied, and equally so for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the restoration of those parts which had been entirely lost: of this the gables are instances: of these only two remained in anything like a perfect state." He also designed and executed the first ten of the Almshouses of Cure's College, St. Saviour's, in Southwark, with the iron gates, which are very creditable specimens of the mediæval style.

Mr. Gwilt was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on Dec. 14, 1815. He made several communications to the society; but the only memoir of his that

was printed, is one containing his "Observations on the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, chiefly relating to its original structure," written in 1828, and published, with six plates, in the fifth volume of the *Ve-tusta Monumenta*. He had then recently been professionally engaged in the repairs of that church, during which he rebuilt the upper part of the steeple.

He was an occasional contributor to the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, and amongst other articles there are two valuable communications from him in March and June, 1815, on the remains of Winchester Palace, Southwark. Letters from him have at different times appeared in "*The Builder*."

Mr. Gwilt delighted in the collection of relics of antiquity, and had formed a valuable museum of coins and architectural antiquities, and more particularly of the Roman remains that have been discovered in Southwark. Some few years since he was robbed of his silver coins by some thieves who entered his museum at night.

Mr. Gwilt had three sons and four daughters. Of the sons, George, the eldest, who died at an early age, was a young man of great promise in his profession of an architect. His early loss was much lamented. The second son, Charles Edwin, also an architect, died early. He contributed to the "*Archæologia*" an Account of the Remains of Part of the Prior of Lewes's-house, in Carter-lane, St. Olave's, Southwark (vol. xxv. p. 604). The third son, Alfred, survives.

For many years Mr. Gwilt had been subject to a painful complaint, but notwithstanding that circumstance and his great age, he was to the latest period of his life devoted to antiquarian pursuits; and so lately as the 12th of June last, he attended the meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society, at Croydon, being then in tolerable health. The loss of Mrs. Gwilt, however, who died but a few weeks before him, had been severely felt by him.

He was buried on Monday, July 7, by special authority of the Secretary of State, in his own vault, on the exterior of the south-side of the choir of St. Saviour's.

JOHN RICHARDS, Esq., F.S.A.

July 16. Died at Leighton Buzzard, from the effects of an accident, John Richards, Esq., of Charterhouse-square, in the 50th year of his age.

Mr. Richards was born at Reading. His father was for many years one of the coroners for the county of Berks. His maternal grandfather, Mr. William Simonds Higgs, F.S.A., is remembered by many persons as the possessor of a choice

library and a valuable collection of coins and medals. Other ancestors of Mr. Richards, on the side both of father and mother, will be found, for many generations past, amongst those who served the chief municipal offices, and were, in their own days, the leading people in his native town.

Mr. Richards was an only child. After an education at the Reading Grammar-school, under Dr. Valpy, he entered the profession of his father—that of a solicitor. But the law alone did not satisfy him. Like so many other men, he united to the practice of the law a taste for literature, and especially a fondness for the history and antiquities of his native county. Looking forward to a period when he might be able to turn his collections to literary account, he sedulously gathered together everything that could be made available for topography, and especially whatever tended to illustrate the genealogies of Berkshire families. In the same spirit, shortly after the institution of the Camden Society, of which he was an early and zealous member, he procured the establishment of the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, designed for the publication of works illustrative of Berkshire history and antiquities. But its fortunes were mixed up with those of its founder. After he had served the office of chief magistrate of Reading with considerable *eclat*, a reverse of circumstances, mainly consequent on an unsuccessful building speculation at White Knights, destroyed his early views, occasioned the removal of his residence and practice to London, and put an end to the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, after it had published—I. Original Letters of Archbishop Laud, edited by Mr. Bruce; II. The Unton Inventories, edited by Mr. John Gough Nichols; and, III. The Chronicle of Abingdon, edited by Mr. Halliwell.

The check which these unfortunate circumstances gave to Mr. Richards's indulgence of his literary tastes was but temporary. After the lapse of some few years, he was once more occupied in Berkshire genealogical inquiries, when an accident—the being tripped up by a large dog which ran violently against him—produced an injury to his brain which in a few days terminated his life. To his family the event was peculiarly melancholy. One of his children, a daughter aged 14, had died after an illness of a couple of months, only about ten days before the occurrence of his own fatal accident:—

“One woe doth tread upon another's heels,
So fast they follow.”

Mr. Richards was married in 1830 to Frances the eldest daughter of John May, Esq., formerly of Caversham, and now of Reading. He leaves his wife surviving, with a family of six children. One of his sons is a student at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and another is at Merchant Taylors' School.

Mr. Richards's father died a few years ago. His mother, a lady who, on many accounts, is an object of great respect, and, on this occasion, of universal sympathy, still survives, at Reading.

Although his pen was that of a ready writer, we are not aware of his having published anything beyond an edition of ‘The Berkshire Lady,’ in which the heroine of that romantic legend was traced home to a Berkshire family, and some few communications to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, on subjects of Berkshire interest.

In private life it is scarcely possible to conceive a gentler or more amiable man. All who knew him will long remember his tall, upright figure; his slow, measured step; his calm and quiet manners; his speech in a tranquil kind of under-tone; his fondness for relating the minute details of personal adventures in which he was interested; the sanguine, hopeful hue which he was but too apt to throw over all events and circumstances; his readiness to assist other people; and, above everything else, his placable, friendly disposition, totally devoid of suspicion, envy, or any other form of harshness or want of charity. Amidst the bustle and business of life, it often seemed as if “John Richards” — so was he always termed among his oldest friends — was rather fitted, by his peculiar gentleness and placidity of manners, to be a denizen of some calmer and more peaceful world than this.

B.

THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, ESQ.

June 9. At Brighton, aged 68, Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart., of Belhus, Essex, by his first wife Dorothy, daughter of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

The deceased gentleman was born Oct. 4, 1788, and received his early education at the Charterhouse School, and afterwards at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813. He was twice married: first, in 1815, to Margaret, second daughter of John Wharton, Esq., of Skelton Castle, co. York, who died in Italy in 1844; and secondly, in 1825, to

Mary, only daughter and heiress of Bartlett Bridger Sheddon, Esq., of Aldham-hall, Suffolk, by whom he has left issue an only son. In 1820 he became a candidate for Ipswich in the Liberal interest, and though not successful at the poll, he subsequently unseated Mr. John Round on petition. The sum spent on both sides in this contest, at the hustings and afterwards before a parliamentary committee, was such as would appear almost fabulous in these days of economy and diminished election outlay. In 1826 he was elected for Maldon, Essex, by a majority of 53 over Quintin Dick, Esq., and continued to represent that borough down to 1837, when he was ejected by his old opponent, Mr. John Round; he was again unsuccessful at the general election of 1841; he regained his seat, however, in 1847. At the election of 1852 he was again unsuccessful.

Mr. Lennard was looked upon as one of the chief supporters of the Liberal cause in the county of Essex, the southern division of which his father represented in the first Reformed Parliament: but being of retired and studious habits, he took little part in the active business of a magistrate for the county. Few persons have made greater sacrifices in the cause of his political party: but though the exciting electioneering contests naturally brought him into conflicts on the hustings, his gentlemanly bearing and courtesy, which was often acknowledged by his political opponents, secured him their personal respect.

His only son, Thomas Barrett, now heir-apparent to his grandfather's baronetcy, was born in 1826, and married in 1853, Emma, daughter of the Rev. Sir William Page Wood, Bart., of Glazenwood, Essex, by whom he has a son born in 1853, and other issue.

The venerable Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart., who is now in his 95th year, and, we believe, the senior member of the baronetage of all the three kingdoms, is a natural son and testamentary heir of Thomas Barrett Lennard, 17th Lord Dacre, the son and heir of Richard Barrett Lennard, Esq., by Anne Baroness Dacre, youngest daughter and co-heir of Thomas, last earl of Sussex.

MISS INNES.

March 24, at Hounslow, Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Innes, of Fleet-street and Hatton-garden.

Miss Innes was joint editor with her sisters of the annual "Peerage," known, through the kindness of the late Edmund Lodge, Esq., Clarendieux, as "Lodge's Peerage," but which owes its establishment in

the public favour mainly to her persevering energy, and its acknowledged accuracy to the constant watchful superintendence of the deceased. She was blessed from earliest infancy with instruction by parental precept and example in the true way of life, in conformity with the sound teaching of the Church, whose doctrines she ardently imbibed and ever held fast. She associated much amongst the clergy, and during a large portion of maturer life enjoyed the pastoral counsel and almost paternal kindness of one who was himself a bright pattern of every Christian grace. The seed thus sown and watered bore large increase; her serene, never-failing, but unobtrusive piety, prompt and correct judgment, enlarged intellect, animated conversational powers, and universal benevolence, and more especially the fervency and constancy of her affections, welling over with the warmest gratitude for every mark of regard, rendered her the light and joy of, and inspired the deepest attachment in, a small circle of friends, by whom her loss will be long deplored.

During several years of declining strength, though bearing her full share in editorial labours, entering with eager patriotism into all public interests, and glowing with a genuine sympathy which made the joys and sorrows of others truly her own, yet her conversation was eminently in heaven.
—*Communicated.*

LOUIS-CESAR-JOSEPH DUCORNET.

Recently, in France, Louis C. J. Ducornet, a painter of some repute, aged 50.

This artist was born at Lille, the 10th of January, 1806, and was one of a large family in poor circumstances. Nature had made him the subject of sad bodily deformity, for he was born without arms or thighs; he had only four toes to his right foot, which otherwise was admirably formed. Until the age of six he was weakly, and could with difficulty support himself; this state was probably the means of developing his talent as an artist. The rest of the family being busy in their daily occupations, young Ducornet was left to roll about on the floor, and thus acquired the habit of picking up bits of charcoal from the hearth, and amusing himself in drawing on the wall all the objects that presented themselves to his eye. In the same house dwelt the nephew of M. Wateau, professor of drawing at the school, whose children were in the habit of playing with young Ducornet. One day they requested their father to shew him how to draw a flower, who answered

that he would teach him the principles of drawing, on condition that M. Dumoncelle should also teach him to read and write; the proposition was accepted, and Ducornet continued to work with the children of Wateau. The mayor of Lille, the Count de Muysard, seeing the rapid and intelligent progress of the child, obtained for him a pension of 300 francs from the municipality. Some time after, M. Potteau, deputy of the department, with the assistance of M. de Muysard, caused him to be sent to Paris, and placed in the atelier of Lethière, where he was treated by that painter as a son, and by the pupils as a brother. Through the intervention of Baron Gerard, Charles X. assigned him a pension of 1,200 francs per annum, which was paid him until the downfall of that monarch in 1830: it was never renewed, notwithstanding Baron Gros interested himself greatly to obtain it.

Before 1830, he painted the "Parting of Hector and Andromache;" also several portraits. At Cambray he gained a bronze medal for his picture of "Repentance;" in 1840, a gold medal, 3rd class, for the "Death of Mary Magdalen;" in 1841, one of the 2nd class in gold, for the "Repose in Egypt;" and in 1845, a gold medal, 1st class, for "Christ in the Sepulchre." In 1855 he exhibited his last painting, "Edith," a commission from the Emperor: these paintings were all large life-size. He also gained several medals in various provincial exhibitions. This artist presents an interesting proof of what may be accomplished by perseverance and study, with even limited powers. Ducornet died in the arms of his venerable father, who never deserted his darling boy: he is now left in poverty in his old age. At the Paris Exhibition might frequently have been seen the extraordinary spectacle of a poor aged man, with a short, middle-aged one on his back, mounting slowly the long and steep flight of stone steps of the *Palais des Beaux Arts*—this interesting group was Ducornet and his father. A sale is being organised of the paintings left by Ducornet: let us hope that the biddings will be sufficiently liberal to enable the survivor to end his days in peace and comfort.—*Art-Journal*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 27. Died, at the house of his son-in-law at Lee, Gloucestershire, *Christopher Irring*, LL.D., F.A.S., F.S.A.L. He was born at Dalton, Dumfriesshire, and was married in 1811 to Miss Helen Cameron, who is left his widow. He was by profession a schoolmaster, and author of very numerous works on education.

May 2. At Great Addington, near Thrupston, Northamptonshire, aged 80, the Rev. *James Tyley*, B.A., who had held the Rectory (whereof he was patron) for 56 years, (except one year, from 1831 to 1832, when he held Claydon Rectory, in Suffolk). He married in 1813, Mary, the dau. of the Rev. Geo. Drury, Rector of Claydon. He was a ripe classical scholar, a sound churchman, and an upright, honourable man. By his will he has bequeathed, after the death of his widow, 200*l.* to the Clergy Charity of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, 100*l.* to the County Hospital, 200*l.* to the deserving poor of Great Addington, 100*l.* to ditto of Raunds, and 100*l.* to ditto of Streatly, in Bedfordshire.

June 16. At Clifton, aged 32, the Rev. *Cuthbert George Young*, Secretary of the Turkish Mission Aid Society. He was the third son of the late Thomas Young, esq., of North Shields.

June 17. At 12, Bessborough-gard., Pimlico, the Rev. *Charles Gostling Townley*, B.A., 1802, M.A. 1806, B.C.L. and D.C.L. 1809, Merton College, Oxford.

June 18. The Rev. *I. S. Jones*, Vicar of Paull, w. Thorngumbald (1843), Yorkshire.

June 21. At Portsea, aged 69, the Rev. *W. R. Browne*, Chaplain to the Portsea Island Union Workhouse.

June 24. At Alderton Rectory, Suffolk, aged 61, the Rev. *William Addington Norton*, M.A., Rector of Alderton and Eyke, in that county.

At the Parsonage, the Rev. *John Randell*, P.C. of Hawley (1837), Hants.

At the Rectory, aged 63, the Rev. *John Rich*, M.A., Rector of Newtimber, Sussex, fourth son of the late Rev. Sir Charles Rich, bart., of Shirley house, Hants.

June 25. At Banchory, near Aberdeen, aged 74, the Rev. *James Footc*, D.D.

At Ashfield, near Honiton, aged 57, the Rev. *James Smith Townsend*, Vicar of Coleridge, Devon.

June 27. On the voyage from South Australia to England, aged 37, the Rev. *Hutton Burnett*, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1845, Merton College, Oxford, eldest son of Rev. J. B. Burnett, Rector of Houghton, Hants, Chaplain to the Bishop of Adelaide.

June 29. At Nether Wastdale, aged 64, the Rev. *John Douglas*.

At Brantford, Canada West, aged 55, the Rev. *Peter Jones*, Indian Missionary and Chief.

At Hampstead, the Rev. *Henry Sweeting*, of Hartford, Huntingdonshire.

Lately, at Guernsey, very suddenly, aged 63, the Rev. *G. S. Weidemann*, Incumbent of Kingswood, near Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. His loss is severely felt by a numerous circle of friends.

July 3. At his residence, Wood, in the parish of Bishopsteignton, aged 82, the Rev. *T. Comyns*.

July 5. Aged 67, the Hon. and Rev. *James Somers Cocks*, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1814, Brasenose College, Oxford, Canon of Worcester (1830), and of Hereford (1824). The hon. and rev. gentleman was heir presumptive to his nephew, the present Earl Somers, who has no children. By his death, the descendants of Charles, the first lord, by his second wife, Anne, dau. of Reginald Pole Carew, esq., of Stoke, Devonshire, become next in the succession.

The Rev. *John Rowlandson*, M.A., Vicar of Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, fifth son of the late Rev. M. Rowlandson, D.D., Vicar of Warminster.

July 6. At Clifton, aged 25, the Rev. *Charles Leeson Bingham*, B.A. 1854, Clare Hall, Cambridge.

The Rev. *Henry Wyles*, aged 75, late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and 35 years Vicar of Hitchin, Herts.

July 8. At 8, Gloucester-cres. north, Paddington, aged 60, the Rev. *John Brathwaite*, B.A. 1810, Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the late Hon. Miles Brathwaite, of Barbadoes.

Aged 54, the Rev. *William Verdon*, B.A., P.C. of Pendlebury (1854), Lancashire.

July 12. At Sandgate, aged 58, the Rev. *Ephraim Hemings Snoad*, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1825, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of Ashford, Kent.

July 13. At the Vicarage, Gwennap, in Cornwall, aged 62, after conducting the whole of the morning duty in apparently good health, the Rev. *William Gillbee*, M.A., Vicar of that parish, the eldest son of the late Rev. Earle Gillbee, D.D., Rector of Barby, in this county.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 18, 1855. Aged 34, Robert, eldest son of the late Mr. John McDonald, of Lloyd's. He was drowned while on a voyage from Manilla to Sydney, when the ship "Ceylon" foundered in a typhoon.

Aug. 3, 1855. At Kulkynne, Murray River, Victoria, aged 26, Edmond Ludlow Rogerson Cotter, third son of the late Rev. James Lawrence Cotter, LL.D. vicar of Buttevant, county Cork.

Feb. 19. At Paddington, Sydney, New South Wales, aged 59, Mr. Isaac Waltham Rush, formerly of Beeleigh Grange, Maldon.

Feb. 25. At sea, aged 42, Comm. Wm. Fell, Indian Navy.

March 1. At Mulgoa, Melbourne, Australia, aged 62, Augusta, second dau. of the late Lewis Lewis, esq., of Carmarthen, Wales.

March 8. At Robe-town, South Australia, Eleanor Mary, wife of Capt. C. P. Brewer, late of the Royal Artillery, Government Resident at the above place.

March 26. Of cholera, at the Mauritius, aged 20, Frederick David Roesch, only son of F. Roesch, esq., Capetown.

March 29. At his brother's, Port Natal, South Africa, Frederic William Henry, eldest son of Frederic Jno. Marillier, of Durham-place west, Hackney-road.

April 4. At Abou, Capt. Fred. Foster Taylor, Bombay Invalid Establishment.

April 19. At Hingolee, in the Deccan, of *coup-de-soliel*, Wm. Henry Bontflower, Assist.-Surg. H.E.I., attached to the 2d Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, eldest son of the Rev. H. C. Bontflower, Bury, Lancashire.

April 27. At the Cape of Good Hope, on his return from Adelaide to England, Alfred, fourth son of John Doulton, esq., of High-st., Lambeth.

April 28. At St. Helena, where he was obliged to be left on his homeward voyage from India, George R. Douglas, Capt. Bombay Artillery, second son of the late Lieut.-Gen Sir Niel Douglas, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

April 30. At Calcutta, aged 27, J. H. B. Powell, esq., Ensign 69th Bengal Inf., and for some time previously to his decease Acting Adjutant of the Bengal 2d Irregular Cavalry, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Howell Powell, rector of Ripley, Yorkshire.

In May. At Rangoon, aged 31, George Betts, esq., assistant-surgeon of the 45th Regt. N.I.

May 1. At Sierra Leone, John Allen Ritchie, Chief Engineer of H.M.S. "Scourge."

May 3. At Pernambuco, of typhoid fever, aged 46, M. A. Borthwick, esq., C.E., late of 26, Charles-st., St. James's-sq.

At his mother's residence, Lieut. Geo. Conway Montague Souter Johnston. This gallant officer served in his regiment (the 38th Foot) in the last Burmese war. He was sole heir to the Marquis of Annandale, and son of the late gallant and venerable Lieut. Souter Johnston, Commandant of all H.M.'s Royal Marines. He was sincerely loved and honoured by those who knew his worth, or had served with him.

May 4. At her residence, Jane Ville, Bandon, co. Cork, of bronchitis, aged 73, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Gillman, of 81st Regt. of Foot, and formerly of Clancoole, in the same county.

May 5. At Meerut, aged 33, Capt. Geo. Clapcott, of H.M. 60th Royal Rifles, second son of George Bunter Clapcott, esq., of Keynstone, co. Dorset.

At Orai, N.W. Provinces, India, Adelaide Helen, wife of G. H. Freeling, esq., B.C.S.

At Kamptee, aged 35, Capt. E. H. Nightingale, 23d Regt., Madras L.I., eldest son of the late A. M. Nightingale, esq., H.M.'s 23d Fusileers, and grandson of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart., of Kneesworth, co. Cambridge.

May 6. At Liverpool, aged 42, Simon, second son of the late Jeremiah Woods, esq., formerly of Swilland, near Ipswich, and nephew of the late Chas. Keene, esq., Sussex-pl. Regent's-park.

May 7. At New Amsterdam, Berbice, aged 71, Simon Davison, esq.; also, on the 7th inst., at Southampton, aged 31, Simon Archibald, eldest son of the above.

At Serampore, Augusta Mary, wife of Meredith White Townsend, esq., editor of "The Friend of India."

May 12. At the residence of her father, at Nassau, New Providence, aged 29, Marianne Hamilton, wife of the Rev. Robert Swann, rector of Christ Church, and eldest surviving dau. of the Ven. John M. Trew, D.D., Archdeacon of the Bahamas. Her mortal remains were attended to the grave by His Excellency the Governor, by the principal inhabitants and authorities (military and civil), by a large number of the poorer classes, and by the teachers of the adjacent parochial Sunday-schools.

May 13. At Mooltan, India, on his way to England, aged 36, Thomas Leigh Blundell, esq., eldest son of Thos. Leigh Blundell, M.D., New Broad-st., city.

May 16. At Kamptee, aged 45, Exeter Gustavus Bedwell, esq., surgeon, East India Company's Service.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Brevet-Major John Gore Ferns, late of the 76th Regt.

At Belcova, Russia, aged 39, Mr. Christopher Scaife, formerly of Pocklington, Yorkshire, for many years trainer and jockey to his Excellency General Pashkoffe.

May 17. At Calcutta, aged 34, Charles Goldsmid, esq., Resident Civil Engineer to the Indian Railway, and second son of M. A. Goldsmid, esq.

At Woodstock, in Canada West, aged 78, Col. Alex. Whalley Light, late of H. M.'s 25th Regt.

May 18. At Berhampore, aged 29, Augusta, wife of Edward Johnson, esq., of Narcoobared, near Merais, Bengal.

May 23. At Chatham, Canada West, aged 19, Richard, second son of Mr. King, solicitor, Walsham-le-Willows.

May 24. At Hamilton, Canada West, Sophia, widow of C. Ambrose, esq., and second dau. of the late Mr. Stoneham, of Chelmsford.

At Bombay, aged 45, Major James J. F. Cruickshank, of the Bombay Engineers.

At Malta, Ensign Hamilton, of the 1st Royals. It appears that whilst the deceased was making his rounds he missed his way, and fell over St. Paul's bastion, a height of thirty feet, by which his skull was fractured.

At Faversham, Kent, aged 91, Mr. William Henry Jeffery, an old inhabitant of that town, and father of the Rev. E. Jeffery, of Oulton Cottage, Norwich.

May 26. On board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Nubia," off Point de Galle, Ceylon, aged 33, Francis Jeffray Bell, esq., of Calcutta, second surviving son of the late Prof. G. J. Bell, of Edinburgh.

May 29. At Long Ashton, co. Somerset, Thomas William Wigan, esq., Lt.-Col. in the H.E.I.C.S.

At Stoke Ferry, Augusta, wife of Anthony Horrex Roger Micklefield, esq.

May 35. At Leytonstone, Essex, at an advanced age, Elizabeth Jane Johnson (*née* Marchaise), relict of James Johnson, esq., formerly of Poringland-house, and mother of Dr. Johnson, of Norwich.

May 31. At Devonport, aged 7, William J. F. Hall, eldest son of Capt. W. King Hall, C.B., H.M.S. "Calcutta."

In the island of Trinidad, Lieut. Alfred A. Jones, of H. M.'s 67th Regt., only surviving son of the late Capt. Joseph Allingham Jones, of the 39th Regt.

June 2. Aged 10, Henry, youngest son of Fred. Fowell, esq., solicitor, of Blo' Norton.

June 3. At Madeira, aged 32, Capt. H. Fitzgerald, of the ship "Sea-Bird," on her passage to Australia.

At Dresden, Monckton Gambier Mathew, youngest son of Geo. B. Mathew, esq.

June 5. At Sarrow, on the western coast of Africa, aged 33, Capt. John Howard, of Hartland, North Devon, of the schooner Teaser.

June 7. At Boddicott, near Banbury, aged 68, Mr. George Cave, for eleven years churchwarden of that parish.

At Saxmundham, aged 88, Mrs. E. Howard; and on the 13th, aged 89, Mr. John Howard.

June 9. At Lambeth, aged 37, Mr. J. W. Good, eldest son of the Rev. J. E. Good, of New Shoreham, Sussex.

June 10. At the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Wade, esq., Salt-hill, aged 75, Marianne, relict of the late Capt. Robert Alexander, R.M., and only dau. of the late John North, esq., for many years commissioner of H.M. Dock-yard, Port Royal, Jamaica.

Mary, relict of John Hector Andrews, of Haslebeech-lodge, Northamptonshire.

At Cadogan-pl., Belgrave-sq., aged 70, Elizabeth, second and only surviving sister of the late Sir William Whymper, and granddau. of Thurston Whymper, esq., formerly of Alderton-hall, Suffolk.

June 11. At Alfred-house, Clapham, suddenly, aged 55, Miss Turk.

June 12. At the Isle of Wight, suddenly, aged 31, E. R. P. Bastard, esq., of Kitley. He was interred at Yealmpton on Friday. Mr. Bastard was a graduate of Balliol Coll., Oxford, and some years since caused great sensation in the county of Devon by joining the Church of Rome. He had been married only two years and a half, to Miss Florence Scroope, of Danby, in Yorkshire. He has left no issue; and the family property descends to his next brother, Capt. Edwin Bastard.

At Craigo, Montrose, Thomas Carnegie, esq., of Craigo.

At Ipswich, aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph H. Fitch, esq., N.R.

Off Rio, of yellow fever, William George Scovell, esq., First Lieut. of H. M. S. Express, and third son of Henry Scovell, esq., of Dublin.

June 13. At Croft, aged 65, William Clayton, esq., late of Newton-hall.

At Tenterden, Kent, Jane, sixth dau. of the late Matthew Towgood, esq., of St. Neots', Huntingdonshire.

June 14, aged 35, Annie, third dau. of the late John Dickinson, esq., solicitor, Ulverston.

June 15. At Torpoint, Devonport, Eliza, wife of Mr. William Richard Arnold, Brompton.

At his seat, Harewood-lodge, Hampshire, aged 87, Col. Nathaniel Burslem, K.H., and J.P. for the county.

At Constantinople, aged 67, Samuel Mc. Guffog, esq., M.D., for upwards of forty years physician to the British Embassy there, and brother of Thomas Mc. Guffog, esq.

At Great Bardfield, Essex, aged 72, Sarah Smith, one of the Society of Friends.

June 16, suddenly, aged 63, William Alexander Brander, esq.

At Corfu, Ellen Rosa, only child of Rev. Sydney and Ellen Rosa Clark.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, aged 33, Lydia Wilson, wife of Charles Henry Lardner Woodd, of Hampstead, and New Bond-st.

June 17. At Wandsworth, Surrey, aged 33, Jane, wife of Mr. John Barker, late of Yoxford, and only daughter of Mr. J. Sewell.

At Mag.-st., Exeter, aged 89, Mrs. Francis Couch.

At New-st., Dorset-sq., aged 85, Wm. Charles Heydinger, esq., late of H. M.'s Commissariat.

At Wakefield, aged 68, Mr. John Richardson.

At Kentish-town, aged 86, Mrs. Julia Janetta Smart.

June 18. Mr. Charles Choppin, Solicitor of Finsbury.

At Upper Norwood, General Ellice, Col. of H.M.'s 24th Reg.

At the Quadrant, Mount Radford, Exeter, aged 20, Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. Gee.

At Charmouth, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Louis Jouenne, esq.

At Leamington, Eliza, wife of Thos. Weatherly Marriott, esq., of Sudbury, Middlesex.

At Kirouchtree, aged 79, Lady Heron Maxwell, of Heron.

At Bedford, Northumberland, Margaret, second dau. of the late John Pratt, esq., of Bell's-hill.

Aged 51, Richard Burgess Scalé, esq., eldest surviving son of the Rev. B. Scalé, late vicar of Braintree, Essex.

At Sorn Castle, Ayrshire, Mrs. Somervell, of Hamilton Farm.

At Brighton, aged 52, Mary Christina, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Thornton, esq., of Constantinople.

June 19. Aged 76, Monsieur Auguste Bertini, late of Great Portland-st., Portland-pl.

At Bristol, aged 74, Anna, widow of the Rev. Lant Carpenter, LL.D.

At Canterbury, John Friend, esq., Custom-house and commercial agent, of Alfred-pl., Dover. Deceased was for several years a member of the corporate body of Dover, and from his scientific attainments long occupied a prominent position in connection with the Museum and Philosophical Institution.

At Alrewas Vicarage, aged 8, Florence-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Kay Haslehurst.

At Britford Vicarage, Salisbury, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. R. H. Hill, and only dau. of the late Capt. John Barton, 1st Somerset Militia.

At Dover, John L. Lamotte, esq., late Capt. in her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

At Stamford-hill, suddenly, Annabella Colina, dau. of John McNeill, esq., of Ardnacross, Argyleshire.

At Greenhaugh, aged 51, Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late H. H. Newton, esq., of Burnbank.

At Wakefield, aged 56, Ellen, widow of Thomas Powell, M.D., late of Nottingham.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Chapman, esq., of Hounslow, Mary, widow of Thos. Prichard, esq., of Bedford, Middlesex.

At Pinner, aged 93, John Randall.

At Gloucester-st., Pimlico, aged 65, Mrs. Hugh Ross, widow of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Ross, of the Bengal Army.

At Cobland-house, Totton, near Southampton, Harriett Jones, wife of Mr. Spear, surgeon.

At Caldecott, Rutland, aged 68, King Henry Stokes, esq., by whose death the poor have lost a sincere friend.

The wife of Richard Thomas, esq., of Fen-court, Fenchurch-st.

June 20. At Bedford Arms, Woburn, Beds, aged 50, George Atwood.

At Tottenham, aged 36, John Harvey, youngest son of the late Rev. Edmund Bellman, rector of Helmingham and Pettaugh.

At his father's residence, Parkstone, Sidney William, son of Isaac Bryant, esq.

At the residence of her son, W. Burridge, esq., Barton-hill, Shaftesbury, aged 83, Mrs. E. Burridge.

At the Vicarage, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Clark.

At Millbrook, Plymouth, Lucy, widow of Charles Dowding, Surveyor-General of the Customs, and second dau. of the late Rev. George Rogers, Rector of Sproughton, Ipswich.

At the East Cliff, Preston, Martha, wife of Capt. German, 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, and only dau. of the late Henry Parker, esq., Whittingham-house, near Preston.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 59, Lieut. William Glennie, R.N.

At Plymouth, aged 63, William Hawes, esq.

At Folkestone, aged 28, G. T. Heald, esq., son of the late Geo. Heald, esq., barrister-at-law.

At the residence of her brother, David Bromilow, esq., Haresfinch-house, near St. Helen's, Helen, relict of the late Charles Hunt, esq.

At Walton-on-Thames, Robt. Johnston, esq., of Montpellier-villas, Brighton, formerly of Bookham-lodge, Surrey.

At Long Melford, aged 55, Mrs. Thomas Lorking, dau. of the late Mr. Ambrose Brinkley, formerly of Stanstead-ball, Suffolk.

Aged 13 months, William Wallace, only son of Oliver McCausland, esq., Leeson-st., Dublin.

At Rutland-st., Regent's-park, Elizabeth, widow of John Mullane, esq., of the New-road.

Hannah Maria, wife of D. T. Pashley, esq., Holton-terrace, Halesworth.

At Kensington Palace-gardens, Sophia, third dau. of Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart.

At Bryntirion, Amlwch, Anglesea, aged 61, George Bradley Roose, esq., solicitor.

At the Elms, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 68, Edward Stewart, esq.

At Garden, Stirlingshire, aged 83, James Stirling, esq.

Alexander Whitson, esq., of Parkhill, Perthsh.

June 21. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 44, Lady Carmichael Anstruther, wife of Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart.

Aged 61, Mr. T. Balls, iron-merch., of London.

At Faringdon, Berks, aged 51, John Hale Barnett, esq., surgeon of that place for nearly thirty years.

At Goodnestone-park, Louisa, last surviving dau. of the late Sir Brook Bridges, Bart.

At Alnwick, aged 42, Mary P. Carr, dau. of the late William Carr, esq.

At Brighton, aged 64, Mr. Harry Styles Colbron, late town surveyor.

At Allahabad, Caroline, and on the 26th June, Henry, infant children of Col. Finnis, of the Bengal Army.

At Inglewood-bank, near Penrith, Cumberland, aged 24, Edward Lumley Haworth, esq., late of H.M. 28th Reg.

At Richmond, Agnes, wife of John Irving, esq., of Eaton-pl., Belgrave-sq.

At Brompton-sq., Brompton, Helen, wife of William Leslie, esq.

At Clifton-road east, St. John's-wood, aged 54, Mrs. Anthony Ludlam.

Aged 27, James Rayley Luke, eldest son of James Luke, esq., 37, Broad-st.-buildings.

At the Palombier, near Tours, aged 81, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Peacocke, C.T.S.

At Bradfield-cottage, aged 57, Charlotte Anne, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Philip Perceval.

At Newbie-terrace, near Liverpool, aged 20, Barbara Mareli, wife of Robert Wheeler Preston, esq., and second dau. of Thomas Moss Phillips, esq., of Penn, co. Stafford.

June 22. At Bromley-hall, Middlesex, aged 80, Thomas Brooke, esq.

At Nancekuke Downs, near Portreath, Cornwall, aged 10, James, son of Mr. J. Chinnock, being the seventh child who has died since the 11th of June, in a family of eight children.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 70, John Robert Delafosse, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

At York-pl., Portman-sq., aged 86, Henry Merrik Hoare, esq.

At his residence, Birdholme, Derbyshire, aged 72, Sir James Hunloke, Bart.

Aged 39, Thomas Robert James, esq., of the General Post-office.

At Keynsham, Somersetshire, aged 28, Eleanor Louisa, wife of Augustus Lavie, esq., Lieut. R.N.

Of consumption, while on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Henry Banks, of Coleman-st., city, aged 20, Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Philpot, esq., of Peckham-park, Surrey.

At Karlsbad, of dropsy, the Russian Gen. Rudiger. His body has been embalmed, and is to be sent to Russia. The Hon. Sidney Herbert was present at the religious ceremony in the Evangelical Church.

Eliza Sophia, relict of Capt. J. S. Schnell, 3rd Bengal N.I.

At Finchley New-road, St. John's-wood, London, aged 3, Catherine, second dau. of Capt. Robt. Scott, H.C.S.

At Blessington-st., George, youngest son of the late William Sherrard, esq., of Kilbogget, of Dublin.

At Yarmouth, Norfolk, aged 83, Mary Ann, widow of Samuel Strowger, esq., of Harleston.

Suddenly, at Palmfield-villa, Sandown, Isle of Wight, aged 52, E. P. Sutton, esq., solicitor.

At Barton-house, Isle of Wight, aged 20, Andrew, second son of A. Toward, esq.

At Torquay, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. H. Marshall Vicker, of Pontefract.

At Havant, aged 59, Jas. William Connor Walker, esq., solicitor.

At West-strand, Charing-cross, Catherine Anne, wife of H. Membury Wakley, esq., and second dau. of the late Francis Pinkney, esq., of Whitehall, and Swansea, Glamorganshire.

At Harewood-sq., aged 76, Miss Whitelocke.

At Sulham-house, near Reading, aged 45, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Wilder, Fellow of Eton College.

At his house, Westbourne-terrace, Gen. Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.T.S. Col. of the 11th (North Devonshire) regiment of foot. The gallant general had seen much active service from the spring of 1794 up to the close of the war in 1815.

June 23, suddenly, at Hyde-park Gardens, London, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mills, aged 69, Lydia Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P., of Killerton, Devonshire.

The funeral of the late lamented Lady Acland took place on Saturday evening last, in the yard of the old family chapel of Columbjohn, and was attended in large numbers by the tenantry and their wives, by the poor, and by almost the whole neighbourhood. The scene was one of the most simple but affecting description, and the demeanour of all present evinced not only their reverence for the sacred rite then performing, but also their deep feeling for the departed, and her surviving relatives. The funeral was attended by Sir Thomas Acland and his four sons, by several grandchildren, by Lady Acland's nephews (sons of her brothers, Mr. George and Archdeacon Hoare) by Lord Carnarvon, Lord and Mr. Charles Courtenay, Right Hon. John Fortescue, Mr. Hoare of Luscombe, Mr. Blencowe, Mr. Jenkinson, Dr. Miller, and several other private friends. In the evening the procession started from the house, soon after six o'clock, and consisted of a hearse and four horses; mourning coaches with four horses each; three private carriages; and by some 300 or 400 of the tenantry on the estate. The Rev. J. Hellings, and the Rev. —Appom officiated on the occasion. As a proof of the reverential feeling exhibited by the attendants, it may be stated that on the Lord's Prayer, in the funeral service, being commenced, every one in the chapel-yard, amounting to several hundreds, immediately knelt, and continued in that posture till the whole was concluded.

At Southampton-st., Strand, aged 75, Edwin Martin Van Butchell, esq., surgeon.

Aged 87, John Buzzard, esq., late of Bognor, Sussex, and formerly, during many years, an influential and highly respected inhabitant of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London.

At Hyde-park-st., Hyde-park, aged 66, Sophia, wife of Samuel Cohen, esq.

At the Abbey, Bradford, Wilts, aged 74, John Edmonds, esq.

At Lymington-house, Clapham-park, Miss Anna Everett.

Aged 16, Adelaide, dau. of John Freeman, esq., Wood-lane, Falmouth.

At Portswood-house, Southampton, aged 30, Robert Harvey, eldest son of Robert Hazell, esq., late of Maidstone.

At Seymour-st., Euston-sq., aged 54, Ann, wife of William King, of New Hayward, Hungerford, Berks.

At Tottenham-wood, aged 93, Thomas Rhodes, esq.

Aged 59, Maria, wife of Joseph Sheppard, esq., of Cowley-house.

At Petworth, aged 77, the wife of J. Upton, esq.

June 24. At Wakefield, Montrose, aged 95, Mrs. Cloudeley, mother of Dr. Greig, of Walthamstow-house, Essex.

In Gloucester-st., Portman-sq., aged 69, Miss K. B. Crozier.

At Edward-st., Portman-sq., aged 74. Mr. Thomas Dolby. In early life he suffered nobly for his zealous and practical advocacy of parliamentary reform, and he originated and promoted the diffusion of cheap, popular, moral, and useful literature, based on the pure and unerring principles of Christianity.

At Berlin, Count George Esterhazy, Austrian Minister at the Prussian Court.

Aged 75, George Gordon Falconer, esq., late of the Examiners'-office, East India House, son of the Hon. George Falconer, R.N., and grandson of the Right Hon. Lord David Halkerton, and of the Lady Catherine Keith, Countess of Kintore.

At Penton-st., Pentonville, aged 64, Mr. G. Gosling, late of the Bank of England.

At Weymouth, aged 70, Mr. John Harvey, who for nearly forty years has occupied the situation of postmaster of that town. He was the successful promoter of the Portland Harbour of Refuge, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

At Haffield, near Ledbury, aged 17, Harriet, dau. of Dr. Henry.

At his residence, Clarendon Villas, Notting-hill, aged 57, Robert Major Holborn, esq., late of 39, Mincing-lane.

At Manthorpe Lodge, Grantham, aged 36, Eliza Bolton, wife of Mr. S. Hutchinson.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Edward Madden, of the H.E.I.C. Service.

At the residence of her son, West Brixton, Surrey, aged 84, Mrs. Mason.

At Cheetham hill, near Manchester, the residence of her uncle, S. Digby Murray, esq., Sophia Sherbourne, the last surviving dau. of John Sheppard, esq., Etwall Lodge, Derbyshire, and grand-daughter of the late Adm. Murray.

At his house, Courland-grove, Stockwell, aged 36, Mr. John Toms Stanton, late of the firm of Stanton, Brothers, Cannon-st., London, tea-dealers.

Aged 104 and six months, Mrs. Mary Thorpe, a respectable woman residing at Laney, co. Carlow, on the estate of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart. She retained the full possession of her faculties, both physical and mental, to the last.

Aged 22, Mr. Henry Wyon, Royal Mint.

June 25. At Ramsgate, aged 8, Mary John Gerald Joseph Digby, the beloved child of Kenelm Henry and Jane Mary Digby.

At Cairo, Egypt, aged 34, Mr. Ralph Donkin, engineer, formerly of Gateshead. Mr. Donkin was for many years in the service of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company.

At Gloucester-sq., Mary, wife of E. G. Franghiadi, esq.

At Beakesbourne, aged 74, R. Gardner, esq.

At Portsmouth, on his landing from the Crimea, aged 23, Alexander Johnston, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon 68th Regt., son of Mr. Johnston, surgeon, Stirling.

Aged 24, Charles Clements, son of T. Morgan, esq., late of Rutland-gate.

Aged 76, Robert Newbery, esq., Stamford Brook Villa, Hammersmith.

At the Avenue, Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 57, John Pratt, esq., of Adderstone Mains, Northumberland.

At Birnes, near Elsdon, aged 37, Nicholas Ridley Reed, esq., of Old Town.

At Guildford, aged 60, Thos. Rusbridger, esq., late of Bognor, Sussex.

At the residence of Mr. G. Turner, Newhaven, Maria, wife of Mr. Roberts, proprietor of the Staffordshire "Sentinel."

At Notting-hill, aged 73, Miss Smith, only dau. of the late James Smith, esq., of Rickingham, Suffolk.

At Mardon, aged 68, Mrs. Smith, widow of William Smith, esq.

At Sandown, suddenly, Ellis Price Sutton, esq., solicitor, of Palmfield Villa. Verdict, "Natural causes."

At Charlton, Woolwich, Comm. Nicholas Timmouth, R.N.

At Winterslow-pl., Vassall-road, North Brixton, aged 72, John Williamson, esq.

At Ellesmere Lodge, Cheltenham, aged 65, John Wilson, esq., late of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

At Cheltenham, aged 23, William Leyland Wilson, esq., late Lieut.-Comm. of her Majesty's gunboat "Hardy," second son of the late Wm. Wilson, esq., of the Army Pay Office.

At Alton, Sophia Brooke, wife of the Rev. Thoms Woodroffe, vicar of Alton, and canon of Winchester.

At Ulverston, aged 49, Ann, widow of J. G. Barton, esq., solicitor.

June 26. At Hartford, near Northwich, aged 12, Eliza Mottram, neice of John Twemlow, esq., Hatherton, Cheshire.

At Bedford-terrace, Upper Holloway, aged 62, Miss Elizabeth Borrell.

At Oakland-lodge, Streatham-hill, aged 64, John Brown, esq.

At her residence, Austen-house, Headcorn, Mrs. Mary Davis.

At Holbrook, Charlotte, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Deane, esq., of Alton Hall, Suffolk.

At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Priscilla Buxton, third dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Carr, of St. Peter's, Colchester.

At the residence of her son-in-law, J. Sikes, esq., Sudbury, Louisa, widow of Smith Churchill, esq., late of Ramsgate, formerly of Hitchin, Herts.

At Elm Villa, Hammersmith, aged 28, Clara Teresa, third dau. of Daniel Gibson, esq., R.I.P.

At Brighton, aged 3, Amelia Jane, dau. of Capt. Gowan, late 97th Regt.

Aged 51, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. Hobson, vicar of Tuttington.

At Westover, Isle of Wight, Alfred, infant son of the Hon. Wm. A' Court Holmes.

At Melville hospital, Chatham, aged 66, Com. Thomas Spark, R.N., of H.M.S. "Wellesley."

At Brandeston Hall, Suffolk, Marion, fourth dau. of Mrs. Staff of Lowestoft.

At Kennington, Rosanna, wife of John Symes, esq., of Surrey villa, Kennington-road, and dau. of the late Henry Boaze, esq., of Penzance.

At Castle Comer, co. Kilkenny, John Butler Clarke Southwell Wandesforde, esq., eldest son of the Hon. C.H.B.C.S. Wandesforde, of Castle Comer, Ireland, and Kirklington Hall, Yorkshire.

Aged 19, Eliza, second dau. of Isaac Warwick, esq., Rickmansworth, Herts.

At Rotherfield, aged 81, Mrs. Hume Wickens, wife of Joseph Wickens, Gent.

June 27. At Darlaston-hall, Meriden, near Coventry, aged 41, Robert George Broxholm, esq., surgeon, of Sunbury, Middlesex, eldest son of late Robert Broxholm, esq.

At Cheltenham, Sarah Ann, dau. of the late Loventy Braun, esq., of Liverpool.

In Devonshire-pl., Col. Gosset, of Vicars-hill, Lymington, late of the Royal Engineers.

At Lee, Kent, Catherine Prior, wife of the Rev. R. D. Harris.

At Birkenhead, aged 66, Wm. Jackson, esq., the senior partner in the firm of Wm. Jackson and Jas. Ronald, cordage manufacturers, &c., of James-st. and Edge-lane.

At Filby House, Norfolk, aged 4 months, Edm. Scarsdale, fifth child of the Rev. Chas. Lucas.

At the Hermitage, Snaresbrook, aged 82, Sir Jas. Wm. Morrison, late Deputy Master of her Majesty's Mint.

At Audlem, aged 88, Jane, relict of John Poole, esq., of Finney Green, Staffordshire, and dau. of the late Ellison Poole, esq., of Snape.

At Wanslead, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Renwick, of the "Old Thatched House," Wanstead.

Amelia Jane, youngest dau. of John Richards, esq., of Charterhouse-sq.

At her residence, Baker-st., Portman-sq., aged 81, Anna, relict of Major-Gen. Shaw.

At Windermere, aged 23, Ben-James Sothern, esq., 2d Regt. Duke of Lancaster's Own Rifles, and youngest son of James Sothern, esq., The Priory, Aigburth, Liverpool.

At High Wycombe, aged 80, Mary, widow of Robt. Wheeler, esq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 60, Henry Wing, esq., surgeon.

June 28. At Duffield, suddenly, Barbara, wife of John Balguy, esq.

At Veryan, Church-town, Cornwall, suddenly, aged 81, Mrs. Barbary Beard.

At Dover-road, London, aged 59, J. E. Blunt, esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's-inn, Master in Chancery.

At Hollenden-house, near Tunbridge, Anna Maria, widow of Samuel Boydeell Beckwith, of Holywell, Hants.

At Henley-on-Thames, aged 17, Jane Emma, third dau. of W. H. Brakspear, esq.

At Middleton Lodge, near Leeds, aged 59, Col. Chas. John Brandling, eldest son of the late Rev. R. H. Brandling, of High Gosforth.

At Knowle-green House, Staines, Henrietta, youngest dau. of H. W. Bull, esq., of Wilton-crescent.

At Warminster, Dr. Chapman, who has but recently taken out his diploma, and had been attending the patients of Mr. Grubbe, in consequence of the indisposition of that gentleman. After a walk in the garden with a friend, the unfortunate gentleman went into the surgery, and drank off half-an-ounce of prussic acid. He was shortly afterwards discovered on the floor quite dead. Not the slightest cause can be assigned for the rash act.

At Kilburne Priory, Edgeware-road, London, aged 75, Thomas Dickins, esq., son of the late Mr. Thomas Dickins, of Market Weighton.

At Stoke Newington, aged 42, Roger Farrand Jackson, esq., eldest son of the late Roger Roydon Jackson, esq., of Manchester.

Aged 73, John Jones esq., Middleton Lodge, near Banbury.

At Thornford, Dorset, aged 68, Mr. J. Jeffery.

Aged 24, Amelia Anne, wife of Mr. John M. Stanley, and eldest dau. of Henry Waite Peall, esq., of Shackwell-green, Middlesex, and grand-dau. of the late Mrs. White, of Farnsfield, Notts.

Suddenly, aged 34, Mr. Samuel Stocker, jun., of the firm of Stocker, Brothers, Arthur-st., New Oxford-st., eldest son of S. Stocker, esq., of Brighton.

Mary Anne, wife of Daniel Sturge, of the City-road, and Yate, Gloucestershire.

At Kensington, aged 40, Anna, wife of William Thomas, esq., and dau. of the late Wm. Castell Damant, esq.

June 29. At St. Peter's, near Margate, aged 46, Sarah, wife of Mr. W. J. Barker, of H.M. Office of Works, Whitehall, and dau. of the late Mrs. W. Akerman, of London.

Anne, only dau. of Mr. John Buller, sen., of Basset-wood, near Southampton.

Aged 69, at the house of Christopher Kemplay,

esq., his son-in-law, of St. John's-place, Leeds, John Bulmer, esq., late of York.

At Sydenham, Mary Susannah, second dau. of the Rev. John Cockayne, of Bath.

At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of Maj. C. Denshire, of Tetford, Lincolnshire.

At Hatton-garden, aged 32, Mr. John Dillon, late liveryman of the Spectaclemakers' Company.

At Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, Elizabeth, widow of Dan. Ferard, esq., of Queen-sq., Westminster.

At Fitzroy-terrace, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, aged 18, Susan Cambridge, younger dau. of the late Samuel Grubb, esq., of Cooleville, Clogheen, Ireland.

Aged 65, J. Heath, esq., of Harbury, Warwick.

At Leicester, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, widow of the late Mr. W. Palmer, of Kimbolton.

At Thorne, near Yeovil, Susan, wife of Comm. Charles Pearson, R.N.

At Bloomsbury-sq., aged 82, Louisa, widow of George Pinckard, M.D.

At Bayswater, aged 15 months, Emma Matilda, dau. of the Rev. C. Smalley, jun.

At Nepicar, aged 69, T. Porter, esq.

In London, aged 52, Wareing Webb, esq., of Liverpool, and Clifton-park, Birkenhead.

At Long Ashton, co. Somerset, Thomas Wm. Wigan, esq., Lieut.-Col. E.I. Co.'s Service.

At Otlands'-park, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Jonas Wilks, esq.

At Dublin, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Frith, esq., aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Winter.

June 30. At Woodlands, Maldon, Essex, aged 42, Mr. Frederick J. Bell, formerly of Oxford-st., London.

At her house, Pittville, Cheltenham, aged 85, Sarah Cholmeley, the last survivor of the children of Montague Cholmeley, esq., of Easton, Lincolnshire.

In the Cloisters, Windsor Castle, aged 10 months, Isabella Anna, infant dau. of Dr. G. J. Elvey.

At Fareham, Catherine Maria Farquharson, sister of the late Edward R. O. Farquharson, R.N.

Aged 67, Eliza Jane, widow of George Garrow, late in the Madras Civil service.

At Barnfield, Charlton, Kent, aged 50, Robert James Moring Grey, esq.

Aged 58, Mrs. Langdale, relict of Mr. John Langdale, of Leckonfield-park House.

At Musgrave-house, Exeter, aged 64, Miss Mary Ponsford Luke.

At Fort William, Inverness-shire, Scotland, aged 61, Mr. Thomas M'Donald, writer and Procurator Fiscal.

Aged 13, Augusta, third dau. of the Rev. J. Raine, vicar of Blyth, Nottinghamshire.

At New York, aged 25, Sarah Maria, the last surviving dau. of R. T. Sambrook, esq., wife of George Henry Summers, and granddau. of James Smith, esq.

At Brompton, Middlesex, Margaret Gertrude, infant dau. of Robert Bowman Tennent, esq.

At Prince's-terrace, Hyde-park, Blanch Holden, infant dau. of Henry White, esq.

Lately. At Stockholm, aged 88, M. Brandstrom, first valet de chambre to Gustavus III., and who was near to the side of that monarch when he was murdered by Ankerstrom at a masked ball, on the night of the 15th of March, 1792.

Mr. Lax, of Park-st., Bristol. He has bequeathed upwards of 7,000*l.* to the national and local charitable institutions and societies. Amongst the bequests are the following:—Bristol Infirmary, 1,000*l.*; Bristol General Hospital, 500*l.*; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.*; Incorporated Society for building and Enlarging Churches, 500*l.*; Society for the Employment of Additional Curates, 300*l.*; National Society, 300*l.*; and to nine local institutions, 300*l.* each.

In France, aged 84, General Baron Petit. He fought as a volunteer in 1792, and received the *adix* of the Emp. Napoleon at Fontainebleau.

At Madrid, aged 84, Don Xavier Ulloa. He was the last survivor in Spain of the battle of Trafalgar.

At Madison, Indiana, aged 107, David Wilson. He had been married five times, and had had forty-seven children, thirty five of whom were recently living. Instead of ribs, he had a solid bone over his chest—a circumstance which saved his life during the border wars with the Indians at Kentucky. At the period of his death his mental and bodily powers were but little impaired.

Aged 83, Mrs. L. B. Wilson, Clapham Common, leaving 15,000*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

July 1. At Everton, aged 40, Capt. J. A. Banks.

At New-street, Covent-garden, aged 64, Mrs. Jane Bishop, late of Christ's Hospital.

At Lansdowne Grove, Bath, Maude Charlotte Louisa, second and youngest dau. of Thomas Carew, esq.

At Landport, Portsea, at the residence of her grandfather, G. J. Scale, esq., aged 4, Marianne Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Walter Chamberlain, incumbent of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

At the Chesters, suddenly, Nath. Clayton, esq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 63, Mr. Charles Dennes, third son of the late Mr. T. M. Dennes, of Basham Abbey and Kettlestone, Norfolk.

Aged 25, Julia Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry S. Disbrowe, Rector of Conisholme, near Louth.

At Cheltenham, aged 73, Jane Oliver, relict of the late Major Francis Russell Edgar, of the 31st regiment.

At Southsea, aged 27, Susannah Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Earnshaw, esq., of South Lambeth, Surrey.

Aged 32, Elizabeth Barry Gardiner, widow of James Gardiner, esq., and eldest dau. of the late R. Powell, esq., of Abbey-pl., St. John's-wood.

Mrs. Hadden, of Aske-street, Hoxton, was found in a dying state in Victoria-park on Sunday evening last, by Mr. Taylor, and conveyed, in that gentleman's chaise, to her residence. The deceased's husband sailed for Australia nearly two years ago, leaving her with a family, since which time she had not heard anything of him. Verdict, "Died from disease of the heart."

At Charlton, Mrs. Henderson, widow of Capt. John Henderson, of Castle-green, Caithness-sh.

At St. James's sq., Bath, Harriot, wife of William Jeffs, esq.

Aged 32, Mr. Henry Llewellyn, of Old Bond-st., London, and Drayton-grove, Brompton.

At the residence of George Wilson, esq., R.N., Blatchington Station, aged 65, Frederick Phillips, esq., Lieut. R.N., for 23 years in command at Cuckmere Station, Seaford, Sussex.

At Addison-road, Kensington, aged 69, Chas. Edward Pownall, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 52, Annabella, wife of Arthur Richie, esq.

At Clifton, near York, Eliza Lucy, eldest dau. of the late David Russell, esq.

In Upper Montagu-st., aged 45, Mary Isabella, wife of David Scott, esq., and only dau. of the late John and Mary Ann Eames.

At the Rectory, East Harling, aged 31, Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Steward, of East Carleton-hall.

At Cologne, the Hon. Mrs. J. J. Whaites, youngest dau. of the late Lord Wodehouse.

July 2. At Hereford-road north, Westbourne-grove, aged 22, Ann Peters, wife of William Bone, esq., of the Stock Exchange.

At Cadeleigh Parsonage, near Tiverton, aged 9, Lucy Elizabeth Britton, eldest dau. of the Rector of that parish.

At Southampton, aged 62, William Bickley, fifth son of the late Richard Chamberlain, esq.

At Halifax, Ipswich, aged 19, William Barnard, only surviving child of Dr. W. B. Clarke.

At Egerton-road, Blackheath-road, the residence of his mother, aged 31, Alfred Fleming Cobden, esq., of St. John's-park, Kentish Town.

At Harrington-sq., London, aged 30, Clendon Turberville Daukes, esq.

At Coombe Bisset, aged 87, Miss Mary Feltham, much esteemed and highly respected by a large circle of friends.

At Belgrave, aged 82, John Goude, Gent., formerly of Cossington Lodge.

At Woolwich, aged 80, Mrs. Jewsberry; her death was caused by the house in which she lived being destroyed by fire.

At West Ham, Hants, aged 71, Christopher Edward Lefroy, esq., for ten years British Commissary Judge, at Surinam, for the suppression of the slave trade.

At Canonbury, London, aged 19, Charles Henry, late paymaster-sergeant of the Cavalry Depot Staff, Maidstone, eldest son of the late Rev. Chas. Walter Robinson, M.A., of Leominster, Herefordshire. In the short period of fourteen months, by good conduct and ability alone, he was raised from the ranks to his responsible position, which he filled to the satisfaction of the paymaster and commandant of the garrison.

At Dover-st., London, the Countess of St. Germans. The deceased was third dau. of Charles, second Marquis of Cornwallis, by Lady Louisa, fourth dau. of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and was born 24th of April, 1803. Her ladyship married, 2nd of September, 1824, the Earl of St. Germans (then Lord Eliot), by whom she leaves surviving five sons and an only dau., Lady Louisa, married to the Hon. and Rev. Walter Ponsonby.

At Alfreton, aged 82, Ann, relict of the late W. Silverwood, esq.

At the Rectory, North Petherton, near Bridgewater, Somerset, aged 78, John Snowden, esq.

July 3. At Taverham, aged 17, Anne Mayers, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. C. Burton, Rector of the above place.

At Brighton, Mary Anna, wife of Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart.

At Harwith, Essex, Mary, wife of the Rev. S. A. Davies, Rye-lane, Peckham.

In Montague-st., London, aged 80, Mary, widow of Thos. Day, esq., of Burghill.

At Wisborough Green, aged 66, Miss Mary Evershed, second dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Evershed, of Cliffe, Lewes.

At his residence, Rose-cottage, Winchmore-hill, aged 33, Jas. Wm. Farmer.

At Marlborough-pl., St. John's-wood, aged 65, Frederick Hervey Garraway, esq., late of the Island of Dominica, West Indies.

Aged 17 months, Christopher Herbert, only son of the Rev. James Hildyard, Rector of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire.

Suddenly, aged 50, Alfred Lewis, esq., of Piccadilly, only son of John Lewis, esq., of Southampton-pl., Euston-sq.

At Brixton Place, aged 56, Amelia, wife of John Newell, esq., late of Forest-hill, and Thomas-st., Horsleydown, youngest dau. of the late Thomas and Johanna Bonner, of Axminster.

At Brighton, aged 72, Sarah, widow of the late Robert Peake, of Waltham Abbey, Essex.

At Bloomfield-pl., Sarah Bennett, wife of the Rev. Isaac Penruddock.

At Abingdon Villas, Kensington, aged 75, John Frederick Pole, esq.

At her residence, Arlington-st., Camden-town, aged 64, Mrs. Elizabeth Fratten.

At Saratoga Springs, America, aged 30, Thomas J. C. Saunders, eldest surviving son of the late City Comptroller.

At Leeds, aged 24, Caroline Agnes, wife of George Gower Woodward, esq.

July 4. At his residence, Lawn-House, Peckham, aged 65, Mr. Jacob L. Bensusan.

At Chelsea, Louisa Marianne Draper, widow of Thomas Bolton, esq., of Upgrove-hill, Stanstead, Essex.

At South Hatch, Epsom, aged 65, Thomas Wm. Elston, esq.

At Hackney, aged 60, Ann, widow of George Finnis, esq., of Hythe.

Susan, eldest dau. of W. P. Litt, esq., of Kensington-sq.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 85, Mr. Pierce Odell, late of Chelsea.

At Brighton, Gen. Sir Jeffery Prendergast, Madras army.

At his residence, Cowley-hill, St. Helen's, William Thomson, esq.

At Ovington-sq., Brompton, aged 86, James Veitch, esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

July 5. At Barrow-hill, Ashford, aged 56, Mrs. Maria Bartholomew.

At Paradise-house, Scarbro', aged 55, Thos. Purnell, esq. This respected gentleman had twice filled the civic chair, and was an active magistrate.

At the Charter-house, Hull, Mary Anne, widow of the Rev. F. W. Bromby.

Aged 60, Sarah, dau. of the late Thomas Leversage Fowler, esq., of Pendeford-hall, Staffordshire.

At Southampton, aged 76, Mrs. S. Hepburn.

At Camberwell, aged 70, Priscilla, wife of P. Milner, esq.

At Hampton-court Palace, Alicia, eldest dau. of the late E. C. Pottinger, esq., of Mount Pottin-ger, county of Down.

Aged 55, Christiana-Mary, wife of William Robins, esq., of Hagley-house, Worcestershire.

At the residence of her son, Chartham, near Canterbury, aged 70, Maria, wife of Mr. Thomas Ruff, Sittingbourne, Kent.

At Newton Villas, Finchley-road, aged 12, James William, eldest son of the late Dr. Smith, of Stevenage, Herts, and stepson of John A. D. Cox, esq.

At Granville-pl., Blackheath, aged 29, Juliette, wife of John Whichcord, jun., esq., F.S.A.

At Brompton, aged 78, Frances, relict of William Willshire, esq., late Capt. 11th Reg. of Foot.

July 6. At Camden-town, aged 47, Allan Asher, esq., of New Orleans, United States, America.

At his residence, South View, Aldbourne, aged 53, John Brown, esq.

At Westbourne-terrace, aged 68, Nathaniel Snell Chauncy, esq.

At the residence of Gen. Forbes, at Stoke-by-Nayland, suddenly, aged 79, Mrs. Louisa Forbes, sister to the General.

At Waterton, near Aberdeen, Ann Logie, wife of Alexander Pirie, esq.

At Kingston-on Thames, aged 69, Miss Riley, late of Chichester.

At the residence of his brother, Park-terrace, Brixton, aged 32, Mr. John Schlutow.

At Wrexham, Mr. R. H. Simms, organist of the parish church, and Professor of Music at the Chester Training College.

At Bathwick, aged 82, Mr. John Smith. He served twenty-six years in the army (troop sergeant-major), and twenty-seven years as police officer and surveyor in Bathwick.

Mrs. Starkey, of Keppel-st., Russel-sq. R.I.P.

July 7. At Tiverton, Elizabeth Ann, widow of Barnard Besley, esq.

At Horton Hay, near Leek, aged 82, Mr. Thos. Brassington, farmer. He has left upwards of a hundred children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

At Wyndham-place, aged 85, Frances, relict of the late Captain Digby Dent, R.N.

At Wellington, aged 5, Richard, only son of George Kidgell, esq., surgeon.

Six weeks after his return from the Black Sea, at Great Bardfield, Essex, while on a visit to his brother, the Rev. Rich. Kirwan, Robert Kirwan, 1st Lieut. Royal Marine Artillery, late of H.M.S. "Highflyer," third and youngest son of the late Capt. Richard Kirwan, 7th Royal Fusiliers, of Brighton.

Aged 72, Richard Leonard Lee, esq., of Leeds.

At Montague-place, Clapham-road, Sarah Martineau, third dau. of the late David Martineau, esq.

At Hackney, aged 27, William Henry, youngest son of Robert Mudge, esq., R.N., of Dover.

At her palace at Wiesbaden, Her Royal Highness Pauline, Duchess of Nassau. The deceased duchess was the second wife and relict of Wm. George, Duke of Nassau, father of the reigning duke, and second daughter of the late Prince Paul, brother of the present King of Wurtemberg. Her Royal Highness leaves two daughters, of whom the eldest, the Princess Helene, is married to the reigning Prince of Waldeck; the second, the Princess Sophia, is unmarried; and one son, the Prince Nicholas of Nassau, favourably known in the highest circles of English society.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mackenzie Neilson, widow of James Neilson, esq., of Millbank, and mother of the late Sultana Katte Ghery Krim Gherry, of the Crimea.

At York-ter., St. John's-wood, aged 56, Henrietta, widow of the late Thos. Oldham, esq., Engineer to the Bank of England.

Ada Louisa Norton, only dau. of James Norton Smith, esq., of Fairfield-house, Worthing.

At his residence, Ashfurlong-house, Sutton Coldfield, aged 73, Joseph Webster, esq., of Penna, Warwickshire, late resident at Breadsall Priory, Derbyshire.

Aged 18, Frederick, second son of Mr. Leonard Wigg, of the Lyndhurst-road, Peckham.

Aged 68, Mary Anne, wife of Robert Allan, esq., Hendon.

At Jersey, John Caddell, eldest son of William Ashwell, esq., of Myton, Warwickshire.

At Tutbury, aged 25, John Bielecki. He was a native of Prussian Poland. He left his native country to join the Hungarians, and fought engagements under General Visoczky. In 1848 he left his native home, with several other youths, and travelled on foot more than 300 English miles through the forests of Germany to avoid detection. He has been supported here by the benevolent proprietor and his fellow-workmen of the Rockingham Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield.

Aged 78, Elizabeth Resbury, wife of Charles Few, esq., of Covent-garden, and Streatham-hill, Surrey.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, M. Fortoul, the French Minister of Public Instruction.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Mair, esq., of Notting-hill-sq., aged 78, Harriet, relict of Thomas Newman, esq., of Cambridge.

Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Sewell, Newbury, Berks, widow of John Sewell, esq., of Fore-st., city, London.

At Brighton, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. J. Singleton.

William Smith, esq., of the firm of Everett and Smith, bankers, of Salisbury. This death causes a vacancy in the Salisbury Town Council, of which he was an Alderman. We believe Mr. Smith twice filled the responsible office of Chief Magistrate, and had been a member of the present Council for upwards of twenty years.

At Maberly-terrace, Ball's-pond, aged 69, Wm. Wakefield, esq.

At Wolsingham, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Wooler, esq.

July 9. Aged 75, Samuel Cowper Brown, esq., of Saint Sidwell's, Exeter, formerly of Lewisham, Kent, surgeon.

At Great Bars, Staffordshire, Anne, wife of Howard Fletcher, esq., of Walsall.

Aged 69, Thomas Griffith, esq., Trevalyn Hall, Wrexham, Denbighshire.

At his mother's residence, St. George's-terrace, Hyde-park, Charles Williams, youngest son of the late Capt. Hayes, R.M.

At Sudbury, aged 79, Mr. Alderman Jones.

At Llandaff, aged 65, Maria Eleanor Knight, relict of the late Dean of Llandaff, and daughter of the late Llewellyn Traherne, esq.

At Brighton, Col. the Hon. James Knox.

At Glasgow, aged 42, William McNaughtan, esq., accountant.

At Clifton Grove Crescent, Glasgow, aged 56, Mr. Peter Massie, of Manchester, brother of the Rev. Dr. Massie, of London, and of the Rev. Robert Massie, of Atherstone.

At Arbroath, aged 82, John Skair, esq., of Lunanbank.

At Great Ormond-st., aged 37, William Henry Smith, esq., civil engineer, deeply lamented by his widow and young family.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 45, Charles Taylor, esq.

At the Oaklands, Manchester, the residence of her grandfather, James Kershaw, esq., M.P., aged 5, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Arthur Tidman, M.A., of Woodstock.

July 10. At his residence, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, aged 41, Matthew Clement Allen, esq.

At Cardiff, aged 69, Anne, widow of Charles Bage, esq., of Shrewsbury.

At Blackheath-hill, aged 29, Henry Davis Benwell, surgeon.

At Fermoy, aged 21, Arthur Poyntz Bridson, esq., the Royal Regiment.

At Croydon-common, aged 69, Elizabeth Ann, relict of William Eggleston Brooke, esq.

At 42, Upper George-st., Bryanston-sq., Bridget, dau. of Thomas Burbidge, esq., of Green-st., Grosvenor-sq.

At the village, Da Putron, Guernsey, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. F. C. Carey, and dau. of William Collinson, esq., of Hessle, near Hull.

At Brighton, Rebecca, widow of Edward Chinery, esq., of Long Melford, Suffolk.

At Canterbury, aged 67, Thomas Dorman, esq., many years distributor of stamps for the county of Kent.

At Buntingford, Herts, aged 64, George Gaffney, esq., surgeon.

At Carlton-hill east, St. John's-wood, aged 73, Thomas Garret, esq.

In Berkeley-sq., Bristol, Johanna, wife of Wm. Ody Hare, esq.

Of paralysis, at Belvedere, Bath, aged 70, T. Wm. Harrington, late Capt. in the 8th Light Dragoons.

July 10. At Port Carlisle, drowned whilst bathing, two daughters of Mrs. Hinde, and one daughter of Mr. Caleb Hodgson, all of Carlisle.

At Wilton-pl., Belgrave-sq., Flora-Lee-Grant, second dau. of the late Colonel MacLeod, of Colbecka.

At Heighington, Eleanor-Dorothy, dau. of the late Rev. James Robson, Vicar of Aycliffe.

At Cadogan-pl., Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Wilson, esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, eldest dau. of C. W. Digby, esq., and niece of John Floyer, esq., M.P.

July 11. At her residence, Watt's-buildings, Kingsland-road, aged 97, Hannah, relict of James Alden, esq.

At Robert-terr., Chelsea, Ann, widow of Mr. Wm. Asprey, formerly of Bruton-st., Berkeley-sq., and youngest dau. of the late John Peacock, esq.

At Great Ormond-st., Queen's-sq., aged 71, John Berthon, esq., formerly of Rio de Janeiro.

At Bankside, Southwark, aged 36, Hamilton Blackwood, esq.

At Winkfield-park, near Windsor, Berks, Honoria, widow of Wm. Blane, esq.

At Spencer House, Cobham, Surrey, aged 38, Charles Woollett Bowra, esq., late of Hongkong.

In London, aged 27, George Bryan Bryan, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Terrington, aged 88, Mrs. Rachel Ellerby.

In Bedford-pl., Old Kent Road, Elizabeth Pike, dau. of the late Edward Lyne, esq.

At Boxworth Grove, Barnsbury Park, Joseph Mortimer, esq., late of Ringmore.

Great Portland-st., aged 90, Mrs. Kezia Riddle, formerly of Abingdon-st., Westminster.

At Honeyland, near Exeter, aged 29, Harriett, wife of James Sanders, esq.

July 12. At Greenbank, near Whitehaven, Harriet, fifth dau. of Thomas Benn, esq., R.N.

At Tyssen-terr., Dalston, aged 79, Mrs. Jane Dyster.

At Souldern, near Deddington, Oxon, Emma, sister of the late Richard Drofe Gough, esq.

At Shide, in the parish of Carisbrooke, Isle-of-Wight, aged 103, Mrs. Jenny Harwood. Her Majesty had for years allowed her 6s. per week from her private purse.

At Farleigh, Edburton, aged 67, Sarah, relict of Mr. Henry Ireland, and dau. of the late John Harwood, esq., of Pulborough.

At Brussels, aged 23, Thomas Pickard, only son of Charles James Hyde, esq.

At Hazeleigh, Woolston, aged 46, Charles William George St. John, formerly of the South College, Elgin, N.B., youngest surviving son of the late Hon. Gen. St. John, of Chailey, Sussex.

At Belmont, Kent, aged 39, Jno. Townend, esq.

Aged 66, Ann, widow of John Underwood, esq., of Acton-hall, Suffolk.

At Osbaston-lodge, Leicestershire, Edward, eldest son of the late Edward Whitby, esq.

At the residence of her uncle, Comm. J. Woods, R.N., Gibraltar-pl., Chatham, aged 23, Sarah Amy, second dau. of the late Wm. Woods, of Woolwich Dockyard.

July 13. At Grove-road, Brixton, aged 61, William Burden Bromehead, esq.

At Margate, Sarah, wife of Thomas Drake, of Down Cottages, Shacklewell, Middlesex.

Frances, eldest and beloved dau. of William Hornidge, esq., of Kilburn.

At Chesham-pl., aged 32, Montague, second son of William Ogle Hunt, esq.

At Stoke-Newington, aged 22, Esther Sophia, wife of John Jennings.

At Gray's-inn-sq., aged 78, James Smith, esq., late of Coppice-green, Shiffnall, Salop.

July 14. At Llandudno, aged 34, Johnson Bourne, esq., Capt. 1st Derby Militia, and late Capt. 41st Reg.

At Union-hall, Kinfare, Caroline Catherine, only dau. of Joseph Brindley, esq.

In Paris, Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Brumby, esq., of St. James's-st., and St. Mary Abbot's terr., Kensington.

Jane, youngest daughter of the late C. B. Courtenay, esq., M.D., formerly of Great Marlborough-st., and of Langley, Bucks.

Aged 61, Joseph Farrington, of 36, Spital-sq.

Aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Fenton, for upwards of 53 years an inhabitant of Garrett, in the parish of Wandsworth, Surrey.

At Worthing, aged 35, Miss Hams, of Munster-house, Fulham.

At the Hotwells, Clifton, aged 70, Samuel Harard, esq.

At Bristol, Louisa Anna Maria, relict of Edw. Humpage, Esq., late of Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Charles, third son of George Jepsen, esq., of Gainsborough.

At Brompton, aged 41, George Lewis, esq., late Principal of Dacca College, Bengal.

Aged 84, Mr. Thomas Mellish, last survivor of the immediate family of Samuel Mellish, esq., formerly of Shadwell, and Hale End, Walthamstow.

Aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Milbank, of Ormond-pl., Old Kent-road.

At Edinburgh, aged 52, John Taylor, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

At Brighton, aged 79, Edward Utterson, esq.

July 15. In Upper Grosvenor-st., aged 93, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Alcock, formerly of the H.E.I. Company's Service.

Aged 53, Samuel Barker, esq., of the Don Pottery, and Mexbro'-house, near Rotherham.

At Little Canfield Hall, Essex, aged 38, Wyatt Barnard, esq.

At his residence, York-gate, Regent's-park, aged 55, Francis Clarke, esq.

At Brunswick-sq., Bryan Holme, esq., of New-Inn.

At Camberwell-grove, aged 34, John Rask-leigh Stackhouse, esq.

At Ripley, aged 88, Elizabeth Ann, widow of the late Rev. Humphrey James Sydenham, of Woking, and dau. of the late Col. Abington, of Cobham, Surrey.

July 16. At Harrow, aged 31, Eliza, wife of the Rev. E. H. Brady.

At Woodside, Plymouth, aged 84, William Collier, esq., a highly-respected member of the Society of Friends. He was uncle to R. P. Collier, esq., M.P. for Plymouth.

At Chelmsford, aged 78, Jacob Elton, esq., widow of George Evans, esq.

At Millbrook-park, Southampton, George Wetberill Otley, esq., late a Member of H. M.'s Council of the Island of Antigua.

At Richmond, Miss Hannah Penn, great-grand-dau. of the celebrated William Penn.

At Leighton Buzzard, aged 49, John Richards, esq., F.S.A., of Charterhouse-sq. His death was caused by a singular accident on July 7. He was travelling by railway, but left the train at Leighton station, and having to wait some time for the Dunstable train, resolved on a stroll round the town. As he was passing down Lake-

street a greyhound ran against him with such force as to fell him senseless to the ground. He was immediately taken into the residence of Jos. Procter, esq., and medical assistance obtained, but he had so severely fractured his skull, causing a concussion of the brain, that although he recovered sufficiently to give his name and address, the accident was eventually attended with fatal consequences.

Aged 69, Alexander Wight, esq., of Holland-park-ter, Notting-hill, Manager of the Charing-Cross branch of the Union Bank of London.

July 17. At Launceston, Mary, relict of William Hamilton, esq., late of the War-office, and third dau. of the late William Goeling, esq.

At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Emily Ure, wife of Thomas Key, esq., Retired List, Madras Army.

At Rockingham-row west, New Kent-road, aged 82, Wm. Moss, esq., late of the Navy Office, Somerset-house.

Eliza Jane, relict of the Rev. W. Waldegrave Park, of Ince Hall, in the county palatine of Chester.

Aged 76, Edward Stoneham, esq., of Crayford, Kent.

At Hull, aged 73, Robert Cummin Young, esq.

July 18. Aged 77, Thomas Longmore, esq., formerly surgeon, R.N.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and Upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 21 .	434	172	156	139	33	—	963	812	758	1570
" 28 .	578	163	161	168	37	—	1118	884	853	1737
July 5 .	507	163	167	143	31	—	1027	774	780	1554
" 12 .	500	163	144	136	16	—	959	774	751	1525
" 19 .	543	149	134	152	40	—	1018	798	765	1563

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JULY 19.

Monthly—	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	71 6	38 11	25 0	47 1	43 9	41 10
Weekly—	76 3	40 2	24 11	49 11	45 5	43 7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, July 19.

Hay, 6l. 12s. to 6l. 15s.—Straw, 1l. 4s. to 1l. 8s.—Clover, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, July 18.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 21.	
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	3,640* 949†
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	26,830* 4,810†
Pork	4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves ..	405* 849†
Lamb	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Pigs	320* 110†

* Including foreign breeds.

† Imported from Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

COAL MARKET, JULY 19.

Walls Ends, &c. 16s. 6d. to 20s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 14s. 3d. to 17s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 54s. 3d. Yellow Russia, 53s. 0d.

WOOL, Down Tega, per lb. 15d. to 16d. Leicester Fleeces, 13d. to 15d. Combinga, 12d. to 16d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24 to July 23, 1856, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	65	71	67	30, 15	fine	9	56	63	55	29, 80	fair rain, cldy.
25	69	72	68	, 14	do. cloudy	10	59		55	, 92	do. cloudy
26	69	79	69	, 21	do. do.	11	66	70	62	, 99	do. do.
27	67	81	67	, 11	do. do.	12	61	70	58	, 82	showers, fair
28	67	75	54	, 3	do.	13	64	68	57	, 91	fine, cloudy
29	60	69	56	, 25	do. cloudy, rain	14	63	69	61	, 98	do. do.
30	63	69	56	, 07	do.	15	64	73	53	, 92	rn. cldy. th. lig.
J. 1	56	64	54	, 13	do. cloudy	16	58	67	60	, 97	do. cloudy
2	56	69	55	, 27	do.	17	60	70	57	30, 11	do. do. fair
3	54	65	55	, 19	do.	18	58	64	65	, 02	cloudy, fair
4	63	68	61	, 9	do. slight rain	19	65	74	60	, 1	fine, cldy. shrs.
5	64	68	56	, 3	do.	20	64	68	67	29, 99	rain, cloudy
6	66	73	56	, 3	do. cloudy, rain	21	64	74	62	, 96	cloudy, rain
7	58	69	57	29, 51	cloudy, rain	22	65	76	71	, 91	rain, fair
8	42	47	49	, 69	rain, cloudy	23	70	82	70	, 74	fine, rn. th. lig.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1000.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1000.
24	217	94½		95½				13 pm.	
25	217½	94½		95½			14 pm.	10.13 pm.	99½
26	217	94½		95½		233		10.13 pm.	
27	217	95½		95½			15 pm.	12.14 pm.	98½
28		95½		95½				12.15 pm.	99½
30		95½		96½			12.15 pm.	12.15 pm.	
1	217	95½		96½			15 pm.	12.15 pm.	100
2	217	96		96½	8½			13.16 pm.	100½
3	217	96½		96½			15 pm.	14.18 pm.	
4	218½	96½		96½				16.21 pm.	
5		95½		96½				17.20 pm.	100
7	218½	96	95½	96½	8½		17 pm.	17.20 pm.	
8	218½	95½	95½	96½	8½		22 pm.	17.20 pm.	100½
9	218½	96	95½	96½	3½		19.22 pm.	16.20 pm.	
10	218½	95½	95½	97	3½	232½	22 pm.	16.19 pm.	
11	217	95½	95½	96½	3½		20.23 pm.	16.19 pm.	100½
12		95½	95½	96½			23 pm.	18.21 pm.	100½
14	217	96	95½	96½	3½		21 pm.	19.22 pm.	
15	216½	95½	95½	96½	3½			20 pm.	
16	217	95½	95½	96½	3½	233	25 pm.	19.23 pm.	100½
17	217½	96	95½	96½	3½	233		20.24 pm.	100½
18	218	95½	95½	96½	3½	234		23 pm.	100½
19		95½	95½	96½	3½			20.23 pm.	100½
21	216	96	95½	96½		234	22 pm.	20.24 pm.	100½
22	217½	95½	95½	96½	3½		22 pm.	20.23 pm.	
23	217	96	95½	96½	3½		21 pm.	24 pm.	

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN.—In “Parker’s Ephemeris for the Year of our Lord 1710” is the following “Brief Chronology of Memorable things to the present Year, 1710:”—

Since the vast Fabrick of the World was Founded	5780
Since <i>Noah's</i> Flood by which the World was Drowned	4104
Since Fire and Brimstone <i>Sodom</i> did destroy	3612
Since the Destruction of Renowned <i>Troy</i>	2892
Since Ancient <i>London</i> was by <i>Ludd</i> erected	2817
Since <i>Yoka</i> First P. it and Building was effected	2609
Since <i>Canterbury's</i> Basis first was laid	2602
Since <i>Rome's</i> first Wings o'er <i>Seven Hills</i> were spread	2462
Since <i>Jesus Christ</i> at <i>Bethlehem</i> was born	1710
Since Crucified with Cruelty and Scorn	1677
Since <i>England</i> First the Christian Faith receiv'd	1530
Since <i>London's</i> Tower was built as 'tis believ'd	1145
Since <i>William</i> the Conqueror this Nation won	644
Since to be Built <i>Westminster-Hall</i> began	620
Since <i>London</i> Bridge was finished with Stones	501
Since the Invention of Destructive <i>Guns</i>	332
Since the First Use of <i>Printing</i> was inspired	251
Since <i>St. Paul's</i> Steeple was by Lightning fired	149
Since that vile Project <i>Guido Fanzie's</i> Plot	105
Since th' <i>Irish</i> Massacre, not yet forgot	69
Since Noble <i>Stratford</i> on the Scaffold fell	69
Since <i>Edg. Hall</i> Fight whereof loud Fame doth tell	66
Since <i>Newbury</i> Fight with Crimson dy'd the Field	66
Since Pious <i>Laud</i> to Martyrdom did yield	66
Since <i>Chesapeake</i> Cross was by the <i>Saints</i> pull'd down	67
Since <i>James's</i> Tables were of low Renown	67
Since Pious <i>Charles</i> resign'd his Royal Head	61
Since Virtue, Truth and Justice all lay dead	61
Since the beginning of the <i>Quakers</i> sect	60
Since <i>Nol</i> usurp'd the Power, to protect	47
Since Death and Vengeance did for <i>Cromwell</i> call	52
Since <i>Dick</i> , his Son did from his Gracious fall	52
Since <i>Charles</i> the second to <i>White-hall</i> return'd	50
Since Good Men for t' rejoice'd, and Rebels mourn'd	50
Since Rebels were at <i>Charing-Cross</i> Dissected	50
Since <i>London</i> was with the great Plague Infected	45
Since <i>London's</i> Dreadful Fire in <i>September</i>	44
Since the amazing Comet in <i>December</i>	30
Since th' Infernal <i>Rye-House</i> Plot was detected	27
Since <i>Bolton</i> and <i>Taier</i> were on the <i>Thames</i> erected	26
Since the fam'd <i>Oats</i> for Perjury was strip'd of's Priestly Habit, and thro' <i>London</i> whip'd	25
Since <i>James</i> the second did the Throne ascend	25
Since <i>Monmouth's</i> Rebellion had a final End	25
Since the Seven Bishops to the Tower were sent	23
Since the Lord <i>Jeffries</i> thither also went	23
Since the Princes of <i>Orange</i> landed at <i>Torbay</i>	22
Since the late King <i>James</i> to <i>France</i> did make his way	22
Since <i>William</i> and <i>Mary</i> were at <i>Westminster</i> Crown'd	21
Since War with <i>France</i> the Trumpet loud did sound	21
Since the victorious Battle at the <i>Boyne</i>	20
Since <i>French</i> and <i>Irish</i> Gore did <i>Aprison</i> stain	19
Since <i>Mary</i> our late Queen died at <i>White-Hall</i>	16
Since Cruel Death gave <i>Gloucester's</i> Duke a Fall	10
Since Great Queen <i>ANNE</i> unto the Throne ascended	6
Since War Proclaim'd with <i>France</i> , which is not ended	5
Since the late High War 'tween the North <i>Norwiche</i>	7
Since <i>Blenheim</i> Fight which the <i>French</i> well remember	6
Since the Prophet <i>EMES</i> in his Grave was laid	3
Since he meant to rise again but was deceiv'd	3
Since the two Kingdoms did in <i>One</i> Unite	3
Since Death clos'd Prince <i>George</i> of <i>Denmark's</i> Sight	2

Can any of your readers inform me who was the Prophet EMES, the only name mentioned in large type except Queen Anne? Also give me any information respecting the “high wind in November?”

Yours, &c.

ENQUIRER.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

CHAPTER III.

SAVAGE AND JOHNSON, AND MY JOHNSONIAN FRIENDS.

THE annals of our Clerkenwell Parnassus, which I gave in my last chapter, were perhaps tedious, but they form an essential part of my biography, as I owed so much of my vigorous growth to my devotion to Poetry. Having commemorated some of the minor songsters who were then my associates, I have now to speak of those who obtained a larger audience, and achieved a more prominent and permanent fame. The great poets of my youthful days were Pope and Thomson. Many a striking passage from the *Essay on Man*, when still warm from the anvil of the Mulciber of Twitnam, was introduced to a wider popularity amidst the select poetry of Sylvanus Urban; and the flowers of Thomson, in their fresh vernal bloom, were duly interwoven in our monthly chaplet. I am not aware, however, that Cave received any direct contributions from the former of those illustrious masters of song; but he copied the productions of Thomson at least with the author's consent and approval^a. From that spoilt child of genius, Richard Savage, Cave had many communications, and not only at the time when Savage was the comrade of Johnson,—the partaker of his thoughts, and a fellow-outcast on the desert world of London life,—but from a period before Johnson's advent to this mighty Babylon.

Savage, reckless of time and of money, and of still more valuable friendships, was especially careful of his verses, and nervously anxious that they should always appear in their proper guise and costume^b. It was this

^a In the Magazine for August, 1736, appeared the following:—"N.B. The poem in blank verse, intitled, To Mr. James Delacourt on his Prospect of Poetry, is come to hand, but we not only find it publish'd already in a Monthly Collection for Nov. 1734, but are assur'd from Mr. Thomson, that tho' it has some lines from his *Seasons*, he knew nothing of the Piece till he saw it in the Daily Journal." Of private intercourse with Thomson, a record is preserved in a note of Cave to Birch, dated August 12, 1738, in which an appointment is made to visit Claremont, dine at Richmond, and to give Mr. Thomson notice of their coming to the inn in the latter place.—*Nichols, Literary Anecdotes*, v. 41.

^b "A superstitious regard to the correction of his sheets was one of Mr. Savage's peculiarities: he often altered, revised, recurred to his first reading or punctuation, and again adopted the alteration; he was dubious and irresolute without end, as on a question of the last importance, and at last seldom satisfied: the intrusion or omission of a comma was sufficient to discompose him, and he would lament an error of a single letter as a heavy calamity. In one of his letters relating to an impression of some

feature in his character that first brought him to my acquaintance. In the Magazine for August, 1733, we had taken from one of the newspapers some verses of his, addressed "To a Young Lady." There was no real error committed in this copy, but it contained the first reading of a couplet which the poet had subsequently altered. We were therefore requested by him to state that it had been "incorrectly printed," and "with the author's consent" we were enabled "to oblige the publick with a genuine copy^c."

This induced him to prefer the GENTLEMAN'S to the LONDON MAGAZINE, and more particularly when the editor of the latter (Mr. Kimber), on a similar occasion, which happened shortly after, treated him differently^d. Many of his poems were inserted in our pages during the years 1736 and 1737; and it was from himself that we received (through the hands of Mr. Birch) the poetical answer (said to have come from an unknown writer in WILTSHIRE) to some lines severely alluding to his fatal duel^e, a great portion of which answer is quoted by Johnson in his life of this unfortunate man.

Among his other contributions (in Feb. 1737) was *The Bastard*, the vindictive effusion he had addressed to his reputed mother. The following introduction, suggested by himself, at once shewed to the world that he was a correspondent of Sylvanus Urban, and to his mother that the blow was repeated by his own hand:—

"The following POEM was printed some Years ago, but is become so Scarce (tho' five Editions of it have been publish'd) that it must be new to most of our Readers,—Such of them as have read it, will easily pardon us, for repeating so agreeable an entertainment, especially as it has been revis'd by the Author.

The BASTARD.

A POEM inscrib'd with all due reverence to Mrs. BRET, once Countess of Macclesfield. By Richard Savage, Esq; Son of the late Earl Rivers.

Decet hæc dare Dona Novercam. *Ov. Met.*"

I mentioned in my last chapter how the Queen Consort was pleased to be chief patron of the muses, while the sovereign himself would have nothing

verses, he remarks, that he had, with regard to the correction of the proof, 'a spell upon him;' and indeed the anxiety with which he dwelt on the minutest and most trifling niceties deserved no other name than that of fascination."—*Johnson*.

^c See the Magazine for March, 1734, p. 157. The couplet altered is the last but one. It stood at first—

"You love, yet from your lover's wish retire;
Doubt, yet discern; deny, and yet desire."

And as altered, thus:—

"You love, and yet your lover's plea reject;
Shun, yet desire; discern, and yet suspect."

^d "I have bought the London Magazine, which, instead of inserting my verses from a correct copy, is pleased to refer me back to August, 1733, to an incorrect one. Indeed, I never knew that they were there at all; but incorrect I am sure they must be, if in at all at that time."—*Savage to Birch*, in Sept. 1734.

^e These lines had appeared in the *Weekly Miscellany*, and were quoted—in order to give an opportunity for the reply—in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April, 1735, p. 213. Savage sent the reply (signed WILTSHIRE), with the following note:—

"Dear Sir,—I must entreat y^e Favour of you to transmit y^e enclosed to y^e Printer of y^e Gentleman's Magazine. Please to bestow a wafer on it. Pray read it. I am, D^r M^r. Birch, Yours to command,

"Greenwich, May 14, 1735.

R. SAVAGE."

Nearly a twelvemonth after, he sent his indignant poem on Walpole, "*A POET'S Dependance on a STATESMAN*," (vol. vi. p. 234,) through the same channel:—

"Dear Sir,—By conveying y^e enclosed, without loss of time, to Mr. Cave, you will add to the innumerable obligations already owed you from

"Your most affectionate and obedient Servant,
R. SAVAGE."

"April 8, 1736.

to do with them. This was fully exemplified in the case of Savage. Colley Cibber was the official Poet Laureate, as Johnson has bitterly commemorated :—

“Augustus still survives in Maro’s strain,
And Spenser’s verse prolongs Eliza’s reign ;
Great George’s acts let tuneful Cibber sing,
For nature formed the Poet for the King!”

The tuneful Colley sang, therefore, as in duty bound, the Royal Birthday Ode, the Ode for the New Year, and other customary compositions of that nature. But Savage undertook to be the “Volunteer Laureat” of Poetry’s true patron, her Majesty Queen Caroline. With a good fortune almost without a parallel in such volunteers, his advances were recognised, and he was assigned an annual pension of fifty pounds. Eventually he was much dissatisfied that this led to nothing better, as Johnson has related at length in his life of this extraordinary man. However, the pension was continued so long as the Queen lived, which was for six years ; and on the seventh anniversary, her Majesty being then deceased, Savage addressed the King in “A Poem sacred to the Memory of the late Queen.” King George on this attack maintained the consistency of his character. He was like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ears, and refuseth to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. The production in question, “The Volunteer Laureat, Numb. VII., for the 1st of March, 1738,” was inserted in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE for that month : the two preceding compositions of the same kind having been inserted in former years. In the next Magazine (that for April, 1738,) the first-written of this series of compositions was republished, introduced by a letter describing the circumstances under which Savage had adopted this method of attracting royal attention, when disappointed of the Laureate’s place upon the death of Mr. Eusden. This letter is by Dr. Johnson directly attributed to Savage himself ; but it is signed T. B., the initials of his friend, the Reverend Mr. Birch.

I may mention here that, at the beginning of 1737, Mr. Cave undertook^f to print for Savage his “Works in Prose and Verse.” This was to be done by subscription, and one condition was “That each subscriber do pay half-a-guinea in hand.” Subscriptions were to be taken in at Mr. Norton’s, the Rainbow Coffee-house, in Lancaster-court, near St. Martin’s Church, in the Strand, as well as by Dodsley and Millar, the booksellers, and by Mr. Cave. The half-guineas were not only received, but I am sorry to say spent, at the first of these places, or at others of a similar kind. The book was deferred from time to time, and at last it never appeared at all.

Whilst thus assisting to heap upon Savage that flattery and attention of which he demanded so much, and which the literary world of that day, from Mr. Pope downwards^g, was ready to bestow too profusely,—Cave was at that very time somewhat slow to recognise the greatest good fortune that ever awaited him. It will at once be perceived that I allude to the accession to his crew of the more elegant as well as far more useful coadjutor, the profoundly learned, the sagacious, the eloquent, and—at this period at least—the laborious Johnson ; that great moralist, with whom

^f The proposals will be found in the Magazine, vol. vii. p. 128.

^g In August, 1736, were inserted verses addressed to Savage by John Dyer, the author of *Grongar Hill*, and in November following others by D. Thomas, of Neath. Savage’s answer to Dyer appears in the Magazine for December following.

virtue was not merely, as with Savage, a sentiment, but a vital and active principle, controlling the conscience, and issuing forth into practice.

The fact of SAMUEL JOHNSON having spent the early years of his literary life in my special service is one, perhaps, as well known as any in the history of our literature, because his biography by Boswell, in which the circumstances are detailed, is the most favourite book of its class. In the relation I have now to give, my readers must necessarily find much with which they are already familiar, and I can only gratify their curiosity by the introduction of some minute facts which have hitherto escaped the Johnsonian biographers.

Johnson made his first overture to Cave in the following remarkable letter :—

“ SIR,

Nov. 25, 1734.

“ As you appear no less sensible than your readers of the defects of your Poetical Article, you will not be displeased, if, in order to the improvement of it, I communicate to you the sentiments of a person who will undertake, on reasonable terms, sometimes to fill a column.

“ His opinion is, that the publick will not give you a bad reception, if, besides the current wit of the month, which a critical examination would generally reduce to a narrow compass, you admitted not only Poems, Inscriptions, &c. never printed before, which he will sometimes supply you with ; but likewise short Literary Dissertations in Latin or English, critical remarks on authors antient or modern, forgotten Poems that deserve revival—or loose pieces, like Floyer’s^b, worth preserving. By this method your Literary Article, for so it might be called, will, he thinks, be better recommended to the publick, than by low jests, aukward buffoonery, or the dull scurrilities of either party. If such a correspondence will be agreeable to you, be pleased to inform me, in two posts, what the conditions are on which you shall expect it. Your late offer gives me no reason to distrust your generosity.

“ If you engage in any literary projects besides this paper, I have other designs to impart, if I could be secure from having others reap the advantage of what I should hint.

“ Your letter, by being directed to *S. Smith*, to be left at the Castle in Birmingham, Warwickshire, will reach

“ Your humble servant.”

Cave answered this letter, as appears by his own indorsement, on the 2nd of December, but in what terms I cannot tell—probably responding not very eagerly, as no immediate results ensued. It was not unnatural that Cave should pay little attention to the advice of an anonymous, or pseudonymous, stranger, whose exordium was in so grating a note as to hint at “ defects in your poetical article,”—defects which the writer might presume to be admitted by the offer of prizes for compositions of a superior quality, but of which Cave himself was scarcely conscious. In fact, so strong did we already consider ourselves in this respect, that we were accustomed to fill monthly with Poetry seven or eight closely compacted pages, in which often more than thirty pieces were presented to our readers.

Johnson meanwhile, during the years 1735 and 1736, pursued his irksome labours as a country schoolmaster. He admired and appreciated the Magazine, and considered that it was well calculated to make known his professional wants. Accordingly, the following advertisement twiceⁱ appeared in its pages :—

^b *A Treatise on Cold Baths*, written by Sir John Floyer, was printed in the Magazine for 1734, p. 197, having been written some years before. Floyer was a Lichfield man, and highly esteemed by Johnson. Mr. Nichols supposed that he might have sent this paper : it was printed without introduction or comment.

ⁱ Vol. vi. pp. 360, 428.

AT EDIAL, near *Litchfield* in *Staffordshire*, Young Gentlemen are Boarded, and Taught the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages,
by SAMUEL JOHNSON.

After the failure of this school, on the 2nd of March in the following year^k Johnson started from Lichfield for the metropolis in company with one of the very few pupils he had taught at Edial, but one whose name was destined to become as widely celebrated as his own,—the future tragedian, David Garrick. Garrick came to study the law. Johnson brought in his pocket his unfinished tragedy of *Irene*, which was brought on the stage, by Garrick's aid, twelve years after.

Mr. Boswell thought that Cave was the first London publisher who employed Johnson. I cannot undertake to supply the deficiency of information that is felt on this point. But Johnson had struggled on during four months in London, earning some scanty maintenance from Wilcox, or Lintot, or other parties, before he addressed himself to Cave. Two years and eight months had elapsed from the date of his anonymous letter already cited, before he first wrote to Cave under his real name, on the 12th of July, 1737. He was at this time lodging in "Church-street, Greenwich, next door to the Golden Heart," and described himself as "a stranger in London," who, having observed Cave's "very uncommon offers of encouragement to Men of Letters," begged to propose to him the plan of a new translation of Sarpi's *History of the Council of Trent*. I am still unable to relate what reception was given by my friend Cave to this second application of Johnson. He entertained the project for Sarpi's History about a twelvemonth later; but in the summer of 1737 Johnson returned to Staffordshire. Before the end of the same year he was again in London, and had taken up his residence in Woodstock-street, near Hanover-square. It was in the month of February, 1738, that he at length obtained the favourable ear of Mr. Cave. Our rivalry with the LONDON MAGAZINE was then at its height. Cave's friends proffered their encouragement in the most acceptable form—in poetical tributes; and Johnson, having discovered this avenue to my worthy parent's esteem, addressed him (in my person) with his Latin ode

Ad URBANUM^l.

This ode, which is well known to the readers of Boswell, was inserted^m among our "Poetical Essays" in March, 1738, with the author's initials, S. J.

I believe it was accompanied by a private note, which has not been preservedⁿ; but in a few days after Johnson addressed to Cave his memorable letter, with which he sent his satire on London, as a poem placed in

^k Letter of Gilbert Walmsley, Esq., to the Rev. John Colson, printed in *Boswell's Johnson*.

^l The late Mr. Nichols (*Preface to General Indexes*, p. xiii.) was of opinion that six Latin lines, on the Magazine and its prizes, which are attached to the title of vol. vi., had been sent by Johnson; but they were the production of RUSTICUS, the contributor of several epigrams, among which are some in Latin (see vol. v. 95, 210; vi. 52, 107, 162, 224, 287, 351, 352, 417).

^m Vol. viii. p. 156. In the Magazine for May, p. 268, appeared a very good English translation signed BRITON. In the volume for 1784 was inserted a still better by Samuel Jackson, Esq., of Canterbury.

ⁿ "When I took the liberty of *writing to you a few days ago*, I did not expect a repetition of the same pleasure so soon; for a pleasure I shall always think it, to converse in any manner with an ingenious and candid man." This is the commencement of his letter next mentioned.

his hands "to dispose of for the benefit of the author." This was an office which Cave was prompt to undertake: he returned a pecuniary present, and engaged to consult Mr. Robert Dodsley, the bookseller, who might at least allow his name to be placed on the title-page. Dodsley preferred purchasing the whole copyright, for which he paid *ten guineas*:—"I might, perhaps, (Johnson afterwards told Boswell,) have accepted of less; but that Paul Whitehead had, a little before, got ten guineas for a poem, and I did not like to be less than Whitehead." "*London*" was immediately put to press at St. John's Gate; and in the Magazine for May, when some extracts were given, it was described as a poem "become remarkable for having got to the second edition in the space of a week."

Johnson now began to perform what he had proposed in 1734. He sent to us several short pieces of poetry, which were interspersed with those of our other contributors. They were all without signature; and whilst many have been identified, some perhaps have escaped detection. Indeed, these pieces have never been properly edited in Johnson's collected Works, though most of them are placed in Croker's edition of Boswell. In April, 1738, were inserted two Latin lines addressed to Savage, a Greek epigram to Miss Carter (upon which I shall have something more to say), a Latin translation of the same, and a Latin couplet which Johnson had addressed some years before to Miss Mary Aston.

These are known and ascertained; but in the same number are also, unclaimed, a Latin epigram on Venus in armour, and some Latin lines *Ex Cantico Solomonis*.

In May appeared the following epigram:—

THE LOGICAL WAREHOUSE,

occasioned by an Auctioneer's having the ground-floor of the Oratory in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, [above which was the rostrum of the celebrated orator Henley.]

Dissimili domus una duos tenet arte tumentes;
Præcones ambo, Nummus utrique Deus.
Quæris, Quis prior est fama meritisve; superna
Cui pars verbosæ, vel datur ima, domus?
Supra Præco Dei—strepit infra Præco Bonorum:
Hic bona queis opus est venditat, ILLE Sonum.

PHILOLOGUS.

All of these, if I recollect rightly, were supplied by Johnson, as were the copies in the same numbers, of some Latin lines on Dr. Radcliffe, by Noel Broxholme, and of some on the death of George Prince of Denmark, by Dr. Aldrich. Johnson's first prose contribution that can now be recognised appeared in the Magazine for July, and bore the signature EUBULUS. It is headed, "*Remarkable Example in a Prince and Subject*," and its contents are extraordinary. Beginning with directing attention to some interesting matters to be found in Du Halde's China, of which Mr. Cave was then printing a translation made by Guthrie and Green, it proceeds to relate an occurrence which had recently occurred at home—when, at the baptism of King George the Third, the Marquess of —, as the Lord of the Bedchamber then in waiting, had successfully asserted his claim to stand as proxy for the Elector of Hesse, the child's maternal grandfather, although the Prince of Wales had at first appointed "a noble Duke."

In the Magazine for Nov. 1738, appeared (signed S. J.) "The Life of Father Paul Sarpi, author of the History of the Council of Trent: for printing a new Translation of which, by S. JOHNSON, we have publish'd proposals."

These were the most remarkable contributions of Johnson during the first year of his retainer in our service; but Cave did not spare him in any respect. His aid was required in almost every department,—to take the place of Mr. Moses Browne and Mr. John Duick as poetical referee^o, to assume the office of judge on the prize verses, to make selections from important new books, such as Du Halde's China, to answer the queries of correspondents, and, above all, to put into shape the imperfect notes of the Debates in Parliament. All these points will be found mentioned in a letter^p written by Johnson to Cave, in September, 1738, in answer to one in which his taskmaster had “seemed to insinuate that he had promised more than he was ready to perform.”

The business of the Debates involves a history of so much interest, as well in Johnson's share of it, as in other respects, that it will afford me ample materials for a distinct chapter.

In one of Johnson's earliest letters to Cave, he writes,—“I have composed a Greek epigram to Eliza, and think she ought to be celebrated in as many languages as Lewis le Grand.” Miss Elizabeth Carter was a young lady whose learned accomplishments were then the subject of much admiration. Born in December, 1707, she had not yet attained the age of twenty-one. Her first production inserted in the Magazine was in April, 1734, p. 247, being an enigma upon Fire^q. In 1735 she contributed a translation of the 30th ode of Anacreon, which was signed CAMILLA; but in 1738, when her communications were numerous, she usually called herself ELIZA. It was under that signature that she sent us the enigma, or “riddle,” upon a Dream, printed in the Magazine for Feb. 1738, p. 99, and the subject of Johnson's Greek epigram above mentioned, which, with its Latin version, appeared in the number for April, p. 211. The lady readily replied in both languages (May, p. 272). In the following July (p. 372), Johnson paid her a still more elegant compliment:—

Ad ELISAM POPI Horto Lauros carpentem.

*Elysios Popi dum ludit læta per hortos,
En avida lauros carpit Elisa manu.
Nil opus est furto. Lauros tibi, dulcis Elisa,
Si neget optatas Popus, Apollo dabit.*

^o “The ‘Verses to Lady Firebrace’ may be had when you please, for you know that such a subject neither deserves much thought nor requires it.” This refers to the “Verses to Lady F——ce at Bury Assizes,” which appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for Sept. 1738, p. 486. “It seems quite unintelligible,” remarks Mr. Croker, “how these six silly lines should be the production of Johnson,”—though they have always been printed among his poetical works. They begin,—

“At length must Suffolk's beauties shine in vain,
So long renowned in B——n's deathless strain?”

“Johnson (adds Mr. Croker) I suppose never saw her; the lines, if his at all, were made, we see, to order, and probably paid for.” Whence the order originated, it is now difficult to say; but I am able to give the name of the person designated in the second line. He was a well-known character in Bury St. Edmund's, who went by the name of Count Bryan; and who had written several poetical pieces which were inserted in the Magazine, some of which are now curious for the allusions they make to the principal families then resident in his neighbourhood. See “The Ladies at Bury Fair,” in vol. i. 445; “The Glories of Bury,” in vol. iii. 657; and other pieces in vol. v. 323, 325, 733; vol. viii. 98, 99. The lines attributed to Johnson must have been intended to provoke this Suffolk poet to fresh efforts.

^p Inserted in Boswell's Life.

^q A riddle, “Coeval with the world,” &c., unsigned. It was answered by Sylvius (John Duick) in June, 1735, p. 321, in some lines addressed “To Miss CART—R, author of the Riddle in Nov. 1734.” In p. 379 the young lady replied to Sylvius, “Unskilled in numbers,” &c.

The incident upon which these lines were founded was a real one, which had been witnessed, if not by Johnson himself, by Cave or Birch. The youthful poetess, with becoming modesty, answered, next month^r, both in Latin and English : —

“ *En marcet Laurus, nec quicquam juvit Elizam
Furtim sacrilega diripuisse manu :
Illa petit sedem magis aptam, tempora POPI ;
Et florere negat pauperiore solo.*”

“ In vain *Eliza's* daring hand
Usurp'd the laurel bough ;
Remov'd from *Pope's*, the wreath must fade
On ev'ry meaner brow.
Thus gay Exotics, when transferr'd
To climates not their own,
Lose all their lovely bloom, and droop
Beneath a paler sun.” ELIZA.

Cave now undertook to publish Miss Carter's poetical productions in the quarto form then customary ; and they formed a pamphlet of twenty-two pages, on the title-page of which stands the view of St. John's Gate. Before the end of the same year Miss Carter had translated, and Cave had printed, a translation of Crousaz's *Examen of Pope's Essay on Man* ; and in 1739 there proceeded from the press of St. John's Gate, *Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy Explained for the Use of the Ladies*, translated from the Italian of Signor Algarotti. In both of these works she was encouraged by the advice of Johnson, who also advised her to undertake the translation of *Boethius de Consolatione*, “ because there is prose and verse ; and to put her name to it when published^s.” In after life they entertained the highest respect for each other, but were not on intimate terms, as may be concluded from the single letter of Johnson to the lady bearing the date 1756, which appears in the memoirs of Boswell.

I should be glad to shew, at greater space than now remains to me, how much Miss Carter, and Johnson, and Savage, and Sylvanus Urban himself, as well as many other deserving persons, were indebted at this period to the kindly offices of that amiable and intelligent person, the Reverend Thomas Birch, afterwards better known as Dr. Birch, Secretary of the Royal Society, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Trustee of the British Museum. This worthy gentleman, without the advantage of a university education, raised himself to an eminent station in society, and to respect as a useful historical writer, by his own assiduity and talents. He was our near neighbour, living in St. John's-street, opposite to Mr. Bettenham the printer ; and was ready to afford us occasional assistance, as in the decision on the prize poems, which I mentioned in my last chapter, in communicating with his numerous literary friends, and also with his political connections, in respect to the parliamentary debates. But his time was too fully occupied in the great work in which he had engaged, the English edition of *Bayle's General Dictionary*, in conjunction with the Rev. J. P. Bernard, Mr. Lockman, and Mr. Sale, to allow him to become a frequent contributor to the Magazine. Johnson, appreciating his biographical skill, addressed to him, in Dec. 1738, a Greek epigram, which was published in the Magazine for that month, p. 654, and the same in a

^r Vol. viii. p. 429. In the same place are three translations of Johnson's epigram, by Alexis, Mr. Stephen Duck, and Urbanus.

^s Letter of Cave to Birch, Nov. 28, 1738.

Latin version in the following number, p. 94; and he always continued Dr. Birch's "*most affectionate* humble servant," as several letters printed in Boswell still manifest.

Towards the wayward and erratic Savage, the steady and systematic Birch proved a constant, unfailing friend. It has been said that Johnson formed his acquaintance with Savage at St. John's Gate[†]. I do not think that was the case. Savage was a person so thoroughly known throughout the literary world of London^u, that I believe he had been introduced to Johnson before the latter found his way to Clerkenwell, and that they were already intimate associates during Johnson's first sojourn in London in the year 1737. Whatever doubts may have arisen on the point, Savage was certainly "*the friend*" who, in the exordium of Johnson's satire on *London*, is described as "*injur'd* Thales," then about to "*bid the town farewell*," and fix his residence "*on Cambria's solitary shore*." It is true that Savage did not actually leave London for Swansea until some time after^x, nor, when he started, did he embark upon the Thames; but his intention of leaving was talked of long before it was executed; and it is remarkable that we can trace both Savage and Johnson to a residence at Greenwich^y. "The seat that gave Eliza birth" was familiar to each of them; and why should we doubt that they had visited it in company?

" On Thames's banks, in silent thought we stood
Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood."

The lines which have been thought to point to Savage's unfortunate homicide with a satire too severe for friendship^z,—

" Some frolic drunkard, reeling from a feast,
Provokes a broil, and stabs you for a jest,"—

are in fact (with the preceding couplet) derived directly from the original passage in Juvenal, besides that they had too many other and more exact fulfilments in modern life than the fatal accident of Savage, to convey any particular reflection upon him. On the other hand, the following lines, put into the mouth of Thales, exactly describe Savage's sentiments of independence:—

" But what, my friend, what hope remains for me,
Who start at theft, and blush at perjury?
Who scarce forbear, though Britain's court he sing,
To pluck a titled poet's borrow'd wing;

[†] Mr. Boswell says,—"*As Savage's misfortunes and misconduct had reduced him to the lowest state of wretchedness as a writer for bread, his visits to St. John's Gate naturally brought Johnson and him together.*" But Savage was not strictly a professional author, such as Johnson. He was a poet, and dependent on his poetry for his living, but he lived more upon his friends than his poetry. His personal visits to St. John's Gate were not frequent.

^u "Wherever he came, his address secured him friends, whom his necessities soon alienated; so that he had, perhaps, a more numerous acquaintance than any man ever before attained, there being scarcely any person eminent on any account to whom he was not known, or whose character he was not, in some degree, able to delineate."—*Johnson*.

^x "*London*," remarks Mr. Boswell, "was published in May, 1738, and Savage did not set out for Wales till July, 1739." Boswell had further been assured that Johnson said he was not acquainted with Savage when he wrote his *London*; but he had not himself heard Johnson say so. This evidence is surely insufficient for Mr. Croker assuming "*the fact*—that '*London*' was written before Johnson knew Savage."

^y Savage writes to Birch from Greenwich on the 14th of May, 1735,—"*I have been here some days for the benefit of the air.*" Johnson, we have before seen, was lodging at Greenwich when he wrote to Cave in July, 1737.

^z "One of the severest strokes in the satire touched Savage's sorest point."—*Croker*.

A statesman's logick unconvinc'd can hear,
 And dare to slumber o'er the Gazetteer;
 Despise a fool in half his pension drest,
 And strive in vain to laugh at Clodio's (*originally* H——y or Hervey's) jest."

The allusion in the second of these couplets to plucking the wing of the "titled poet," or Laureate, who sang the court of Britain, is applicable to no one with the like meaning, or with much meaning at all, but to the author of the *Volunteer Laureate*. There are some remarkable passages in Johnson's description of Savage's precarious mode of life, which give a painful picture of what he endured, and Johnson in some measure shared:—

"He lodged as much by accident as he dined, and passed the night sometimes in mean houses, which are set open at night to any casual wanderers; sometimes in cellars, among the riot and filth of the meanest and most profligate of the rabble; and sometimes, when he had no money to support even the expenses of these receptacles, walked about the streets till he was weary, and lay down in the summer upon a bulk*, or in the winter, with his associates in poverty, among the ashes of a glass-house.

"In this manner were passed those days and those nights which nature had enabled him to have employed in elevated speculations, useful studies, or pleasing conversation. On a bulk, in a cellar, or in a glass-house, among thieves and beggars, was to be found the author of *The Wanderer*,—the man of exalted sentiments, extensive views, and curious observations,—the man whose remarks on life might have assisted the statesman, whose ideas of virtue might have enlightened the moralist, whose eloquence might have influenced senates, and whose delicacy might have polished courts."

"Whoever was acquainted with him was certain to be solicited for small sums;" but he always asked favours of this kind without the least submission or apparent consciousness of dependence. "When once gently reproached by a friend,"—and there is no doubt that friend was Johnson himself,— "for submitting to live upon a subscription, and advised rather by a resolute exertion of his abilities to support himself," he could not be persuaded to relinquish the plan he had formed for a life in the country, of which he had no knowledge but from pastorals and songs. Such was the man who, deeply versed in all the phases of London society, and twelve years the senior of Johnson, offered irresistible attractions to the inquiring and reflective mind of the young author of *The Rambler*. It was Savage's accomplished skill in "all the graces of conversation" that formed his great merit in the eyes of Johnson. "He was never vehement or loud, but at once modest and easy, open and respectful; his language was vivacious and elegant, and equally happy upon grave and humorous subjects." "He was naturally inquisitive," and as ready to impart as to ask for information:—

"Such was the man (remarks Boswell) of whom it is difficult to speak impartially, without wondering that he was for some time the intimate companion of Johnson; for his character was marked by profligacy, insolence, and ingratitude; yet, as he undoubtedly had a warm and vigorous, though unregulated, mind, had seen life in all its varieties, and been much in the company of the statesmen and wits of his time, he could communicate to Johnson an abundant supply of such materials as his philosophical curiosity most eagerly desired. [Here follows the passage as to St. John's Gate, the literal accuracy of which I have already controverted.]

"It is melancholy to reflect that Johnson and Savage were sometimes in such extreme indigence, that they could not pay for a lodging; so that they have wandered

* Bults were excrescences of the shops, now cleared away from our crowded thoroughfares, except perhaps in such places as Clare-market, which retain their primitive aspect. They were wooden stands, or boxes, on which a porter could set down his load, certain wares might be displayed, and beneath which, shutters, baskets, or barrels, could be packed away.

together whole nights in the street. Yet in these almost incredible scenes of distress, we may suppose that Savage mentioned many of the anecdotes with which Johnson enriched the life of his unhappy companion and those of other poets.

"He told Sir Joshua Reynolds that one night in particular, when Savage and he walked round St. James's-square for want of a lodging, they were not at all depressed by their situation; but, in high spirits and brimful of patriotism, traversed the square for several hours, inveighed against the minister, and resolved they would stand by their country!"

Savage died at Bristol on the last day of July, 1743, and in the Magazine for the following month Johnson announced his intention to write his Life. It appeared as an octavo volume in February, 1744, and it placed its author's reputation as a prose writer as high as his poetical fame had been raised by his *London*. Cave gave him for this book the sum of fifteen guineas. Shortly after, Mr. Walter Harte, author of a Life of Gustavus Adolphus, was dining with Cave at St. John's Gate, and in the course of conversation highly praised the new book. When Cave next met him he remarked, "You made a poor man very happy t'other day." "How could that be?" replied Harte: "nobody was there but ourselves." Cave reminded him that he had sent a plate of victuals behind the screen: there sat Johnson, who did not choose to appear, on account of the shabbiness of his dress; but he afterwards expressed high delight at the encomiums on his book which he had overheard.

Such was the dependent state of Samuel Johnson in the year 1744.

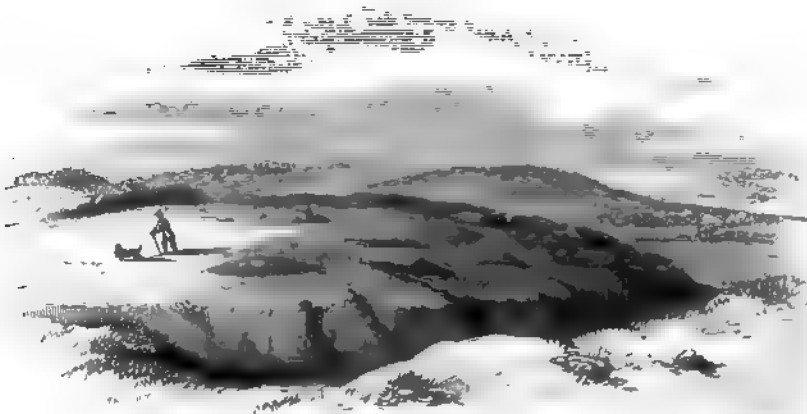
THE FAUSSETT COLLECTION OF ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES^a.

SUCH of our readers as were present at the Archæological Congress at Canterbury, in September, 1844, will remember the interest which was excited by what we may fairly designate as the "discovery" of a treasure of Anglo-Saxon antiquities in a neighbouring parish. It was known from the work of Douglas that a zealous, if not a very skilful, antiquary of his day, the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington, near Canterbury, had made extensive excavations among the early Saxon cemeteries of East Kent, and that he had collected from them a large number of antiquities of a very remarkable character; but there was not more than a vague notion, even among a few of the most zealous of our antiquaries, that that collection still existed, and that it remained undisturbed in the same place where it had been first deposited. The archæologists were invited from Canterbury to Heppington, inspected with admiration Bryan Faussett's collection, and the six or seven volumes of the journal of his excavations, returned to Canterbury to express their admiration of what they had seen, and talked much of the propriety of publishing the journal. Nobody, however, came forward with money to support such an undertaking, and, as the attention of antiquaries was called to more accessible objects, this remarkable collection seemed to be falling back into the same oblivion in which it had remained so long.

^a "Inventorium Sepulchrale: an Account of some Antiquities dug up at Gilton, Kingston, Sibertswold, Barfriston, Beakesbourne, Chartham, and Crundale, in the county of Kent, from A.D. 1757 to A.D. 1773. By the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington. Edited, from the original manuscript in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq., with Notes and Introduction, by Charles Roach Smith." (London, 4to., Printed for the subscribers only.) ~

Death, however, came in his due course, and made a change in the proprietorship, and the new inheritor of the Faussett property thought proper to offer the collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities with the manuscripts for sale. This took place somewhere about two years ago. They were first offered to the British Museum, and the circumstances of their rejection by the trustees of that establishment are too well known for us to dwell upon them here; the Faussett collection of antiquities passed into the hands of the munificent and judicious collector, Joseph Mayer, Esq., of Liverpool, of whose extensive and celebrated museum it now forms a part. Antiquaries in general have thus had cause to rejoice in its fate, for one of Mr. Mayer's first cares after obtaining possession of them was to undertake the publication of Faussett's manuscript Journal, with a series of engravings of all the articles of the collection itself which seemed worthy of being engraved. We need say no more in commendation of the manner in which this work has been edited than that it was entrusted to the care of Mr. C. Roach Smith.

Bryan Faussett's manuscript was simply a descriptive Journal of his successive excavations, and of the discoveries to which they led; fortunately for its utility, without throwing the articles together according to any antiquarian or theoretical classification, either as to their individuality according to the graves in which they were found, or in their groups as separate cemeteries. These groups were separated at considerable distances, and had no immediate connection with each other. The first group that Faussett examined and described was found at a place called Gilton, in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, and was brought to light in the digging of a sandpit. The second group, which was a very rich one, was found in the parish of Kingston, between Canterbury and Dover. The third was found at Sibertswold Down, in the parish adjoining to Ash; the fourth in the parish of Barfriston, so well known for its interesting Norman church; and the two others in the parishes of Beakesbourne and Chartham. Another group which Faussett explored, in the parish of Crundale, was purely Roman, with no apparent intermixture of Saxon interments. Sometimes all outward indication of these cemeteries is now gone, and they are only discovered by accidental digging; but more commonly, where they occur on the Kentish downs, which have not been disturbed by cultivation, the small mounds or barrows which covered each grave remain, in a more or less perfect condition, to point them out to our notice. The accompanying sketch of Barfriston Down, taken c. 1854, will give our readers the best



notion of the manner in which these mounds or barrows are grouped together.

So much has been written and said on the subject of Anglo-Saxon antiquities during the last few years, that it is quite unnecessary for us now to tell our readers in general terms of the endless variety of objects which these graves contain. Bryan Faussett's *Journal* derives much of its value from the circumstance that he has in most cases let these various objects speak for themselves, instead of confusing the reader with heaps of groundless conjectures, which are the greatest bane of archæological science. Of many of these objects—we may venture to say, of the great majority—the character and uses are sufficiently obvious; but this is not the case with others, many of which will only be explained by further discoveries and a larger field of comparison; and it is but just to state that the publication of the volume before us has furnished very valuable materials for that comparison, which already give us some new lights. In the brief review of the contents of such a volume which our limited space will allow, we will rather allude to a few particular points than attempt to give any condensed view of the whole.

The circumstance which strikes us most on opening this volume and glancing over its beautiful plates, is the quantity and rich character of the jewelry and of the other objects of personal ornament which these cemeteries have yielded to the collector, and which bespeak a very considerable degree of social refinement and of skill in manufacture. It shews us that the reputation enjoyed by the Anglo-Saxon goldsmiths in the middle ages was not unmerited. A good example of the general style of this ornamentation is furnished in the accompanying cut of the two parts of a girdle,

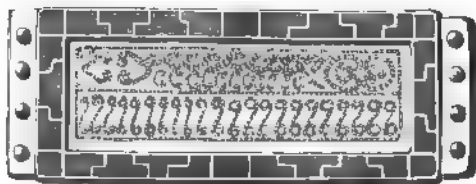


FIG. 1.

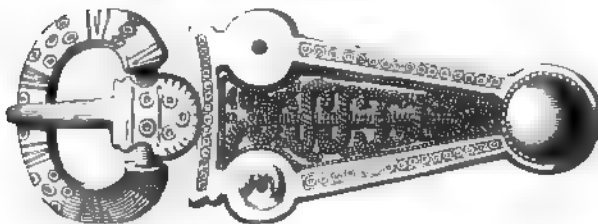


FIG. 2.

clasp, or buckle, found at Gilton, in the parish of Ash. "It is presumed," observes Mr. Roach Smith, "that fig. 1. was riveted upon the opposite side of the girdle, so that when it was fastened, fig. 2. became united in front of the body. Fig. 1. was fabricated in this manner:—upon an oblong plate of silver gilt was laid a smaller plate of gold, covered with delicately worked figures in gold wire, twisted or notched; upon the edges of this plate, and extending to the borders of the larger one, was soldered a frame of silver set with garnets upon reticulated gold-foil; it was then riveted to the

girdle at both ends. The buckle attachment is constructed in the same manner with silver bosses gilded."

Among what are supposed to have been personal ornaments, we may instance the occurrence in a few instances of a ball of crystal, generally



about an inch and a half in diameter. The example represented in the accompanying cut was found by Faussett in a grave on Kingston Down. Two such crystal balls have been found in graves on Chessel Down, in the Isle of Wight, by Mr. Hillier. They have been found also in the Frankish graves on the other side of the Channel. The old writers imagined—one can hardly under-

stand why—that these crystal balls were instruments of magic. It is evident, from portions of the mounting which are sometimes found with them, that they were suspended to some part of the person. It is remarkable also that the graves in which they have been found seem to have been those of persons of greater wealth, if not of greater rank, than those of the generality of the interments; which would lead one to suggest whether the ball of crystal may not itself have been in some way or other emblematical of rank—a notion which was often attached to crystal in the middle ages. It might be alleged in support of this notion, that a similar ball of crystal was found in the tomb of King Childeric, opened at Tournai in the year 1653, and it may have some relation to the ball which became at a later period one of the insignia of the imperial dignity, and has been supposed to represent the globe of the earth.

With regard to another object which was evidently attached to the person, Mr. Akerman has latterly made the rather unfortunate suggestion that it may be a briquet or steel for striking a light. The accompanying example, which



was found at Osengal, in the Isle of Thanet, is taken from Mr. Smith's introduction to Faussett's Journal. Its resemblance to the same part of the medieval *gipcère* would naturally suggest to us that it is the clasp of a small bag or purse, and on this example there are distinct traces of the material of which the bag was made. Other examples have been found under circumstances which leave no doubt of this being the correct explanation of them, and one found at Chessel Down, with a bronze rim, or binding, which went entirely round the purse, is engraved in the first part of Mr. Hillier's excellent History of the Isle of Wight.

In one article the Kentish Anglo-Saxon graves are remarkably deficient; that is, pottery. The reason of this deficiency is partly, no doubt, because it is evident that it was not the practice of the Kentish Saxons to burn

their dead, so that we do not find funeral urns in their burial-places. It is somewhat curious, too, that the pottery found in the Kentish graves, consisting chiefly of articles for domestic use, resembles that found in the Frankish graves in Normandy, rather than that found in other parts of England,—as though the Saxons in Kent had imported it from the opposite coast of Gaul. The funeral urns are chiefly found in cemeteries in the district occupied by the different branches of the Angle race,—as in East-Anglia, Mercia, Lincolnshire (Middle Anglia), and Northumbria; and they are very peculiar in style. The two examples here given were found



respectively at Kingston, near Derby, and at Little Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, and will serve to give a general notion of their character. Urns of this character are not met with in the Kentish graves, although one or two occur in the Faussett collection, on one of which Mr. Roach Smith was not a little surprised to discover a sepulchral inscription, and to find, moreover, that that inscription was Roman. The inscription is—

D. M.
LAELIAE
RVFINAE
VIXIT. A. XIII.
M. III. D. VI.

Mr. Smith communicated a note on this inscription, through Mr. Wright, to the Ethnological section of the British Association at the meeting at Glasgow, last year, which has been printed in the new volume of the Report of the Association. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Smith in the opinion that this is one of two urns which Bryan Faussett is known to have obtained from Norfolk. He seemed in this paper rather inclined to modify his previously formed opinion, that these urns are purely Saxon, and to think that they may possibly belong to the very latest period of Roman rule, or to the intervening period between the separation of this province from the empire and its conquest by the Teutonic invaders. We are inclined to adhere to the former opinion, which seems to be sustained by several significant facts, but in either case the question raised by this inscription is a curious one. If it belongs to the close of the Roman period, it shews that down to the last the Roman inhabitants of this island still practised cremation of the dead, and used pagan inscriptions and ceremonies—for the invocation *Diis Manibus* would not be used by Christians. If it belongs to the Saxon period, it shews that a part of the old Roman population continued to exist in the island intermixed with the Saxons, but retaining their old customs.

Faussett's Journal of his discoveries is, as we have already intimated, little more than a bare enumeration of the articles he found—a collection of materials, from which it is not easy to make an extract. An excellent introduction by Mr. Smith, in which the objects are classified and explained, gives this volume all the value of an elaborate treatise on Anglo-Saxon antiquities. But the most attractive part of it is the beautiful series of plates, engraved by Mr. Fairholt, and coloured elaborately with the hand. They are, we think, the best pictorial representations of objects of antiquity we have ever seen. The volume is very appropriately dedicated to Mr. Mayer, an excellent portrait of whom accompanies it, and who, if it were possible to lessen the interest felt by antiquaries as to the locality where such a collection is preserved, by the manner in which they are described and engraved, has certainly gone far towards producing that result.

THE HISTORY OF THE SARACENS^a.

A FAITH and an empire numbering as its votaries and subjects the inhabitants of perhaps nearly a third part of the world, owe their origin to a camel-driver of Mecca, who commenced his life in penury, without friends and without resources. This wonderful and eventful drama, with its shifting scenes of successive dynasties, with its rapid transition from one country to another, forms the subject of Mr. Freeman's lectures; and in them we are indebted to him for a graphic and vigorous narrative of this portion of Eastern history, valuable not only in its details, but also for its clear and comprehensive views of the bearings of the whole subject, its effects on Eastern and Western politics, and of the character and capabilities of the system established by the Apostle of Islam. Of many of the periods thus brought under his consideration, Mr. Freeman has of necessity treated within the limits of a concise summary; but this will rather add to than detract from the interest of his narrative with those who, while they desire an accurate general survey of Mahometan conquests, would gladly be spared the wearisome details which on so many parts of Eastern history have stamped the character of unbroken monotony, and which, while they baffle the powers of more than usually retentive memories, have the effect of rendering the whole subject to many minds utterly distasteful and repulsive.

But although this character belongs only to certain periods and particular countries, the intolerable sameness which accompanies an endless multiplicity of detail will at times overbalance the interest which more persevering students may take in the history regarded as a whole. This charge, however, cannot fairly be brought against the present volume, in which the form of a lecture has enabled the writer to present us with a vigorous narrative in a succession of vivid and faithful pictures; and whether the reader agrees or not with the several views advanced in them, or coincides in all his judgments of personal character, he will

^a "The History and Conquests of the Saracens. Six Lectures delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford." (Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker.)

find a forcible delineation of Mahometan history generally with its relation to the outlying countries, whether of the Christian or heathen world.

It is indeed this just appreciation of the character and working of the Mahometan system, and the substitution of truer views with regard to the Byzantine empire and its Ottoman conquerors, which imparts to this volume its special value. His estimate of individual merit may present topics on which some may give up a decisive verdict as hopeless, while others may be fairly permitted either in part or wholly to reject that of the writer.

On a first survey of the whole subject we may be at a loss to pronounce whether the rapidity and the greatness of the changes at particular periods, or their slender final results, are matter of the greatest astonishment. While the Teutonic nations of Europe exhibit on the whole a progressive history, during which, amidst many apparent and some real retrograde movements, the several relations of ruler and subject have undergone a continual modification for the benefit of the whole state,—while they have displayed a constant tendency to substitute a just and impartial law for all men in place of irresponsible individual action, the Eastern world, in spite of the great apparent reform of the Prophet of Islam, in spite of the elevating character of certain portions of his teaching, and the beneficent sway of the best amongst their rulers, has continued in all essential points unchanged from the days when Salmanassar and Nabucadonosor looked down with an impious pride on a host of abject and unresisting slaves. Nay, even Mahometanism itself, as Mr. Freeman has well shewn in his introductory lecture, while in many respects it has effected a great change for the better, has in others introduced permanent changes for the worse. The Cæsar of Byzantium, the vicegerent of the Prophet at Damascus or Bagdad, were both despots: but the rule of the former was professedly based on, and guided by, a code of written laws; the latter governed as the hereditary representative of the Apostle of God, in all the plenitude of divinely delegated power. And if the check imposed on his arbitrary will by the possession of a spiritual authority was, as all must allow it to have been, an immense improvement on the sway of the old Assyrian and Babylonish tyrants who owned no restraint of law or conscience, still this very change rendered the hope of all further improvement utterly visionary and futile. It imposed some check on mere unthinking and impulsive action, but it established the principle of despotism on firmer grounds than ever. Thus again, if the corruption and licentiousness of Arabian society was balanced by European profligacy, and if the limits imposed by Mahomet for the lessening of this evil were undoubtedly beneficial, still as certainly their sanction stereotyped the institution of polygamy. Finally, the Christian nations of Europe, while they possessed in their faith the very highest rules of action, and had set before them the standard of perfect righteousness, were yet left free in the choice of their civil polity, and could cultivate unchecked the several departments of human knowledge, while the system of Mahomet, based on the will of a single man and intended to uphold the authority of a single ruler, professed to furnish a full civil as well as ecclesiastical code, and interfered with each man's personal concerns and the conduct of his daily life, and thus shaped or crushed the development of art, and science, and civilization. Hence also this system, founded as it was on an appeal to human pas-

sions, advanced to its culminating point with impetuous rapidity, and then exhibited the transient effects of earthly impulse and human zeal. Not thirty years had passed away from the death of the great lawgiver of Islam, before the murder of two of his vicegerents shewed how powerfully the elements of suspicion, jealousy, and hatred were at work to undermine the fabric of his power, and how speedily that power was degenerating into an ordinary Oriental despotism.

But we should be dwelling too exclusively on the hidden but real defects of his system, were we to pass by the marvellous results attained by himself and his followers before the symptoms of that decay became manifest. Without deciding here whether it were the greatest earthly genius, accompanied by a full consciousness of personal rectitude and the conviction of a divine mission, or, on the other hand, the mere force of circumstances, which impelled Mahomet to enter on the course which issued in such momentous consequences, we have before us the undoubted facts that a nation made up of disunited and frequently hostile tribes was by him consolidated into one political body; that it was by him inspired with an irresistible zeal, and having laid aside old idolatries, and exchanged its superstitions for faith in one living God, went forth to enforce its doctrines on others at the sword's point; that the fugitive from Mecca found himself in a few years at the head of a vast confederacy and an invincible army, and was enabled in kingly guise to address himself to Khosru and Heraclius, the representatives of Cæsar and Artaxerxes; that his successors advanced with unabated energy on the career of conquest to which the fugitive who had preached meekness at Medina had committed himself with insatiable eagerness; that by them the Roman empire was shorn of its fairest, if not its most important, provinces; that in no more than three battles the power of the Persian Sassanidæ was shattered, and their last representative, Yezdijird, the last national sovereign of Persia, fled from the field of Nahavend to die an exile by the hand of an assassin.

But before this had come to pass, the brightest days of Islam were already ended. The stormy Caliphate of Othman was drawing to its close; a magnificent and voluptuous luxury was taking the place of the stern virtues of Abu-Bekr and of Omar; and political dissensions were paving the way for the civil wars which distracted the unhappy reign of the brave and chivalrous Ali. And thus, in less than thirty years from the death of Mahomet, in the midst of strife and confusion, fomented by the most favoured of his wives, the daughter of Abu-Bekr, the dynasty of his own personal comrades closed, and the son of Ali bartered away for his life the inalienable spiritual rights which he possessed as Vicar of the Prophet, to the bitterest of that Prophet's enemies. Still (although at this point the sect of the Shiahs, or followers of Ali, took its rise, and maintained that Hassan could never strip himself of his spiritual title, and that therefore his rival was possessed of the mere temporal power of the Caliphate,) the idea, nevertheless, on which the Moslem system was founded continued in theory unimpaired, and Moawiyah, the first of the Ommiads, claimed to govern as the sole rightful representative of the Prophet. Then followed a period of ninety years, at the end of which, A.D. 750, a civil war transferred the Caliphate from the descendants of Ommiah to those of Abbas, the uncle of Mahomet; but during this period, fraught with momentous events, the head of the Moslem world was lapsing more and more into the vulgar Eastern tyrant,

while the arms of his people were victorious everywhere except against the Cæsar of Constantinople, from whom the lord of Islam was driven to purchase peace at the cost of an annual tribute. Thus again, although the Caliphate, after its transference by Almansor, the second of the Om-miads, from Damascus to Bagdad, increased in outward splendour and material resources, the greatest prize of Moslem hopes continued unat-tained; and after the arms of the Saracen had under Tarik extended their dominion into Spain, and under Catibah into the birthplace of the Seljukian Sultans, the land between the Oxus and the Jaxartes, the vigour of old Rome enabled Leo the Isaurian to beat back from the walls of Constantinople a second Saracen invasion, and to avert from Europe a peril far more pressing and more terrible than that which Charles Martel dissipated on the plain of Tours. But when, five years after the overthrow of the Om-miads, the fugitive Abdalrahman revived their dynasty in Spain, the idea of the Caliphate was set aside in fact as well as in theory; and rival Caliphs from Bagdad and Cordova challenged the obedience of all the Faithful. This position and these claims were indeed forced upon the Spanish Caliph. The vicegerent of Mahomet was primarily a pontiff, or a preacher, as we may please to style him, who had grown subsequently into a temporal ruler; and this idea affected immediately every sect and every rebellion, whether successful or other-wise. If any sought to impugn the temporal sway of the Caliph, they could only do so by calling in question his spiritual title; and by consequence, every sect which shook off its religious obedience was driven into open rebellion, and had to be put down by force of arms; while, in like manner, every successful opponent laid claim to the same spiri-tual allegiance which he had refused to his former sovereign.

Henceforth the several Moslem dynasties, as they had sunk to the level of ordinary Oriental tyrannies, go through the course which from the dawn of history seems to have been allotted to all Eastern kingdoms. Two or three vigorous princes, two or three profligate and incapable despots helpless in the hands of unscrupulous and over-powerful vice-roys, who lord it over the head of Islam, as the Mayors of the Palace over the contemptible Merovingians, and then a humiliating fall, utterly devoid of all heroism and dignity—sum up their successive phases. Thus, when the Bagdad Caliphate had risen to its greatest splendour under Haroun Al Raschid, the fifth Abbasside ruler, (the contemporary of Charlemagne, but more familiarly known as the hero of the Thousand Nights of Arabian romance,) it hastened from his time and by his acts to its downfall. The subdivision of his dominions amongst his three sons sowed the seeds of future faction and dissension, while it shewed more clearly than ever how completely the notion of a spiritual power had been abandoned. Al Amin, the eldest of his sons, to whom he left the Caliphate, was overthrown by his brother Almamoun, from whom he had sought to take his viceregal throne in Khorassan. Almamoun, on his success, assigned his own former dominions to his general, Taher Zul-yemnin, in gratitude for his services; and from him sprang the dynasty of the Taherites. Such was the most seemly origin of the many king-doms nominally subordinate, but really independent, which were fast impairing the powers of the Caliph. Others started into existence from the open resistance of the imperial deputies; and the Caliph was forced to bestow on the successful rebel some high-sounding title which justified his opposition. Not unfrequently he was compelled to transfer such

titles from a weaker to a more powerful chieftain, who still, however, professed himself the loyal subject of the descendant of the Prophet. Meanwhile the throne of Bagdad was becoming the sport of the Turkish mercenary guards, who, with the one exception that they chose their princes from the reigning family, changed at will, like the Prætorians of old Rome, the ruler who claimed the allegiance of the whole body of the Faithful. To escape from this intolerable tyranny, the Caliph Al Mostekfi, in less than a century and a half from the death of Haroun, appealed for succour to Ahmed, the prince of the Dilemite dynasty, which had recently acquired power in a great part of ancient Persia. But the deliverer of the Caliph soon became his oppressor and tormentor; the disputes of Ahmed's successors for his title of Prince of Princes kept Bagdad in commotion for more than a century, until the Caliph Al Kayem was deposed by one of them, who substituted the name of the rival Fatimite Caliph who ruled in Egypt.

This powerful dynasty owed its existence to the sectarian feuds which divided the followers of Ali amongst themselves, just as their whole body was at variance with the orthodox Sonnites, who upheld the reigning family. For several generations the descendants of Ali led lives of seclusion and asceticism, interrupted occasionally by the outbreak of a rebellion which they headed, but more generally contented with a theoretical claim to the obedience of all true believers, which they enforced by the sanctity of their conduct. But the death of the sixth Imam, Jaffer, gave rise to dissensions which issued in the establishment of a rival Caliphate. His eldest son, Ishmael, having died before him, Jaffer left his nominal authority to another son, Moussa. This arrangement was contested by many of his followers, who refused their obedience to any but the descendants of Ishmael. The new sect proceeded to assign higher honours to the son of Jaffer than the whole Shiah body had bestowed on the family of Ali. One of Ishmael's professed descendants, named Mahomet, acquired under the title of Al Mehdi, or the Leader, a considerable power in Africa, and left behind him a dynasty of princes called after him the Almohades, who styled themselves Fatimite Caliphs, from Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet, and wife of Ali.

Thus at the deposition of Al Kayem, the Ishmaelite sect, which at a somewhat later period gave birth to the horrible fraternity of the Assassins, could for a moment boast of something like an undivided Eastern Caliphate; but the despised descendants of Abbas had appealed for succour to a far more formidable deliverer than Ahmed the Dilemite: and at his summons the Seljuk, Togrel Beg, came from the lands beyond the Oxus, to rescue nominally the Commander of the Faithful, to extend really his own power. This great prince was the third of the dynasty of Seljuk the Turk, who, leaving the ruler of the Chozars, became a Mahometan and rose to power at Samarcand. His grandson, Togrel, became possessed of a far greater empire by the overthrow of the Ghaznevide, or first Turkish dynasty in Persia. But the Seljukian, like the Ommiad and Abbasside, rulers, experienced the fate of ordinary Oriental monarchs. Togrel's immediate successors, Alp Arslan and Malek Shah, advanced their power to its highest point; after them the usual tale of subdivision and internal faction is repeated, until their house fell before the third Turkish dynasty of the Chorasmians.

The days of the Abbasside Caliphs were now drawing to their close. In the early part of the thirteenth century Jenghiz Khan came with

his wild hordes from the distant land of the Mogul; scarcely fifty years later, Hulaku, the brother of Mangu Khan, who sat on the throne of Jenghiz, overthrew in the person of Al Mostassem the empire of the Abbassides. The year of the sack of Bagdad is the same as that of the birth of Othman, the founder of the dynasty of the Ottomans, the youngest branch of the Turkish family, which has furnished a longer succession of powerful and able sovereigns than any other monarchy, whether of the East or West.

Thus was the Mahometan world exhibiting a history which in many respects furnished a close analogy to the Roman. This analogy Mr. Freeman has ably and clearly pointed out, and with it has refuted some fallacies which have recently been popular.

Both empires were closely bound up with their religion; Christian and Roman had from the fourth century become synonymous terms; while the authority of the Caliph was in its origin essentially a religious one. But the greatest triumphs of either faith were to be achieved neither by the Roman nor the Saracen. What the Teutonic races were to Rome, that the Turks were to Islam. The former, in destroying the dominion of the Cæsars, and overthrowing the civilization of the ancient world, adopted the religion of those whom they had conquered, and breathed a fresh spirit into an old and effete society. In a similar way, the Turk achieved for the Moslem faith what the Saracens had never been able to accomplish. To these, the mountain range of Taurus presented a barrier which they could not pass: twice had the armies of the Caliph been beaten back from the walls of Byzantium, while the representative of the Cæsars sat on his throne long after the last Saracen Caliph had been laid in his grave. The greatest achievement of Moslem aspiration was reserved for the Ottoman Turk; and the house of Othman has reigned for four centuries in that city towards which the descendants of Moawiyah turned their eyes in vain.

In fact, the creed of Mahomet seems to exhibit a charmed power of drawing successive races within its circle. The Turkish dynasties of Khorassan, the Ghaznevid, Seljukian, and Chorasmian, raise the faith of the prophet to a higher power, while that of his descendants is on the wane. To the great Turkish race which included not those only which have been already named, but the Tartar also, and whose home was the western part of Central Asia, succeeded the savage Mogul from more eastern regions. With a Deistic form of religion the followers of these merciless conquerors united a most barbarous cruelty; but after awhile their chiefs also felt the influence of the spell, and at the end of the thirteenth century Ghazan Khan professed himself a Moslem, and a hundred thousand Mogul warriors followed his example.

In Persia the influence of the Moslem creed was throughout modified by the national spirit. The nation had, it is true, embraced the faith of the Prophet with wonderful rapidity when their last national sovereign, Yezdijird, fled from the field of Nahavend. But the Persian had not forgotten the days of Artaxerxes three hundred years before; and as that wonderful revival had been closely associated with the religion of Zoroaster, so now, in receiving the doctrines of Islam, they seemed resolved to shew their real independence by receiving them in their own way. The sect of Ali appears from the first to have had a peculiar attraction for the Persian: this religious bond united him with the Turk, until at length, under Shah Ishmael, in the beginning of the sixteenth century,

that creed became the dominant religion of Persia. The Suffavean dynasty, so called from the Sheik Sefi of the days of Timour, was not indeed a national one; but their religious faith went far to redeem their foreign origin; and the Persian held it to be some compensation for adopting the faith of his conquerors, that a sect which had been publicly cursed by the Caliphs of Bagdad had enthroned one of its members on the seat of the Sassanidæ. The same national spirit prompted the legend that the first Ghaznevide, Sabektekin, was the legitimate descendant of Yezdijird. To run counter to this spirit by the profession of the Sonnite creed, was reserved for another deliverer of Persia, Thamasp Kouli Khan, better known as Nadir Shah, the detestable devastator of Delhi.

Nadir by this profession made himself in theory a less instead of a more arbitrary sovereign than his predecessors. Of all Mahometan empires, none was so completely absolute as the Suffavean dynasty of Persia: the Ottoman Padishah had, at least, the check of pontiffs and legal expounders, as well as of the written code furnished by the Koran; but the Persian Shah, ruling solely as the representative of an invisible Imam, possessed of the entire authority of the Prophet himself, acknowledged no restraints, and felt no curb but that of his own conscience. But Mahometanism exhibited itself in a more beneficent phase in the great dynasty founded two centuries before the time of Nadir, by the Mogul, or practically the Turk Baber, in Hindostan. Baber himself rose, on the whole, far above ordinary Eastern conquerors; his son Humayun learnt still further the lesson of moderation in a season of exile. But if the Moslem faith seemed to catch something of a tolerant spirit by its very contact with the passive creeds of Hindostan, the feeling of astonishment must almost have exceeded that of thankfulness, when the conquered race found itself under the righteous sway of a sovereign who, professedly a Mahometan, proclaimed the principle of universal toleration, and adhered to it with the most unswerving consistency through a reign of nine-and-forty years. But the equity of the immortal Akbar was after all an exotic, for which the soil of Islam could furnish no adequate nourishment; and in three generations after him Aurengzebe the magnificent and the faithless, swept away the reforms of his almost faultless predecessor.

This brief summary of Saracenic history, and that of the nations connected with them, the wide scope of the subject has compelled us to give in our own words; we could scarcely have done so in those of Mr. Freeman without quoting half his volume. But what is the lesson which that history should teach us? What is the character and the value of the system of which that history is the issue? The question carries us at once to the character of the Apostle of Islam himself; and on this subject we cannot but regret to find Mr. Freeman employing expressions which we would hope that longer consideration may lead him to modify. We agree most heartily with his assertion that "it shews very little confidence in our own system, not to be ready fully to recognize whatever amount of excellence may be found in that of our adversaries," (p. 41). We fully believe that a great proportion of the evils of society in general are owing to the fault here reprobated. But it is equally certain that the greatest liar *may* at a given time utter words of truth, and that the truth spoken by such a one is as much truth as if it came from the most veracious of mankind. But it would seem that

Mr. Freeman deliberately assumes the truth of a part of a man's teaching and the equity of some of his actions as a voucher for the sincerity of his whole career, when we find him thus summing up:—

“After all comes the great question, Was the man who effected in his own day so great a reform, an impostor? Was his whole career one of sheer hypocrisy? Was his divine mission a mere invention of his own, of whose falsehood he was conscious throughout? Such was the notion of the elder controversialists, like Prideaux: but to an unprejudiced observer it carries its confutation on the face of it. Surely nothing but the consciousness of really righteous intentions could have carried Mahomet so steadily and consistently without ever flinching or wavering, without ever betraying himself to his most intimate companions, from his first revelation to Khadijah to his last agony in the arms of Ayesha. If the whole was imposture, it was an imposture utterly without parallel, from its extraordinary subtlety and the wonderful long-sightedness and constancy which one must attribute to its author.”—(p. 57.)

It appears almost superfluous to bring instances to the contrary, but we may safely say that the soothsayer of Moab was thoroughly conscious of deceit and imposture when he went about to seek for enchantments, and as thoroughly conscious of truthfulness when he asserted that God is not a man, that he should lie; and we may be sure that he was as fully convinced of a divine mission as ever Mahomet could have been in his sincerest moments, when he returned to Balak that memorable answer which is so strongly insisted on by the Hebrew prophet of a later day. Mr. Freeman believes—

“That Mahomet was fully convinced of his own mission; that in the name of God and in the character of his apostle he wrought a great, though imperfect, reform in his own country. I will go even further,” he adds: “I cannot conceal my conviction that in a certain sense his belief in his own mission was well founded. Surely a good and sincere man, full of confidence in his Creator, who works an immense reform, both in faith and practice, is truly a direct instrument in the hands of God, and may be said to have a commission from Him.”—(p. 60.)

It is of this righteous man, this apostle of God, that we are told, that “assuming for the time his principle of propagating his religion by force, there is really but little to condemn in his conduct,” (p. 48); and again, that “under his circumstances, it is really no very great ground for condemnation that he did appeal to the sword,” (p. 51). It is this sincere reformer of whose character we are to form our judgment, by placing him in favourable contrast “with his own degenerate followers—with Timour at Ispahan, with Nadir at Delhi, with the wretches who in our own times have desolated Chios, and Cyprus, and Cassandra,” (p. 46). We should have supposed that arguments and contrasts such as these would justify almost any amount of iniquity, and that the promulgator of necessary reforms, the prophet conscious of a divine mission, might fairly be compared with men of a higher caste than the veriest scourges that have made whole kingdoms desolate. And when compared with the higher standard of another Apostle to heathens, who commanded his disciples never to return evil for evil to any man, how does he exhibit at once all the dross of an earthly and selfish spirit! But we may be met by the plea that we cannot tell how much or how little Mahomet knew of Christianity, we cannot decide how much or how little he wrote of the Koran, we can make no accurate separation of the truth and legend which is mixed up in his history. It may be so; yet it seems to be admitted that a translator of at least parts of the Gospel into Arabic was the first man whom he consulted on the subject of the revelations made to him, and that many of the precepts of the Gospel are inserted in those parts

of the Koran which are most generally attributed to him. And yet the self-styled prophet, who could speak high-sounding words of the mercy and righteousness of God, could tell his followers that "the law of retaliation was ordained to them for the slain, that the free should die for the free;" this promulgator of a new faith could on his first attainment of any temporal power send forth his disciples to violate the truce of the holy month, and then provide a convenient revelation in justification of it. For himself personally, he seems during all his earlier years to have led an honest and (we can scarcely use a higher word) a respectable life, with a strong conviction of the doctrine of the divine unity, and a very feeble belief that the Divine Being whom he professed to obey could accomplish anything for Himself. Hence it was that he failed utterly in effecting any wide reform until he appealed to the argument of the sword; but the appeal once made roused the whole energies of a nation with whose character such faithless and selfish principles were altogether in harmony. The essential inferiority of his character to that of the great Hebrew prophets is manifested by the mere fact that he was unable to resist the very weakest temptations arising from the possession of temporal power. Mr. Freeman inclines to think that his conduct with reference to the wife of Zeyd is the only instance of conscious imposture, even if that be one; we are firmly convinced that another instance is presented by the declaration, that as different prophets had been sent to illustrate the different attributes of God, he, the last of the prophets, was sent with the sword. But we must forbear to multiply examples which are ready to our hand; we can but lament that a judgment so partial and so dangerous in its moral tendencies should mar a volume of such deep interest. We can but regret the haste which has been applied to the prophet of Islam in the second stage of his career the words, "I am not come to send peace on earth, but a sword." Surely Mr. Freeman must be aware that there is an infinite difference between the purpose of a man's teaching and its consequences.

Those who may desire a most careful and judicious examination of many points which we have been compelled altogether to pass by, we would refer to Mr. Freeman's most animated and graphic narrative; and whatever judgment they may form of the passages which we have called in question, we are sure that they must heartily agree with the well-merited tribute which he pays to the memory of the illustrious Akbar. We think, too, that they must acquiesce in his conclusion, that "the more glory we yield to Akbar, the more shame we cast upon the Mahometan religion;" that "his tolerance proves its intolerance;" and that "there are those in our own day who assuredly need the lesson, that a Mahometan government, to become really tolerant, must cease to be Mahometan," (p. 243).

HANDBOOK TO CHESTER AND ITS ENVIRONS^a.

THE guide-book style is proverbial, and the work before us offers no exception to the general rule,—the writer follows the persecuted style to its utmost limits; and an involuntary smile will come across the reader's face every now and then at some extra effusion of grandiloquence and bombast. But it would not be fair to visit upon the head of this writer the sins of all his predecessors, and it is a far more agreeable task to praise what is deserving of praise than to look for faults.

The work is extremely well got up, the paper and printing are excellent, and the illustrations both on wood and steel very well executed—far above the average of such publications. The author has carefully digested all the historical information which is extant respecting his native town, and presents his readers with a very fair summary of it. He has the great merit of being very honest and plain-spoken, and rather bold in his strictures; and setting aside the various puffs for the different hotels and tradesmen's shops, which are probably inserted at so much per line, and for which the author is hardly responsible, the book is well done, and the result is both amusing and instructive. Unfortunately, the author is entirely ignorant of mediæval architecture, as he candidly confesses:—

“And here let us observe that, as our knowledge of architectural detail is unhappily small, we must rely for our descriptions on the ‘dogmatic teaching’ of other and abler heads.”

It is a pity that some friend did not suggest to him the propriety of learning something about a subject in which information is now so easily acquired, before he presumed to write a Guide to Chester. The first objects of antiquarian interest in the ancient city of Chester are the walls and the towers with which it was fortified, and which the citizens pride themselves as having preserved more perfect than any other city in England. We search over handbooks in vain for the period when these walls were built.

We are told, indeed:—

“The walls beneath us are full of interest to the archæologist, for through almost their entire length between this tower and the eastgate, the old Roman masonry may yet be distinguished, forming the lower courses nearest the foundations.”

It is probably true that they are built on Roman foundations, but of what date is the superstructure? The Phoenix Tower before us bears an inscription stating it to have been built in 1618, but this applies only to the inner face of the wall and the room built upon it. The extreme circular wall belongs to the old fortifications, which, although much patched and rebuilt in places, are probably for the most part of the time of Edward I. But we must proceed to give specimens of the work:—

“We are now at an interesting portion of the walls. Do you see that mouldering old turret some fifty yards a-head of us? Three hundred years ago it was familiarly known as Newton's Tower; but the men of the present day call it the Phoenix Tower, from the figure of the phoenix, which is the crest of one of the city com-

^a “The Stranger's Handbook to Chester and its Environs. By Thomas Hughes. With Forty-seven new Illustrations, by George Measom,” &c. (Chester: Catherall. 8vo., 132 pp.)



PHOENIX TOWER, FROM THE CANAL.

panies, ornamenting the front of the structure. Look up, as we approach it, and read, over its elevated portal, the startling announcement, that

KING CHARLES
STOOD ON THIS TOWER
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1645, AND SAW
HIS ARMY DEFEATED
ON ROWTON MOOR."

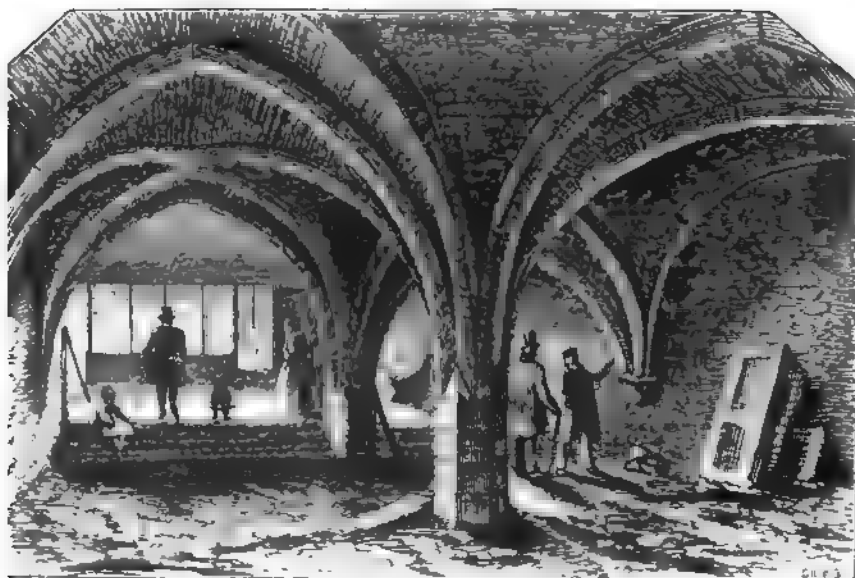
"Well, here we are, on a beautiful meadow, eighty-four acres in extent, clad in Nature's own mantle of brightest green, and bearing the euphonious name of the *Roadley*. This splendid pasture, now so cheerful to look upon, has not always worn the same gay aspect. In ages past and gone—when the Saxon and the Norman held sway over the land—when colossal Liverpool was but a simple fishing-hamlet, the infant commerce of England was borne along the surging billows of the Dee, up to the very walls of Chester. In those days the spacious lawn before us was covered with water at every tide, save only a bank or eye of land near the centre, which being surmounted by a plain sub-

stantial stone cross, acquired the name of the *Roadley*, or the *Island of the Cross*."

"The Dee Bridge is of great antiquity, having been erected in 1280 by the citizens, under a peremptory order to that effect from King Edward I. Previous to that date there had been a wooden bridge here, originating with that amazonian 'edifier' of Chester, the Mercian Princess Ethelfleda; but that passage was continually subject to interruptions, both from the violence of the tides, and the restless zeal of the *Welshmen*,—hence the erection of the present bridge. It consists at present of seven arches of irregular size, but is said to have originally boasted of two or three more, now built up. It was widened in 1826, by the addition of a projecting footpath, seven feet wide, which has somewhat destroyed its antiquated appearance from this point of view."

"On the ground-floor of Messrs. Prichard and Dodd's carpet warehouse in *Eastgate-street*, there is a curious and interesting old crypt, erected, it is supposed, in the eighth century—an illustration of which is here given."

For the *eighth* century, we may read with more probability the fourteenth or fifteenth. It is in all probability a remnant of a series of similar vaulted chambers which formed the substructure of all the principal merchants' houses in Chester, as in many other towns in the middle ages. These lower chambers were half under ground, and formed the store-rooms and place of security for goods; the upper parts of the houses were built



OLD CRYPT, EASTGATE-STREET

of wood only, and were repeatedly destroyed by fire, while these substructures remained uninjured. There is another of these vaulted chambers in a very perfect state in Bridge-street, erroneously supposed to have been a chapel. It is clearly work of the thirteenth century, and in all probability was built for a merchant's warehouse only :—

"The lower parts of several of the houses in the four principal streets of Chester exhibit indubitable signs that they have been built on the remains of the religious buildings with which, prior to the Reformation, the city abounded.

"The ancient Crypt discovered by Messrs. Powell and Edwards is of an oblong form, running from east to west. The following are its dimensions, viz. length, forty-two feet; breadth, fifteen feet three inches; height, from the surface of the floor to the intersection of the groinings of the roof, fourteen feet. This crypt was partially lighted through the upper part of the west end, in which there are three small windows, divided by stone mullions, and protected by iron bars. The upper part of the groining on the centre window appears to have been cut away to admit of more light. On examining the intersection of the groins, marks were discovered from

the lead on the stone-work, that a couple of lamps had been used for lighting. The entrance to the east end is by a flight of steps cut out of the rock to the height of three feet. On the south side is an Anglo-Norman-Gothic doorway, which is attained by three or four semicircular steps, and forms an outlet within its inner and outer wall by another flight of steps to the surface above the building. In a niche on the south side of the window is a font in excellent preservation.

"The architecture is Anglo-Norman-Gothic, and the groins are of the third class of groining, which came into common use about the year 1180, and was succeeded in the next class of groins in the year 1280; so that if we date this roof as being erected about the year 1230, we shall not be far from the era of its real construction."

Respecting the "indubitable origin of the religious building," we must refer to what we have just said.—What is meant by the "Anglo-Norman-Gothic" style we do not quite understand; but the date assigned to this vaulted chamber is probably about correct.

The popular notion that every Gothic building was necessarily ecclesi-

astical is altogether erroneous. The small round stone basin placed in a niche in the wall and called a Font! has much more the appearance of a quern, or the lower stones of a hand-mill of the period.

The city of Chester is built upon a rock of soft red sandstone, the surface of which is very irregular, and it seems probable that one use of these vaulted chambers was to fill up the hollow spaces, and make a level surface for the passages or rows which were made under the wooden houses on the top of these stone vaults. There are traces of many of these ground vaults in the cellars of the houses. The wooden structures themselves are chiefly of the time of James I., a flourishing period at Chester, as in most other towns.

“Westward, ho! a few steps, and we find ourselves moving along Watergate-street; once, and when Chester was a thriving port, the chief street of the city. As with *men*, so

‘There is a tide in the affairs of *streets*,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;’

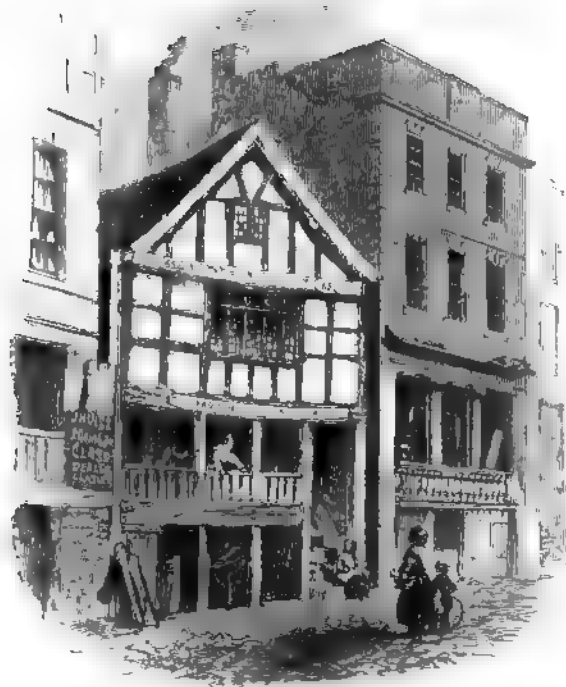
but the tide for Watergate-street has ebbed away, and now flows in other and more favoured channels. Still, as we shall presently see, this street is not behind any of its neighbours in absorbing interest. You will perceive that, like Eastgate-street, it has the Cestrian characteristic on either side,—its high-level Row. The one upon the right hand, adjoining St. Peter’s Church, is, perhaps, as good a specimen as we have now left to us of the ‘rows’ of the last century. Had we the time to spare, a ramble along this row, and a hole-and-corner visit to the numerous alleys that intersect it, would convince the most sceptical that there is more in Chester than meets the eye. But we must away,—for see! here is an odd-looking tenement, on the other side of the street, in-

viting our attention. Two hundred years ago that house was in the pride of youth, and the residence of a family of ‘some rank and standing,’ as is evidenced by the armorial bearings carved on one of the beams; but, as somebody or other (Longfellow, we believe,) has justly enough observed, ‘it is not always May!’ in proof of which this house has of late years been occupied as a sausage-shop, and now shelters the defenceless head of a barber. Small and low are the rooms of this house—absurdly so to the critic of the present generation; and so contracted is the ceiling of the row at this point, that no man of ordinary stature can pass along without stooping. Is it not a quaint old spot? Look up at yon inscription on the cross-beam. Tradition avers that this house was the only one in the city that escaped the plague which ravaged the city during the seventeenth century. In gratitude for that deliverance, the owner of the house is said to have carved upon the front the words we are now reading—

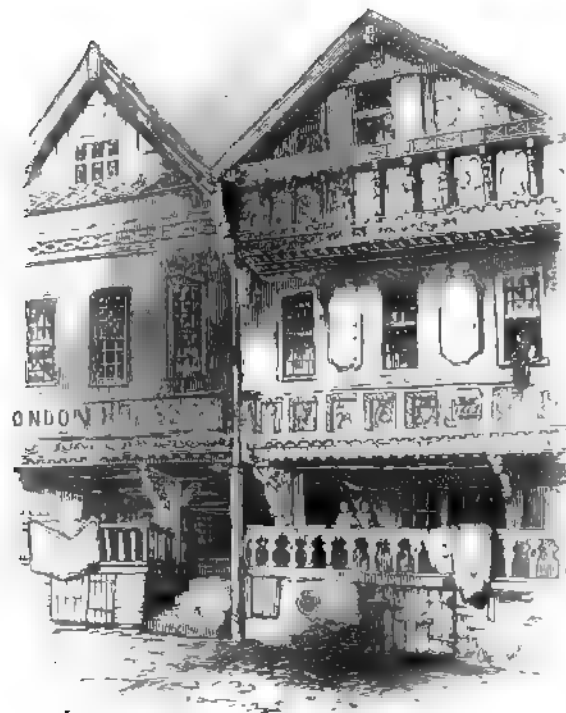
1652. GOD’S PROVIDENCE IS MINE INHERITANCE. 1652.

“On the right hand, lower down, is Goss-street; and still lower, Crook-street, both destitute of interest to sight-seers: but exactly opposite to Crook-street stand three fine gable-fronted houses, the centre one of which deserves our attention and admiration. This house is, without exception, the most curious and remarkable of its kind in Chester, and one which, perhaps, has no parallel in Great Britain. Prout has immortalised it in one of his inimitable sketches, of which the accompanying woodcut is a reduced, yet faithful copy. The origin of the house seems to be lost in fable; but in the present day it is usually styled BISHOP LLOYD’S HOUSE, from the fact of that Cestrian prelate dying about the date (1615) carved on one of the panels, and from certain coats-of-arms which decorate the front, bearing some analogy to the bearings of his family. Grotesquely carved from the apex of the gable to the very level of the row, this

house exhibits a profusion of ornament and an eccentricity of design unattempted in any structure of the kind within our knowledge. It is, indeed, a unique and magnificent work of art. To say nothing of the designs in the higher compartments, it must suffice here to state that the subjects of the lower panels lay the plan of human redemption prominently before the eye. In the first panel we have Adam and Eve in paradise, in a state of sinless nudity; then comes the first great consequence of the Fall, Cain murdering Abel his brother. To this follows Abraham offering up his son Isaac; typical of the ‘one great sacrifice for us all.’ The seventh compartment has a curious representation of the Immaculate Conception, whereby ‘Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.’ Ridiculous have been some of the attempts of ‘Local Guide-makers’ to arrive at the real meaning of this design: some have gravely set it down



GOD'S PROVIDENCE HOUSE, — BISHOP LLOYD'S HOUSE.



as the 'Flight into Egypt;' while another and later 'unfortunate' has sapiently pronounced it to be 'Susannah and the Elders.' The eighth panel symbolizes the completion of the great sacrifice, the Crucifixion of Christ, in Simeon's prophecy to the Virgin,—'Yea, a sword shall pierce through thine own heart also.' The three centre compartments contain the arms of the reigning monarch, James I., England's Solomon, as he was called,—the supposed arms and quarterings of Bishop Lloyd, — and a Latin inscription, with the date 1615. If it be true that

'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,'

then will this house, as a masterpiece of art, be an object of interest and delight to strangers, 'till time itself shall be no more.' We should step up into the row at this point, and scrutinize the indescribable forms of men and beasts which ornament and support the oaken pillars in front."

"Nearly opposite to this place, up a narrow, inconvenient passage, is a house which invites, and eminently deserves, our notice and admiration. This house is styled indifferently the OLD PALACE, and STANLEY HOUSE, from its having been originally the city palace or residence of the Stanleys of Alderley, a family of note



THE OLD PALACE, OR STANLEY HOUSE

in the county, and now ennobled. This is an elaborately carved, three-gabled house, and is perhaps the oldest unmutated specimen of a timber house remaining in the city, the date of its erection being carved on the front—1591. The sombre dignity of its exterior pervades also the internal construction of this house,—the large rooms, the panelled walls, the oaken floors, the massive staircase, all pointing it out as the abode of aristocracy in the olden time."

"Scarcely so far down as Pierpoint-lane, and on the opposite side of Bridge-street, is a new and handsome range of buildings, erected in 1853, by Mr. Alderman Royle. On the higher side of these premises, and adjoining the Feathers Hotel, exist a Roman *Hypocaust* and *Sweating Bath*, of surpassing interest, and in a state almost as perfect as when first erected. The following account of this 'ancient of days' is the result of a recent personal visit to the bath.

"It consists of two rooms, considerably below the present level of the street—the first being fifteen feet long, eight feet wide, and about six and a half feet deep. The Hypocaust is of rectangular shape, about the same size, but, except at the entrance, not more than half as deep, as the first chamber. It was originally supported by thirty-two square pillars, two and a half feet high, and one foot in diameter at top and bottom: twenty-eight of these pillars still remain. Brick tiles, eighteen inches square and three inches thick, surmount these pillars; and over these are placed tiles two feet square, perforated here and there with small holes, through which the heat ascended to the sweating chamber above. The sweating room, or Sudatory, was immediately over the Hypocaust, and was fitted with seats for the bathers, who soon found themselves in a hot perspiration. They were then scraped carefully with an instrument constructed for the purpose, or else plunged into a cold-water bath; after which they were rubbed down with towels, anointed with fresh oil, and then repaired to the tiring room. there they dressed themselves, deposited their *denarii* for the attendants, and then went their way, having

enjoyed a luxury which few but Romans had then learned to indulge in.

"As we have before stated, the buildings above and around have been only recently rebuilt; but Messrs. Royle, the proprietors, with that antiquarian zeal, and true public spirit which have ever distinguished them, took especial precautions to preserve, both from injury and molestation, this curious relic of proud old Rome. Since the adjacent premises have been rebuilt, the bath is much easier of access than it was before; and visitors can now inspect these remains without any personal sacrifice, either of cleanliness or comfort."

"A little higher up than Broken-shin Row, we may profitably turn round and survey, from this slight eminence, the lower part of the street we have just traversed, together with the curious architecture of the houses in Shoemaker's Row. The scene is a picturesque one, with its oddly-carved beams and overhanging gables, which look as if ready to fall down on the beholder. But in order more fully to impress it on your memory, we present you farther on with a faithful sketch of Northgate-street, as seen from this point."



NORTHGATE-STREET.

Our limits forbid our entering upon the tempting subjects of the Cathedral and St. John's Church, which are however better known, and more of the usual ecclesiastical character, therefore less peculiar to Chester than the walls and the rows.

GREECE UNDER OTHOMAN AND VENETIAN DOMINATION*.

WHEN we say that the latest volume of Dr. Finlay is a worthy successor of his preceding works on the History of Modern Greece, we intend thereby to pay a high compliment to the knowledge, accuracy, and intelligent discrimination of the indefatigable author. His reputation as an historical writer will not suffer from the volume before us. But if we feel justified in adding that the interest attached to it far exceeds that of the preceding volumes, we are at the same time bound to declare that this additional merit is due, not to the historian, but to the subject-matter of the history. The historian is unchanged, but he is treating of a period which derives a special interest from the events of the last few years, and the direction of men's thoughts at the present day. The condition of the Greek *rayah*—Turkish rule (or misrule)—Turkish intolerance—the progress of Russian influence—the character and condition of the modern Greek,—topics such as these could not fail to obtain interested readers for a book of even less claim to literary merit.

Much has been said and written of Turkish intolerance, and of Turkish oppression. On both these counts Dr. Finlay stoutly defends the Othomans, and contends that their government of the Greeks will bear favourable comparison in most respects with that of the Byzantine emperors, the Venetian republic, or even of his majesty King Otho himself. The fiscal exactions and oppression of the Sultan and his pashas he considers less severe, though perhaps more galling, than that of the emperors. The difficulty of obtaining judicial redress is described as common alike to Greek and Mussulman. When he has occasion to record an act of ferocity committed by the Othomans, such as the flaying alive of the Venetian Bragandino after the capitulation of Famagosta, 1571, the author reminds us that it was "an age of blood," and mentions some contemporary acts of cruelty on the part of Christians,—the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the desolation of Novgorod by Ivan the Terrible. Not only are the Venetians said to have retaliated such cruelties on the Turks, as in the case of the barbarous piracy and murder committed by Petro Emo, 1584, (p. 107,) but their terrific cruelties to the Greeks of Crete are also brought forward in prominent relief.

For our own part, we readily admit that the cruelty of individual Turks was equalled by Christian popes, inquisitors, kings, and judges; but if a distinction be drawn between oppression and wanton cruelty, we see nothing in the measures of the Othoman government but the acts of a grinding oppression. Turkish rule in Greece may have been less oppressive than Venetian rule in Crete, (p. 100 *et seq.*) or the government of the Phanariots (Greek officials in the Turkish service) in the Trans-Danubian provinces, (p. 297); it may compare with the rule of many contemporary Christian monarchs; it may have been no more severe than was absolutely necessary in the temper of the times, and under the peculiar circumstances of a numerically inferior military race established as conquerors in a conquered country,—but severe and oppressive it undoubtedly was. To the restrictions on commerce and the impediments to agriculture under the Timariot system, and the vexatious mode of collecting the tithe-produce;

* "The History of Greece under Othoman and Venetian Domination. By George Finlay, LL.D., &c." (Blackwoods. 8vo.)

to the fiscal exactions and rapacity of pashas; and, above all, to the collection of the tribute-children, enforced for upwards of two centuries, we must attribute the utter desolation apparent in Greece about 1680, quite as much as to the devastations of war, the ravages of corsairs, and the perpetual slave-forays of Mussulman and Christian. That the Greeks welcomed the change of empire from Constantine to Mohammed, that they so long remained quiet and faithful subjects of the Porte, and preferred Othoman to Venetian domination, is due not so much to milder treatment experienced at the hands of the Infidel, as to their own bigotry and hatred of Catholicism. This is evident from the eagerness they evinced in the eighteenth century to exchange the Othoman for the Russian yoke, at a period when the Othoman government was considerably milder than it had been before. As soon as they ceased to regard the Sultan as the Defender of the Orthodox Faith, they ceased to be contented under his rule. It was the consummate policy of Mohammed in re-establishing the patriarchate in direct dependence on himself, that gave the Sultans, through the Greek bishops, their main hold on their Greek subjects. When the Czar robbed them of that title, he took with it the goodwill of the Greeks. But whether the harshness of the Othoman government was a political necessity, or whatever the cause, one thing is certain, that religious intolerance had nothing to do with it. We fully coincide with the author, that of all governments the Othoman is the least open to the charge of intolerance. The facts fully warrant what Dr. Finlay writes:—

“Until the end of the sixteenth century the Othoman government was remarkable for the religious toleration it displayed. The Jews, when expelled from Spain, were charitably received in Turkey. The orthodox who were denied the exercise of their religious forms in Italy, and the heretics who were driven into exile by the tyranny of the Inquisition, found that toleration in the Othoman dominions which was denied in every Christian land.”—(p. 139.)

“The contrast between Mussulman toleration and papal intolerance was too glaring not to extort some sentiments of gratitude towards the Sultan, even from the hard character and utter selfishness of the Greek people. While the pope and the Christian princes in Western Europe were fierce in their persecution of heresy, and eager to extend the cruelties of the Inquisition, the Sultans of Turkey and Egypt were mild in their treatment of unbelievers, and tolerant in the exercise of their undoubted authority as absolute sovereigns. Not only was the Christian treated with more humanity in Mussulman countries than the Mohammedans were treated in Christian lands; even the orthodox Greek met with more toleration from Mussulmans than from Catholics.”—(p. 153.)

The conqueror of Constantinople restored the Greek patriarchate, recognised the whole ecclesiastical establishment, and permitted public worship in the churches, at a time when no Christian monarch would suffer the erection of a mosque in his dominions, or the exercise of the Mohammedan religion! The Turks were bigots, but not persecutors; they obeyed the precepts of the Koran more implicitly than Christians obeyed those of the Gospel; and the Koran forbids the forced conversion of adults, (p. 47).

True, that projects for the extermination of the Christians were entertained by individual Sultans. Selim I., a man of singular ferocity and bigotry, was eager to compel all his subjects to embrace the faith of orthodox Mussulmans, and actually issued orders to that effect, having previously murdered forty thousand Shiis, or sectaries of Ali; but the Christians were saved by the intervention of the Grand Mufti, the chief of the Mohammedan hierarchy! What a comment on the advice of the archbishop of Valentia to Philip III. of Spain so late as 1602, when he recommended selling the

children of the Moriscos in Spain as an act of mercy on their souls, and a holy measure for bringing a large sum of money into the king's treasury!

This diabolical project was again revived in 1646, by Sultan Ibrahim, and again the chief of the hierarchy refused to sanction the cruelty. He declared that the laws of Mahomet forbid the issue of such a *fetva*, for the Koran prohibits the murder of men who have laid down their arms and consented to pay tribute to true believers. Compare their conduct with the treatment of the Albigenses, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the persecutions in our own country, the expulsion of the Jews and Moors from Spain, the horrors of the Inquisition,—and we think the comparison will tell little in favour of Christians, however we may declaim against Turkish intolerance.

If anything could make us shut up the book in disgust, it would be the desire to avoid the humiliating spectacle of utter degradation which Greece presented for nearly three centuries after its conquest by the Turks. No phase of degradation seems wanting—political, ecclesiastical, moral, or physical:—"The people resigned to passive slavery, the nobles and dignified clergy active as well as servile sycophants."

It will be necessary to notice briefly the several classes into which society was divided.

The monastic clergy, to whom alone the path of ecclesiastical preferment was open, intrigued and bribed themselves into office, and became the ready and servile instruments of the Sultan for keeping their countrymen in subjection to his authority. The wealthy and privileged monasteries were the refuge of those of the aristocracy who aspired to ecclesiastical promotion, and to these the open simony of ecclesiastical nominations opened a wide field for political intrigue. These unprincipled and corrupt dignitaries were long the sole national leaders of the Greeks, and no language is too strong to reprobate the manner in which they used as well as gained their power.

In the seventeenth century the increasing importance of the communications of the Porte with the Christian powers opened a new political career to the Greeks, and gave rise to a class of Greek officials in the Turkish service called Phanariots, from their place of residence in Constantinople. The importance and influence of this class was increased in 1716 by the appointment of Phanariot *voivodes* of Moldavia and Wallachia. It is not for us to dwell on the unmitigated extortion and cruelty of their administration, but briefly to notice the general influence of the Phanariot class on the national character. We therefore merely remark, that if anything could exceed the immorality of the ecclesiastical leaders, it was the dissoluteness of these their political leaders, and, that the corrupting influence extended over a considerable portion of the Greek population.

Besides these, there were the secular clergy, an ignorant and obscure, but honest class of men, who exercised no inconsiderable influence on the great body of the people; the industrious classes in the towns, who were compelled to accept the leading of the official aristocracy and dignified clergy; and the agricultural population, in whom alone the author discovers any trace of manly vigour or patriotic feeling.

We have enumerated these several bodies, with their distinguishing characteristics, not only for the insight they give us into the Greek national character, but because the author considers that "these heterogeneous elements prevented the Greeks from coalescing into one body, and offering an united national resistance to the Othoman domination," (p. 185). We scarcely see ourselves how these divisions can be regarded as the cause, so much as the effect, of their political degradation. Long ere these different

bodies were developed in the forms he describes, the Greeks had sunk to the lowest depth of infamy into which a civilized race has ever fallen, when they submitted with apathy to the imposition of a human tribute, and inflicted on the national honour "a stain which will remain as indelible as the glories of ancient Greece are enduring, and which they might have escaped if they had resisted with any degree of national vigour," (p. 46). This it was that kept them in slavery. We cannot be surprised at any extent of slavery and debasement in a nation which for two centuries could submit quietly to so inhuman and degrading an impost. They are only the natural consequences of a circumstance itself unaccountable. From the time that this tribute fell into disuse, the improvement of the Greek nation commenced.

There is certainly that in the Greek character which is better adapted for individual than for political success. Jealousy and suspicion, envy, cunning, and intrigue, are apt to mar political combinations. Modern travellers all agree that these are still characteristic qualities of the Greek; and whatever time may effect hereafter, little progress has yet been made in reforming the national character.

It is not uninteresting to trace the rise and progress of Russian influence in Greece:—

"As early as the reign of Peter the Great the statesmen of Russia had endeavoured to employ the religious prejudices of the Greeks, and their devotion to the ecclesiastical establishment of the orthodox Church, as a means of creating a political attachment to the Czar."—(p. 301.)

Peter appears to have believed in 1710 what Nicholas said in 1853, "that he had to deal with a sick man;" and undoubtedly he must have been as much astonished by the disastrous termination of his campaign on the Pruth, as Nicholas was by the sick man's unwonted vigour at Silistria and elsewhere.

That event certainly checked the extension of Russian influence until Catharine II. revived the project of conquering Constantinople, and with it the intrigues in favour of a Greek insurrection, 1764. In 1770 the futile campaign of Alexis Orloff commenced, and in four years peace was concluded by the memorable treaty of Kainardji. Notwithstanding the heartless abandonment of the Moreot Greeks by the Russians, their treaty "established the moral influence of Russia over the whole Christian population in Turkey, which henceforth regarded the sovereign of Russia as the legal protector, if not as the legitimate emperor, of the Orthodox," (p. 322).

Russia did not indeed care to see that the seventh article, which engaged the Porte to protect the Orthodox Greek Church, was duly observed, except when it suited her own interests; and her conduct shewed that she valued it only as a pretext for interfering with the Turkish government, and for acquiring political influence over the subjects of the Porte. The Greek protectorate was to the Russians what the key of the Holy Sepulchre was to the French—a claim to be advanced or withheld, as convenience dictated.

The influence thus gained was further consolidated by a commercial treaty obtained by Catharine in 1783, which gave to the Greeks of the Archipelago the privilege of sailing under the Russian flag.

War between Russia and the Porte again broke out in 1787, and the agents of the former power strove with all their might to fan the flames of insurrection in the Greek provinces. Manifestoes were scattered in all directions, urging the Greeks to aid the Russians in expelling the Turks

from Europe. Instigated by the Russian emissaries, the Albanians of Suli quitted their barren and almost inaccessible mountains, and invaded the plains, carrying off the cattle and plundering the farms of the Mussulman landlords, and of the Christian rayahs, who lived peaceably under Turkish domination. Abandoned by the Russians, they were speedily subdued, and compelled to beg a truce with their former lords.

In this war Russia gained but few laurels at sea. Lambros Katzones, a Greek in the service of the empress, fitted out a fleet of twelve small vessels, and, with more valour than discretion, engaged an Algerine squadron, but was defeated, and barely escaped with one vessel. But the Greeks and others were not idle. Under the Russian flag many privateers were fitted out, and inflicted more injury on their unfortunate friends than on their Moslem foes. Dr. Finlay, when first visiting Greece in 1823, had the fortune to fall in with more than one individual who corroborated the following dreadful statement:—

“In December, 1788, William Davidson, a young seaman from the north of England, sailed from Leghorn in a privateer, under the Russian flag, mounting twenty-two guns, and carrying two hundred and fifteen men. This vessel returned to Leghorn in August, 1789, and during a cruise of only eight months it captured upwards of forty vessels, *and killed about fifteen hundred men*, some of whom were slain in battle, but far the greater part were murdered in cold blood on the deck of the privateer, by order of the captain, after they had surrendered prisoners of war. Several Greek islands were plundered; the defenceless town of Cassel Rosso was taken, all the Turks in the place were murdered, though they offered no resistance, and half the houses were wantonly burned. The plunder collected from the Greek inhabitants was very considerable, and even the churches were robbed of their gold and silver ornaments, images, and candlesticks. On some occasions the privateers spared Greek ships under the Turkish flag, when they were the property of Greek merchants; but the cruelty with which they treated even their countrymen at other times, can only be correctly described by the murderers. The circumstances attending the capture of a Turkish galley, with eighty-five men on board, are thus narrated:—The prisoners were all confined for one night in the hold. Many of them must have been Christians compelled to work at the oars. In the morning they were brought on deck one by one, and ‘their heads were cut off as ducks’ heads are cut off at home,’ says the narrator, ‘and then we threw them overboard.’ This was the first time the whole crew were obliged to take their turn in murdering the prisoners, and the English at first refused; but when the captain told them they were cowards, and that he could not believe they were really Englishmen, they did the same as the rest, and afterwards were even worse than the others, for they were always first when such work was going on. Yet even these privateers were not the worst on the Grecian seas. On the coast of Maina vessels found shelter which openly carried on piracy, and these pirates treated even the Russian flag with no more respect than the Othman, if they supposed it covered a rich prize. The privateer in which Davidson served fell in with a large ship to the west of Cerigo. It was pursued, and did not refuse to fight, for ‘to our misfortune,’ as Davidson says, it proved to be a celebrated pirate, with thirty-two guns and three hundred and seventy-eight men. A severe engagement took place, which lasted more than four hours, and when the pirate struck to the superior order and discipline and the heavier weight of metal of the privateer, it was found that he had lost fifty-four men killed and forty-three wounded. The success of the victor was in part attributed to the confusion which was caused on board the pirate by the variety of nations comprising the crew. The wounded were immediately put to death. Next morning the prisoners were examined, and when they confessed that, like their captors, they were in the habit of killing the crews and sinking the ships they took, the Græco-Russian privateer captain, forgetful of his own conduct, told them they should die by the cruellest death. He was as brutal as his word, for the next day he murdered them in so horrible a manner that it is necessary to record the fact in the words of the eye-witness. His diary says:—‘*August 5th.* We got whips in the mainstay, and made one leg fast to the whip, and the other to a ring-bolt on the deck, and so quartered them and hove them overboard.’ The lure which enticed the crews of the privateers to act these scenes of horror was the immense booty they obtained. Each of the English sailors received as his share of the prize-money, after

the eight months' cruise, the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars, or nearly £200 sterling."

To such an extent were these piracies carried, that Russia found it necessary to disavow them, and refuse the sanction of her flag. The peace of Yassi was concluded in 1792, and once more freed the peaceable Greeks from their pseudo-friends.

The many examples given by Dr. Finlay, of which we have given a specimen above, and the recent affair of Sinope, shew that cruelty is not necessarily confined to the Turks, but may also be indulged in by men who do not believe in the Koran.

Dr. Finlay states in the preface that his "object in becoming an author was to trace the success of the Greek revolution to its true cause." Their progress towards independence is thus traced :—

Towards the end of the eighteenth century the burden of the Othoman domination was so much lightened, that the Greeks rapidly improved in numbers, wealth, and importance. Various causes also tended to political centralization, and to combine the heterogeneous elements before spoken of. A large population was united by common interests in administrative affairs, and the people at large learned from the collisions of the Phanariots with the ecclesiastics, that the interests of the nation and the policy of the hierarchs of the Orthodox Church did not always point the same way.

The vast extension of Greek commerce under the Russian flag not only tended to develop a feeling of national union, but, by bringing them in contact with free nations, inspired them with a desire for freedom. The foundation of schools, and advance in education, and above all, the formation of a common literary dialect of the modern language, all tended to national centralization. The possession of municipal rights gave to this literary centralization of language political power, whilst the influence of the French Revolution prevented its being pressed into the service of bigotry and despotism, as an instrument for enslaving Greece to Orthodox Russia.

Such are the circumstances which Dr. Finlay considers to have made a Greek revolution, in the ordinary course of affairs, inevitable. From becoming the historian of that revolution our author shrinks, on account of "the difficulty of combining calm criticism of the acts of living men with an impartial narrative of contemporary events." Nevertheless, we shall live in hope that the difficulty of the task will only induce the desire to overcome it. We should add that the style is plain and severe, (the general reader may even be tempted to call it dry,) but by no means unclassical or unpleasing; and as a matter of taste, we much prefer it to the flowery and inflated commonplaces we so often meet with.

We conclude our notice with an extract which discusses a question of considerable present political importance :—

"The possibility of ultimately rendering Christians and Mohammedans equal in the eye of the law, under an Othoman Sultan, admits of doubt; and the project is not viewed with much favour either by Christians or Mohammedans. It is quite as violently repudiated by the Greeks as by the Turks. As far as regards Arabs and Armenians, the possibility is readily admitted; but both the Othomans and the Greeks aspire at being a dominant race. As the Othoman government has grown more moderate in its despotism, the Greek subjects of the Sultan have risen in their demands. They now assume that their orthodoxy is irreconcilable with Othoman domination; and they believe that it is the duty of all Christian powers to labour for their deliverance from a yoke to which they submitted with unexampled docility for four centuries. The rivalry of the Greeks and Othomans produces a hatred which is much more deeply rooted than the mere aversion caused by the religious differences of the other Christians and Mohammedans in the empire."—(pp. 37, 38.)

ANTIQUITIES OF SWITZERLAND^a.

As the science of archæology advances, its students will not be content to restrict their researches solely to the antiquities of Great Britain, and to publications devoted exclusively to the productions of our native soil. They will demand for the better comprehension and understanding of what may be strictly termed the *national* antiquities, an insight into the analogous remains of neighbouring countries from which our ancestors came, and with which they held more or less intercourse. It is in the abundance of materials supplied for comparison that the antiquary finds his safeguard and his profit; from the paucity with which they are often furnished, he frequently is led into error himself, and perpetuates mistakes for the misdirection of others.

It is only within the last few years that the antiquaries of England and those of the Continent have established any advantageous relationship, by making themselves acquainted with the discoveries made by their colleagues; and at the present day, one cannot fail to be struck with the fact, that many of our best antiquarian works appear to be unknown, or not accessible, even to eminent antiquaries in France and Germany. Examine, for instance, the recent excellent edition of the *Notitia Dignitatum, etc.*, by Böcking, at Bonn; and it will be apparent that the learned editor had not at command Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, as well as some other English works of more recent date, all of which the nature of the new edition required an examination of; and a similar want of acquaintance with the publications of our neighbours across the Channel may be too often noticed in the antiquarian disquisitions published in this country. It is with pleasure, therefore, we notice the Baron de Bonstetten's volume among us, because it cannot fail to be of use as a work of reference, and will serve to give some insight into the various classes of antiquities found in Switzerland, to those who are not fortunate enough to possess the publications of the antiquarian societies of Zurich and of Geneva.

The *Recueil* is chiefly limited to the Baron's own collection; and the objects are classed under four different epochs: 1. Primitive epoch, or stone age; 2. The Helvetic, and Helveto-Roman; 3. The Roman; and 4. The Burgundian and Allemanic epoch;—but by far the greater number come under the two latter divisions: some few, however, appear to have come from Italy, or, at least, it is doubtful if they belong exclusively to Switzerland. As, for example, fig. 1, pl. xvii. resembles the urns found at Albano, near Rome; fig. 3 of the same plate, and fig. 5, pl. xvi. seem allied to vases found at Bologna. Some of the Celtic weapons are of much interest. The bronze poignard with bronze handle (fig. 8, pl. i.), found on the banks of the Rhone, near Sierre, in Valois, is of great beauty. It resembles one found near Thoune, and may also be compared with others discovered in our own country. Indeed, most of the Celtic antiquities may find their parallels in our own museums: the swords are precisely the types of those from the Thames and other parts of the kingdom; but it would not be so easy to find an example mounted in an ornamented handle like fig. 4, pl. iii., preserved in the museum of Berne.

^a *Recueil d'Antiquités Suisses.* Par M. Le Baron G. de Bonstetten. Folio, with 28 Plates coloured by hand. (Berne, Paris, and Leipsic.) 1855.

The students of our Saxon antiquities will find in the Baron de Bonstetten a valuable auxiliary ; for although his work does not contain such masses of objects as appear in some of our recent publications devoted especially to the record of excavations of extensive cemeteries, yet it affords types of the weapons and ornaments of kindred peoples which the English antiquary cannot fail to turn to good account in illustrating and explaining analogous, but often imperfect, remains from the Anglo-Saxon graves. We have in figs. 15 and 16, pl. vi. the iron sword with handle complete ; another, fig. 5, pl. xxv. with the remarkable handle and guard attached is similar to a few rare examples found near Sandwich and in the Isle of Wight ; while the spear, fig. 6, pl. xxiii. with a cross bar, finds its counterpart in specimens from London, in Mr. Roach Smith's collection, now in the British Museum : and the Baron furnishes us with types of the damascened girdle-buckles, such as are peculiarly Germanic or Frankish, and are never discovered in England.

The tessellated pavements of Orbe (pl. xix.) must not be passed over without a word of commendation. The larger design represents a man driving a pair of oxen in a waggon which bears a remarkable resemblance to those with which the eye is so familiar in France and Germany at the present day ; the scene is also occupied with a herdsman blowing his horn, and a man carrying a bucket or pail, and a long, flat object, which may possibly be intended for a trough.

Nothing which can throw light on the habits and customs of a people can be considered as unworthy the attention of the antiquary ; and certainly no habit has been of more rapid growth, or has exercised a greater influence upon society in general, than that of smoking tobacco. Its origin, moreover, is very obscure ; but we doubt if ever any utensil devoted to the burning and inhalation of the tobacco-plant, or of any other vegetable of narcotic powers, has ever been discovered with remains of antiquity not previously molested or disturbed. The iron tobacco-pipe in the Avenché's museum, found at the foot of a Roman wall in the wood of Faoug' will not, therefore, curious as it is, be accepted as a relic of any remote antiquity ; notwithstanding the citations of similar discoveries given by the Baron de Bonstetten, who, it should be understood, does not himself seem to accept the notion of its ancient origin without some reservation. The Baron refers to alleged discoveries of pipes, in clay and in iron, in three distinct districts in Switzerland, in connection with urns and with Roman remains ; some, in clay, found in a Roman cemetery at Dieppe, by the Abbé Cochet ; and those mentioned in Dr. Wilson's "*Archæology of Scotland.*" With the last we are perfectly familiar ; they are found everywhere ; but never actually with Roman remains, unless the soil in which they are entombed has been excavated or dug into in modern times : and this, we make no doubt, is the case with the tobacco-pipes found in France and in Switzerland.

JOHN MARSTON^a.

OF the distinguished writers who had so large a part in making the reign of Elizabeth "the proudest age of our national glory," it has been the good fortune of some to increase in honour with advancing years, whilst others, hardly at all inferior to them in the esteem of contemporaries, have fallen in the meantime more and more into the world's forgetfulness. In the main, no doubt, this dispensation has been just and well-founded, though sometimes proceeding, in both directions, into unwarrantable extremes. Fashion, habit, opportunity, have attracted to the works of greater and of truer genius a homage so universal and absorbing, that authors of lesser note have been almost perforce passed over and forgotten.

An oblivion of this kind has well-nigh fallen to the lot of John Marston. But for the genial love of a few modern critics, who made known the neglected merits of the dramatists whom Shakespear and Ben Jonson had eclipsed, even his name might have been by this time remembered only by some little band of students of an obsolete literature. The severe and summary judgment of Mr. Hallam, who dismisses him as "a tumid and ranting tragedian, a wholesale dealer in murders and ghosts," would—if it had stood alone—have helped to hasten this result. Happily, a broader sympathy with intellectual power and beauty has prevailed against this sentence, and preserved to us the writings of a man who, in his own day, rivalled Hall as a satirist and ranked among the highest as a playwright.

Of Marston's personal history but little has been ascertained. Even the year of his birth is not exactly known. It is, however, pretty certain that—about the time when Shakespear, after marrying Anne Hathaway, and making his escape from the complicated consequences of deer-stealing at Charlote, had settled down into a shareholder of the Blackfriars Theatre; and Ben Jonson, freed from the toil of brick-laying, was signaling his courage as a private soldier in Holland—Marston, who had the advantage of descending from a better family, was taking his bachelor's degree at one of the colleges at Oxford. After this, we are told that he "went his way, and improved his learning in other faculties." He went probably to London; and undoubtedly, as the event shewed, in whatever other faculties his learning was improved, no insignificant portion of his time and thought was given to satiric and dramatic verse. The stage, indeed, appears to have been in that age the great allurements to the genius of the young—as Marston's example, along with that of many another proud and scholarly young poet, proves. We can imagine how these recluse students, coming from their still and solemn schools into the magic circle of the playhouse, may have been moved by its gaieties and pomps, and poetry and wit, and by the town-bred ease and glittering accomplishment and love of pleasure of the gallants and the men of note whose common rendezvous it was, into an enthusiasm towards the stage for the sake of its own abundant fascinations, almost as much as for the sake of the easy gratification which it promised to their inclinations towards profit or renown. However this may have been in Marston's case, it was not long before he became a labourer in the seductive craft. The greater part of his satires were published about five or six years after he quitted Oxford, and within another year or two he had become a writer

^a "The Works of John Marston, with Notes, and some Account of his Life and Writings. By J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A." (London: John Russell Smith. 3 vols., small 8vo.)

for the stage. The successive plays which he composed, and the literary quarrels which he got embroiled in, are, thenceforth, the main incidents which have been preserved concerning him. With the satirist Hall he seems to have been engaged in more than one encounter of scurrility; and with Ben Jonson, who was nevertheless the most intimate of his friends among the playwrights, he seems to have lived in a state of intermittent feud and reconciliation. He died on the 25th of June, 1634, and was buried in the Temple Church, London.

In turning from the writer to his works, we must begin by giving notice of their utter unsuitability to any but a very limited and special class of readers. They certainly ought not, and probably were not intended by their present editor, to be put into the hands of any but students of a by-gone literature and bygone manners of life. Everybody who is at all acquainted with the writings of our dramatists of the Elizabethan age counts upon a certain measure of indecency as a set-off to the sweet and striking beauties they are rich in, and is content to take the weed along with the flowers that it clings to. But, in these works of Marston, the commonly received proportion is not kept. He has indeed quite as many and as great merits as most of his dramatic contemporaries, but then he has more grossness. It is, in fact, very rarely that a page is met with continuously free from image, or allusion, or expression, of a loose and lewd character, and, commonly, the impurity is set before us in the most objectionable terms. It was indeed urged against him by an antagonist, in his own time, that he would "boldly nominate a spade a spade;" and this, along with the fact of the public condemnation of one of his poems, "*Pigmalion's Image*," on account of its licentiousness, by two contemporary prelates, makes it pretty evident that his pen exceeded even the common license of that coarse, unscrupulous age. It should, however, in fairness be added, as some extenuation of this indecency, that the manners of the society to which Marston's writings were addressed marked out this particular form of profligacy as a theme almost inevitable by one who—in whatever mould his compositions happened to be cast—was a satirist in heart and soul.

And that this was the case with Marston no reader of his works will for a moment doubt. Hazlitt, with whom he was a special favourite, says "he was properly a satirist." There is, indeed, in the heartiness of his invectives something to support his own assurance, that he "was create to whip incarnate fiends." As far as we can conceive of any *creation* for so mean a purpose as that of whipping fiends, or even satirizing mortals into virtue, it would be with qualities like those which Marston manifests in his satires that the castigator ought to be endowed. In imagining such a being, we should suppose him to be lynx-eyed in his detection of wrong, and loud, and fierce, and vigorous in his denunciation of it; stern, and fearless, and defiant of all consequences; and infinitely less disposed to wound with a sharp and polished wit than with the more club-like weapon of vehement rage: and these are the very characteristics of the satires we are now considering. Earnest, outspoken, and unsparing, the writer seems to be doing his chosen work without a thought beyond it. Scarcely ever is the reader's attention claimed by any singular grace of phrase, any finely-elaborated humour, or any of those sunny gleams of poetic beauty which are apt to burst upon us so bewitchingly in some of the plays of his contemporaries, as well as, very rarely indeed, yet sometimes, in his own. In a passage of the "*Scourge of Villanie*," his high endeavour as a satirist is thus described:—

"In serious jest, and jesting seriousnesse,
 I strive to scourge polluting beastlinesse;
 I invoke no Dalian deitie,
 No sacred offspring of Mnemosyne;
 I pray in aid of no Castalian muse,
 No nymph, no femal angell, to infuse
 A sprightly wit to raise my flagging wings,
 And teach me tune these harsh discordant strings.
 I crave no syrens of our halcion times,
 To grace the accents of my rough-hewed rimes;
 But grim reproofe, sterne hate of villany,
 Inspire and guide a satyres poesie.
 Faire detestation of foule odious sinne,
 In which our swinish times lye wallowing,
 Be thou my conduct and my genius,
 My wits inciting sweet-breath'd Zephirus.
 O that a satyres hand had force to pluck
 Some fludgate up, to purge the world from muck!
 Would God I could turn Alpheus river in,
 To purge this Augean oxstall from foule sinne!"

And this endeavour he is not often distracted from by any of the baits and lures—the painted butterflies or pretty wayside flowers—by which fancy loves to lead astray her susceptible, easily-seduced children. He keeps his object steadily in sight before him, and, be the pathway that he travels rough or smooth, beats straightly on towards it. Like, in many features, to the great Roman satirist, he declares himself willing also—rather than restrain his rage—to be like him in his disastrous fortune.

And yet sometimes, amidst his racy, negligent verse, we hit upon a figure finely illustrative of the sense, or a passage worth preserving for the sake of its felicitous expression. Two or three examples of these, selected from the "Scourge of Villanie," will make the reader acquainted with the satirist's pleasantest and gracefulest manner. In dwelling on the misspent time of those young men who give to elegant accomplishments and manly exercises too great a space in their regard, after a frank and full admission of the propriety of these ornaments in a subordinate relation to the nobler ends of life, he says:—

"but being absolute,
 It argues too much time, too much regard
 Imploy'd in that which might be better spar'd
 Then substance should be lost. *If one should sewe
 For Lesbia's love, having two daies to wooe,
 And not one more, and should imploy those twaine
 The favour of her wayting-wench to gaine,
 Were he not mad?"*

Again, there is no inconsiderable ease and grace in his description of one whose talk is a mosaic of dramatic scraps,—of

"him, that nere of ought did speake
 But when of playes or players he did treat—
 Hath made a common-place booke out of playes,
 And speakes in print: at least what ere he saies
 Is warranted by curtaine plaudities.
 If ere you heard him courting Lesbias eyes,
 Say [curteous Sir] speaks he not movingly
 From out some new pathetique tragedy?
 He writes, he rails, he jests, he courts [what not?]
 And all from out his huge long-scraped stock
 Of well-penn'd playes."

And again, in illustration of the great truth that we must not attribute

to the Divine Being the vice which comes on in the absence of that sacred grace which He withdraws;—the satirist makes use of this admirable analogy:—

“Who saies the sunne is cause of ugly night?
Yet when he vailes our eyes from his faire sight,
The gloomy curtaine of the night is spread.”

It must, however, be acknowledged that passages in this vein are “few and far between;” peeping out at rare intervals, and in unexpected places; whilst scurrile epithets and coarse and strong vituperation are scattered broadcast on the poet’s page.

It might have been well for Marston’s reputation if he had never written the “Pigmalion.” It told against him in his lifetime, and it is intolerable now. The light and pleasant versification, the vivid descriptions, and the animated, we had almost said *impassioned*, tone of some parts of this little poem, only make it the more abominable. Wanton indecency is common enough in all Marston’s writings to prove his liking for it, but not to be—as it is undoubtedly in the “Pigmalion”—the substance and the staple of his work. This misuse of genius is the more to be regretted on account of the inherent beauty of the poet’s theme. The artistic spirit of the Greeks informs and beautifies the fable; and the chaste and glorious fragment of a great French writer of the last century has taught us how magnificent the strain should be in which it is appropriately sung.

It would be doing great injustice to the dramatic character of Marston, if we were to judge of his plays without considering some of the circumstances peculiar to the times in which they were composed. In that earliest age of our English drama, the motley audience of pleasure-seeking dames and dissolute gallants were attracted to the theatre chiefly to enjoy a new amusement and a new excitement, which were found to be more vivid than those of the older favourites—the bear-garden included—which were abandoned for them. They went, as Sir Walter Scott has said, “to be pleased, *‘they knew not why, and cared not wherefore.’*” There were not many critics, and no theatrical reporters for the press, amongst them; and, above all, there was no great reading public outside, forming a high court of appeal, in which the most favourable judgment of the play-goers might be utterly and finally reversed. Immediate effect became, therefore, the dramatic writer’s chief aim; and matter for a merry laugh in comedy, or a thrill of horror or of awe in tragedy, was more sought for than any of those subtler excellencies which taste and time might bring to light. We shall hardly err in attributing to this circumstance much of that unpremeditated air and careless conversational dialogue which are common to Marston, and to so many of his contemporary brethren of the craft, and which, to modern readers, will hardly compensate by their greater ease and naturalness for the cost in other qualities at which they are obtained. It must be remembered, too, in justice to the claims of Marston, that he lived in an age of genius, not of taste. The great writers of his time were scarcely more superior to their successors of a century later in originality and power, than those successors were superior to them in correctness, and refinement, and elaborate grace. Even Shakespear himself—mightiest of all times, and, by an insight almost divine, truest far to universal nature,—has passages of vapid rant and jingle which Addison or Congreve would have scorned to write. And if the greater light itself could sometimes flare and sometimes fade, the lesser ones, at least, preserved no steadier, chaster flame. Marston, at any rate, had no such merit: of all the exaggerations,

and inflated finery, and extravagant conceits which were the literary fashion then, he had his full share ; and he had, as we have already said, more than his full share of that prevailing grossness which was a sin against something infinitely more venerable than any of the fluctuating laws of taste.

In the edition of the works of Marston which is now before us there are eight plays, and in the composition of one of them both Chapman and Ben Jonson were associated with our author. Of those to which his claim is undivided, the first—not in merit, but in order of representation merely—is the tragedy of “Antonio and Mellida.” It is, however, scarcely possible to read this play without being struck with the glaring imitation of no small number of the well-remembered scenes in Shakespear. A great admirer of Marston has indeed gone so far as to assert that “the best and most affecting situations and bursts of feeling” come under this discreditable category. Two, at least, are undeniably belonging to it. The meeting in the beginning of the third act, between Andrugio and Lucio, has the closest possible resemblance to the memorable meeting on the heath between Lear and Kent ; and the introduction, in the second part of the tragedy, of the Duke of Genoa’s ghost, to make known the atrocious crimes of Piero, and to stir Antonio to vengeance, is a very evident and somewhat awkward appropriation of the ghost-machinery in “Hamlet.”

If it would answer any good purpose to make the most of Marston’s obligations to his immortal contemporary, we might easily bring forward against him, from the same play, other instances of imitation just as palpable as these. But, in truth, when we have transferred to Shakespear’s credit all that he has any claim to, there still remains in “Antonio and Mellida”—mingled, indeed, with an ample makeweight of rant and rubbish—some very powerful and pathetic scenes, and some isolated passages of singular sweetness. The prologue to the second part is said by Charles Lamb to be “as solemn a preparative as ‘the warning voice which he who saw the Apocalypse heard cry.’” The beginning of the fourth act would be of itself enough to build up the reputation of a poet : it would be both natural and fine, if its beauty were not marred by the interposition of a half-page of Italian verse in the midst of one of the most interesting and affecting dialogues. It is from this portion of the play that we shall pluck a specimen or two of Marston’s best dramatic manner. The first of our quotations has been already praised by Hazlitt for its “exquisite beauty and originality.” Antonio says :—

“As having clasp’t a rose
Within my palme, the rose being tane away,
My hand retaines a little breath of sweete :
So may man’s trunk ; his spirit slipt away,
Holds still a faint perfume of his sweet guest.”

Our second quotation, with less tenderness, is in a higher tragic tone. Andrugio, in the midst of calamity and destitution, thus nobly speaks his notion of a prince :—

“Why man, I never was a Prince till now.
'Tis not the bared pate, the bended knees,
Gilt tipstaves, Tyrian purple, chaires of state,
Troopes of pide butterflies, that flutter still
In greatnesse summer, that confirme a prince :
'Tis not the unsavory breath of multitudes,
Showting and clapping, with confused dinne ;
That makes a prince. No, Lucio, he’s a king,
A true right king, that dares doe aught, save wrong,
Feares nothing mortall, but to be unjust ;

Who is not blowne up with the flattering puffs
 Of spongy sycophants ; who stands unmov'd,
 Despight the jostling of opinion ;
 Who can enjoy himselfe, maugre the throng
 That strive to presse his quiet out of him ;
 Who sits upon Jove's footstoole, as I doe,
 Adoring, not affecting, majestie ;
 Whose brow is wreathed with the silver crowne
 Of cleare content : this, Lucio, is a king.
 And of this empire, every man's possest,
 That's worth his soule."

The closing scene of the tragedy—where Antonio is mourning for his Mellida, and his mother, Maria, for her murdered husband,—is written also in the genuine tone of grief:—

Antonio.—"First let's cleanse our hands,
 Purge hearts of hatred, and intombe my love,
 Over whose hearse I'll weep away my braine
 In true affection's teares.

For her sake, here I vowe a virgine bed.
 She lives in me ; with her my love is deade.

Senator.—We will attend her mournfull exequies ;
 Conduct you to your calme sequestred life,
 And then ——

Maria.—Leave us to meditate on misery,
 To sad our thought with contemplation
 Of past calamities. If any aske
 Where lives the widdowe of the poisoned lord ?
 Where lies the orphant of a murdered father ?
 Where lies the father of a butchered sonne ?
 Where lives all woe ?—conduct him to us there,
 The downe-cast ruines of calamitie."

Our space will not admit of any separate comment on each of the several plays of Marston, nor would such a comment be, in fact, other than wearisome to the most enduring reader. In all important features there is a strong family resemblance between them, indicative of one paternity. There is the same uninteresting plot, worked out, for the most part, by similar clumsy contrivances ; the same profusion of exaggerated and extravagant bombast ; the same coarseness, now and then degenerating, as in "The Insatiate Countess" or "The Dutch Courtezan," into absolute, unbearable beastliness ; the same unscrupulous adaptations, in a greater or a less degree, from his contemporaries ; and, with all this, the same occasional exuberance of feeling, and of fancy, and of taste. And there is, too, in almost all the plays, the same cold and shrewd, sarcastic moralizer, assuming in every new part another outward character and garb, but not a different nature ; serving usually the same purpose in the business of the piece ; and seeming always to suggest a drawing from the life, of which—as a celebrated critic has surmised—the model may have been the dramatist himself.

Two, however, of this family group of plays—"Parasitaster" and "The Malcontent"—have an unquestionable superiority in merit over all the rest, and it is in these that the part we have been glancing at is brought out in greatest prominence and power. The Fawne in "Parasitaster," and Malevole in "The Malcontent," are, in fact, the best and best-sustained of all Marston's dramatic creations. Alike in many of their chief features,—in the princely state which both of them disguise, in their moral superiority over all the persons who surround them on the stage, in the quick-sightedness to vice and folly which this vantage-ground of intellect affords

them, and in the ruthless bitterness of their reproofs,—they differ mainly in the more indignant mood to which misfortune chafes Malevole. In the last act of “Parasitaster” there is a humorous closing scene, in which this gibing, flouting spirit in the Fawne is admirably well exhibited at the cost of the silly duke, Gonzago, who has been made, chiefly by the artifices of the Fawne himself, an unwilling and altogether unconscious instrument in bringing about the marriage which concludes the play. “Am not I an asse, think you, ha?” exclaims the simple duke, on discovering how he had been played on: “I will have them both bound together and sent to the Duke of Ferrara, presently.” And his son-in-law replies to him,—“I am sure, good father, *wee are both bound together* as fast as the priest can make us already. I thanke you for it, kind father; I thank you onely for’t.”

Not so, however, does “The Malcontent” end. In the final scene, the bitterness of Malevole’s spirit disappears, and his nobleness and dignity alone remain. Triumphant over those who had conspired to dethrone him, the first impulse of his recovered greatness is to exclaim, to the wickedest and meanest of the foes who cringe and crouch before him,—

“Slave, take thy life!
Wert thou defenced through blood and woundes,
The sternest horror of a civell fight
Would I atcheeve thee; but, prostrat at my feet,
I scorn to hurt thee. ’Tis the heart of slaves
That daines to triumph over peasants graves;
For such thou art, since birth doth neere inrole
A man mong monarkes but a glorious soule.
O, I have seen strange accidents of state!—
The flatterer like the ivy clip the oke,
And wast it to the hart; lust so confirm’d
That the black act of sinne itselfe not shamd
To be termde courtship.
O they that are as great as be their sinnes,
Let them remember that th’ inconstant people
Love many princes merely for their faces
And outward shewes; and they do covet more
To have a sight of these men then of their vertues.
Yet thus much let the great ones still conceale,
When they observe not Heavens imposd conditions,
They are no kings, but forfeit their commissions.”

It will be evident enough, from the little we have found to speak well of in these volumes, that we cannot for a moment class Marston with the greatest of the great writers who have made the age of Elizabeth an immortal epoch in our literary history. It was probably only an accident of the times that deprived the Church of a vehement preacher, or the law-courts of an impassioned pleader, and gave to posterity instead a fierce, unpolished satirist, and an unequal and not very eloquent playwright. Of learning, and of energy, and strong, expressive, and not always inharmonious speech, he shews good store; but not much of the untaught beauty that delights us in the plays of Massinger, of Beaumont and Fletcher, and of Shakespear. Whatever else he may have been, he falls far short of our ideal of a great poet, or even of an able dramatist. The lesser praise of a rude, indignant strength in exposing folly and denouncing sin is that which we can most heartily and honestly accord him. Of any grander spiritual gift than this—of any of that almost divine imagination to which the secrets hid from reason are revealed, and the inmost chambers of all nature’s treasuries of beauty are unbarred; or of any of that still more nearly divine affection which opens the heart with eager sympathy to all the gladnesses

and sorrows, and all the unseen yet heroic sufferings and struggles of the careworn family of man,—be it enough to say, we find no proof in Marston's writings.

And yet we would not that this republication of them should have been withheld. Every portion of our older literature that has any individual character to recommend it, should be gladly welcomed in these modern times. It is a new page in the history of our national growth, a new insight into the vigorous youth of that maturity to which society has now arrived. It makes us acquainted with some circumstances, others have passed over, concerning the daily life of our ancestors, their social and domestic habits, their manners, their occupations and amusements, or the virtues and the vices they were most inclined to; and it does this more plainly and more trustworthily than the chronicle or memoir that was written for a later age. Even the very language of these republications, when unaltered and unpruned, is no insignificant inheritance to gather in. In its rude, uncultivated vigour, every word tells. Its animated picturesqueness is often worth more than all the elaborate, over-polished elegance which is the prevailing vice of our most popular modern compositions. On these grounds, then, as well as on account of any actual literary merit it possesses, this reprint must be, in its degree, a not unacceptable boon to students; the more so if it should incite them, by suggestion, to a fresh perusal of the masterpieces of the age in which Marston lived, and of the tongue in which his works are written.

Of Mr. Halliwell's part in these volumes we must speak in terms of unqualified praise. Patient, diligent, and well-informed, he has spared no pains to put forth his work in the most correct and most commodious state. His prefatory notice and appended notes present the reader with a large amount of interesting information, in the least obtrusive or pedantic manner. But especial praise and thanks are due to him for the straightforward manliness with which he has determined, in an age of affected and somewhat squeamish propriety, to reprint his author faithfully, without disfigurement or change of any kind. In the case of so free a writer as Marston, no trifling courage was demanded for this honest course. Mr. Halliwell has, in this particular, chosen well. Indeed, the whole of his editorial duties appear to have been performed judiciously and skilfully, and conscientiously, and with the very agreeable result of producing an edition of an old author undoubtedly enhanced in value by the care it has received at his hands.

STROLLS ON THE KENTISH COAST.

No. II.—RECULVER AND THE WENTSUM.

IF we compare small things with great, we may remark that the Kentish Stour has its Delta as well as the Nile and the Rhine, and that, like those more celebrated streams, its course has now an inglorious ending, and its waters

“Steal through sands obscurely to the sea.”

Once it was far otherwise: a broad ocean-stream flowed from north-west to south-east some dozen miles inland of the North Foreland; and to command the passage, which served as a station for their fleet, a stately fort was erected at either extremity by the Romans. We have already visited

the southern fort, Rutupium, or Richborough, and we will now ask the reader to repair with us to its fellow, the Regulbium of Rome, the Raculf's-ceaster of the Saxons, and the Reculver and the Sisters of our own day.

We travel from Ramsgate by the railway to Grove Ferry, a distance of nine miles, passing close to the church of Minster, but leaving that of Monkton, though in sight, a mile inland. We have now the Stour and Richborough on the south, and on the north a wide expanse of marsh, out of which rises the tall, handsome tower of St. Nicholas at Wade. We pass several small reedy streams, and shortly before reaching the station we catch a glimpse of two peculiar-looking spires; these are the Sisters, that we have come to see, and the water-courses are the remains of the Rutupian haven.

When we leave the train we have an eight miles' walk before us, and one in itself not particularly attractive; but the object of our search lies in an obscure and not readily accessible district, and hence the injuries it has suffered. About a mile on we pass through the village of Chislett, which presents nothing to detain us; and we see here and there a few cottages, with neat flower-gardens, and almost covered with clustering roses. Thus we accomplish half our journey, when what appears one black spire, but is in reality two, comes in sight; and by means of this landmark we make our way along a bye-road, up hill, over an unenclosed country, cultivated in patches of wheat, and beans, and canary-seed. We feel the fresh breeze from the sea, and see in the sky the long trails of smoke from the steamers. Three miles of this upland brings us to a large black mill, and then we have Regulbium, holding Reculver in its circuit, less than a mile off. We now descend into the marsh, and pursue a footpath faintly marked beside one of the streams; we cross two bridges, of a single plank each, and then again come on a cart-road, the northern side of which is bounded by a wall thickly clothed with vegetation, and enclosing gardens and the coast-guard station; it is of Roman masonry, but neither in height nor in picturesque effect approaches the north wall of Rutupium. At the end of a couple of hundred yards we find ourselves before an ivy-clad house, styled "King Ethelbert Inn^a," opposite which stand a couple of cottages, roughly constructed of stone from some older edifice; we pass between, and at last we are upon the sea-shore, with the remains of the desecrated church of Reculver right before us, the preventive service boat covered with canvas lying on the pebbly beach below, and a coast-guard man, with telescope in hand, pacing up and down on the cliff.

Though our walk has been sufficiently long, we cannot help drawing near for a hasty view of the singular scene. On the very verge of a grassy cliff we have the west front of the church. An ornamented doorway, now bricked up, appears; as also two pointed windows, with a circular opening above. The front is flanked by two square towers, and these are each surmounted by a strange pyramidical erection, composed of numerous iron chains stretched into something of the shape of a low spire, but blackened by a coat of tar, and supporting a huge gridiron vane, like those on some of the beacons in the Thames. We just pass a buttress which is within a dozen feet of the edge of the cliff, see beyond it the east wall, with the opening for a large window, observe one solitary tomb with a few upright gravestones, and then retrace our steps towards a little summer-house on the cliff belonging to the "King Ethelbert Inn," the only one in the place; and while we enjoy the rest and refreshment which we need, we endeavour,

^a Not "the Ethelbert Arms," as a late writer on Reculver has designated it, to introduce a joke at the expense of the Herald's College.

by a *resumé* of what we have read, to prepare for observing with accuracy the contrast presented by the past and the present state of both Roman fortress and Christian church.

Of Regulbium we have nothing more than its mere mention in the Imperial Notitia, but we see from its remains that it was of square form, and of a larger area than Rutupium. Some early Saxon or Jutish chief gave it his own name of Raculf, and under that appellation it was granted, as the Saxon Chronicle tells us, in the year 669, by Egbert of Kent^b, to "Bass, the man-priest, that he might build a minster thereon." A town either already existed, or soon arose there, for only ten years later his successor, Lothaire, dated a charter from "civitate Raculf;" in 949 Edred, "monarch of all Albion," granted both the minster and the town to Christ Church, Canterbury; and the living still belongs to the Archbishop. Occasional mention is made of the place during succeeding ages, but nothing to indicate the fate that has befallen it in recent times. Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., speaks of the town as half-a-mile inland, but with the suppression of the monastic establishment, the care necessary to guard the soft sandy cliff from the ravages of the ocean seems to have been relaxed, and in consequence the space between the sea and the Roman fortress grew yearly less and less. At length, about 1790, the north wall was undermined and fell, and no proper steps to avert the mischief being taken, fresh portions of the cliff were swept away each succeeding winter. In 1805 there remained only a narrow cart-road to the north of the churchyard wall, but still nothing was attempted; the churchyard wall followed its Roman predecessor, a large part of the inclosure was next ingulfed, and early in 1808 the parishioners applied to the Archbishop for leave to abandon the church. The permission was shamefully granted, and in September, 1809, its demolition was commenced. The church thus sacrificed was a handsome building, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine east window, and it had two towers and spires, and a trebly-recessed porch, at the west end. It contained several monuments and brasses, and some painted glass; its pillars were probably the remains of some Roman edifice, and it was traditionally said to be the burial-place of Ethelbert, the first Christian king of Kent; but none of these things availed to save it from destruction. The lead was stripped off and sold for £900, the tombs were broken down, and the brasses stolen, the walls converted afresh to building purposes of the meanest kinds; and how and why a portion of the west front escaped the general wreck is set forth in an inscription on a stone over the bricked-up doorway, which few at the present day we may presume can read without pain and shame, and the expression of a wish that as much care had been taken to preserve the church as has been shewn for the landmark. It reads thus:—

"These towers, the remains of the once venerable church of Reculver, were purchased of the parish by the corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond in the year 1810, and groins were laid down at their expense to protect the cliff on which the church had stood^c; and when the ancient spires were afterwards blown down, the

^b Already mentioned in a former paper (pp. 65, 70) as the founder of a church at Sandwich, and another at Minster.

^c The measures of the corporation have been so effectual, that not a foot of the cliff has been lost since the towers came into their possession. A fresh groin, of cut stone, has been laid down within the last three years, but the action of the sea has already so smoothed its surface as to make it slippery walking. The name of the Sisters, commonly given to the spires, explains itself; but tradition founds it on a legend of the shipwreck of the abbess of Feversham and her sister when on a pilgrimage to a renowned shrine of Our Lady at Bradstow, now Broadstairs.

present substitutes were erected, to render the towers still sufficiently conspicuous to be useful to navigation.—CAPTAIN JOSEPH COTTON, Deputy-Master. 1819.”

These matters premised, we enter on our exploration. We see just behind our refectory a few rude masses which represent the west wall of Regulbium; the north wall has altogether disappeared, except one huge block at the east angle, which is propped up with stout timber, as its fall might block up the passage along the beach below; but the east and the south walls are tolerably complete, and clothed with ivy, through which in one place appears a wild fig-tree, and in others the dwarf elder, bryony, and bindweed. These walls indicate that the included space was once at least eight acres: the northern part is occupied by the ruins of the church, the centre by the cottages of the coast-guard, and the southern part by neatly-kept kitchen-gardens, amid which we see the old vicarage-house, once more used as a private dwelling, though on the abandonment of the church it was turned into an inn called “the Hoy^d.”

We now hold our course eastward for something less than a mile and a half along the sea-wall, until we arrive at the Northmouth sluice, where the numerous streams that represent the Wentsum are gathered into one, and are discharged through massive flood-gates into the sea. The wall is about ten feet wide at top, and twice as high; it is almost perpendicular to the marshes, but slopes more gradually to the sea, and is on that side protected by banks and ridges of shingle, the preservation and extension of which are the constant care of a body of commissioners. Notices are posted denouncing all the rigour of the law against any one who shall remove stones or sand from the beach; piles of wattles are found deposited here and there, and men are employed in working them up into huge hurdles, which being fastened down on the shore, are washed over by every tide, entangle the ocean *débris*, and serve to bind the loose and shifting pebbles together. When the tide is out, there still remain innumerable little pools in the hollows, and these are fringed with so many gay flowers, that, though the walking is not agreeable to tender feet, we stroll awhile beside them, and admire, if we are cautious in gathering, the sea-holly, with its bright blue flowers, its formidable spikes, and its glaucous leaves; we also find plants that may be more safely handled, as the bright yellow poppy, and the purple rocket, the mallow and the feverfew, of pink and white, and thrift of various shades, from white, to red, and deep blue. The sea, too, falls with a musical plash on the bank of shingle, and as we saunter on we feel that the poet says truly,—

“Ocean exhibits, fathomless and broad,
Much of the power and majesty of God.”

Arrived at the sluice, we see a placid canal, not covered with vegetation like the other streams of the district, as the gates here are frequently opened; it, however, bears little resemblance to anything that we can suppose the Roman haven to have been, for not a single boat is now borne on its waters. We descend the bank, and return on the inner side of the wall to Reculver, as we have thus the opportunity of adding a number of handsome marsh-flowers to those we have already collected on its sea-face. We find the tall flowering rush, with its heads of pink and white flowers; blue and yellow flags; the great ox-eye, or moon-daisy; the purple marsh cinquefoil, and the marsh marigold; white and yellow water-lilies; the

^d This desecration did not prosper. According to the testimony of some of the present inhabitants of Reculver, nothing went well with the publican: his family was perpetually disturbed by strange noises and pranks similar to those recorded of the Merry Devil of Woodstock; and he was eventually obliged to retire, a ruined man.

great white bindweed; the delicate pink meadow-sweet; wild mustard, of a brilliant yellow; vetchlings of various tints; blue speedwell; and the lovely forget-me-not.

We are once more at the ruined church, and as we learn that a turret stair still exists, we ascend by it to the top of the north tower, and, under nautical guidance, take a bird's-eye view of a wide district. To the north rolls the sea, apparently boundless in that direction; in the extreme east we see the square tower and pinnacles of St. John's Church at Margate, with the spire of Birchington and the fanciful "Waterloo-tower" in Quex-park, nearer at hand. To the south-east stands the high tower of St. Nicholas, with that of Monkton beyond. Farther off, in the same direction, the spire of Minster is visible, as is the hill of Richborough, and the rocks at Cliff's-end, in Pegwell-bay. The miserable little modern church of Reculver^e is seen among three or four cottages at Hillborough, rather more than a mile to the south-west; beyond it appears the handsome tower of Herne, but Bleanwood limits our view in that direction, and we look in vain for Sturry, with its lofty chestnut trees, the pillar on the Danejohn, or the Bell Harry tower of Canterbury Cathedral. Westward we see the long pier and the clock-tower of Herne-bay, and our view closes with the bluff chalk cliff of Warden-point, the Land's-end of the Isle of Sheppey.

We now descend from the tower, and seat ourselves on the rough bench before the church-door, to consider the most advisable route for our return. We may proceed eastward along the wall to Westgate-bay, and so past Dandelion to Margate, or we may cross the marsh to St. Nicholas, and thence to Minster, having in either case a four miles' ride by railway to Ramsgate; but the first is a journey of twelve miles, and the second of eight. We think either too great an addition to our stroll, and therefore prefer a three miles' walk along the cliff to Herne-bay, and the omnibus thence to Sturry, the next station to Grove Ferry, where we commenced our walk to Reculver.

Little need be said of Herne-bay: a few good houses appear scattered by twos and threes along the beach, the spaces between being cultivated in a slovenly way, with patches of beans, cabbages, and potatoes, contrasting very unfavourably with the neat plots around the cottages of the coast-guard. "Wellington-square" has three sides partially built, with a showy-looking modern-antique church on one side, and gas-works tumbling to ruin on the other. A few starveling trees appear as a belt for the inclosure, but that is profitably occupied by a crop of wheat. Some half-dozen miserable back streets complete the great town. On the beach we see three or four bathing-machines, which, when used, are set in motion by a man with a windlass; but whether from the steepness of the descent, or lack of sufficient employment for one horse among them, is a mystery that we do not enter upon. The pier is of considerable length, and is worth its toll of twopence for the view which it gives of Reculver on the one hand, and of the Isle of Sheppey, the East Swale, with its fleet of oyster-boats, and the odd looking town of Whitstable on the other.

The road to Sturry is about six miles, and it is an agreeable ride. We first pass the village of Herne, where the handsome church, of which Nicholas Ridley was once incumbent^f, has been recently restored in ex-

^e It was opened in 1813. It is built in a rough and poverty-stricken style; and though we have paid a visit to it, we would not advise any one else to take so much trouble.

^f He mentions it, with many other places, in his pathetic epistle written immediately before his death:—"Farewell, church of Herne, . . ."

cellent taste ; then come to an ugly Union-house, which occupies the site of a mansion, and is still girdled by a fine hedge, doubtless once the pride of some opulent proprietor. Blean-wood lies on the east, and Thornden-wood on the west ; and when we have cleared these, a run down hill of a mile over Broad-oak Common brings us to the gate of the railway-station, and half-an-hour later we are once more in Ramsgate.

Among the many ecclesiastical restorations and memorials which so honourably distinguish the present day from the past, has any one thought of Raculf's minster ? A chapel once existed there for the performance of the last rites for shipwrecked men, and such are still occasionally interred in its desolate cemetery. May we indulge a hope that God will one day

“ Or give the rich man will, or grant the good man power,”

at least to raise within the desecrated walls a modest chapel, in which the office for the burial of the dead may be decently performed in such cases. The Trinity Board, as Christian men, might be expected to see to this ?

THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT ON THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

THE large and increasing number of antiquarian and historical inquirers will, we think, be gratified at the progress reported to be made for the permanent location and arrangement of our national collection. Time indeed, many of them will say, that such was the case. Exactly two centuries after the first talk about a General Office were steps really taken for commencing the building ; and since then the Reports of the Deputy Keeper have yearly informed us of its progress, and what has spun out the three years in which it was expected to be fit for use into eight. And now that the last Report speaks of the repository as receiving its lawful occupants, it may not be out of place to make a few general remarks.

Not a session of Parliament has passed of late without some scheme for increasing the office space at the disposal of Government, and the Deputy Keeper's Reports shew that the arrangements for the General Office have been obliged to be modified from time to time by the vast additions to its intended contents with which several departments have favoured the establishment. It required all the firmness of the Master of the Rolls to withstand the attempts made to charge him with the custody of almost innumerable documents without a place to lay them in except at the expense of the very documents for which the General Repository was expressly built upon its present scale. With regard to the War Office,—a department which has of course been greatly pressed of late,—the matter was at last settled by fitting up those houses in Chancery-lane which now present so prison-like a look to passers-by. But the Record Office did not escape without having first to provide temporary accommodation for those papers, many of which cannot surely be intended for permanent preservation. And this remark leads us to call attention to an important point which seems to require a little stirring up. In an early Report the Deputy Keeper remarked that allowing for all contingencies under which documents might be useful, there would still remain many for which no future use could reasonably be expected. This was intended to apply to the ancient portion of the collection, but it is still more applicable to the modern. The test has been partly applied to documents proposed to be handed over to the Master of the Rolls, but not in all cases ; and never, we believe, to any of the older documents in the branch offices.

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Again looking back a little—to enable us the better to look forward—may we not ask if the time has not arrived when the general arrangements upon which the public collection as a whole is intended to be worked might be announced? It is no great secret that such a general scheme has been drawn up and, we believe, approved of, but its not having been brought forward in the Deputy Keeper's Reports would make it seem to hang somewhere. Six years ago we remarked that the public ought to be apprized both of the Records intended to be removed to the new place of deposit, and of the regulations under which they were to be arranged and consulted. These are subjects which ought to be well considered beforehand, and that not only by the authorities, but by those who are interested in their use as well as in their preservation.

In dealing with depositories of documents circumstanced as many know that some of the smaller and branch record offices were at the time of the passing of the Record Act, the first step was decidedly to ascertain what they contained; then (if in tolerable condition) to make them accessible; and then to do the best for their preservation. This we believe too was the system laid down; but we are not quite sure that it has been entirely acted upon. How with regard to the Chapter-house of Westminster for instance? Previous to 1840 the last Reports upon that office shewed that there were still in it considerable masses of unsorted documents. The only general calendar it possessed was that of which a copy is in the Museum, and that is a maze, and notoriously incomplete, as later reports have shewn. To be sure it was made at a bad period, and was probably only intended as a starting-point.

All antiquarian inquirers know that office to contain a store of valuable matter that has never been made public, but have the first two steps we have referred to been taken with regard to its contents? Are they even now ascertained or accessible? True our pages have often borne evidence of its stores, and archæologists are well satisfied at the aid and information they get there, as elsewhere; but there seems not to have been any dealing with its contents in a systematic and philosophical manner,—such as the Queen's Remembrancer's Records, for instance, have met with at the hands of Mr. Hunter,—yet we believe a large proportion of those two collections have much in common, and there was little difference in their condition. Here and there through the Reports we get a glimpse of the actual state of things in that depository. In the Tenth Report there is an account of some progress having been made in dealing with the unarranged documents, but it seems to have been carried on without much spirit, if not under actual discouragement. In the Twelfth Report, however, there is a very satisfactory account of proceedings there; but then they do not appear to have been kept up. If the Deputy Keeper's ideas upon the subject were right when he was keeper of the Chapter-house, we certainly should have expected to have had much fuller Reports from the Assistant Keepers in charge. Neither do we gather that workmen's labour has been much used there, and yet everybody knows, and has long known, how very much it has been needed. Nine years ago enough passed at one of the meetings of the Archæological Institute to have produced some change, as we then hoped.

Touching neglected collections a very satisfactory work has been completed by the removal of the Welsh Records to the General Repository. A glance over Mr. Roberts' Reports shews that considerable energy and skill have been called into action in getting together and transferring the documents. Here is a passage which shews that the causes which operated

so lamentably upon many of our most precious documents in times past have not quite disappeared.

By a public return Mr. Roberts found that a Mr. Jones of Bridgend, should be in possession of some records as late Registrar of Brecon Circuit, but both officer and documents were missing. Mr. Roberts continues :—

“When in Glamorganshire at the end of last year (1854,) I made every inquiry I could for this Mr. Jones, and went to every place where I heard there was a chance of finding him, but it was only in January 1855 I learnt his address at Kidwelly. This I communicated to Mr. Reynolds, and he thereupon wrote to Mr. Jones, who in reply stated, that on giving up his house at Bridgend many years before, he had returned the books and records to Lanelay, where they had formerly been kept when Mr. Vaughan was Registrar. Upon this I communicated with Nash Edwards Vaughan, Esq., of Rheola, the present owner of Lanelay, but not residing there, and learnt that he had a room there in which were various boxes of old deeds and papers, found there when the property came into his possession, and he offered to meet me at Lanelay to search them. On our arrival there on the 17th of April, we found a number of boxes in a large room over some farm buildings. These were all searched through in succession, some of them contained old printed books, with numerous deeds and papers of a private nature accumulated in the legal practice of Mr. Vaughan, the Registrar. Three boxes only were filled with old records, relating to the Chancery of the Brecknock Circuit; these were handed over to me, and were brought up to London with the records from Brecknock.

“None of these records, however, came down to the time of the abolition of the Courts, and consequently the later volumes of the Decrees and Orders, &c., &c., extending down to 1830, are still wanting.”

Of course the Records which should have been safely kept or provided for have not yet been recovered, and they may have been burnt with some “useless articles.”

This was one of the great risks of the old state of things; next to that, and operating as prejudicially to the public as the other did to the documents, was the interest possessed by the officers in the fees charged for using the Records. There can be no doubt that the great satisfaction which prevails as to the general conduct of the present Record Offices, and the attention and skill of their officers, is mainly to be attributed to this one great change. It was no new theory, but antiquaries and lawyers are not the most forward in the race for improvement. In his Thirteenth Report the contrast between the principles of the old and new offices in that respect, is well put by Sir F. Palgrave.

With regard to Records the last stronghold of these abuses is in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Who among the public would not be glad to have the practice of the Common Law applied to them? though we think that of the Chancery would be more consonant with the great proportion of subjects they deal with. But, in spite of the general condemnation which their system meets with at all hands, as one full of anomalies springing out of a state of things utterly barbarous and obsolete, another “Wills and Administrations Bill” has gone to the tomb of the Capulets.

Now the Ecclesiastical Courts are in possession of a very valuable collection of documents from an early date, and bad as is the practice of those Courts in itself, the care bestowed upon their Records and their administration of them is scarcely any better. Might not these be brought into the Public Record Office? We think so; and during the time that will elapse before the next Ecclesiastical Courts Purgation Bill is under consideration, should be glad to see attention given to a scheme for bringing these valuable Records into the custody of the Master of the Rolls. Whether the Courts to be substituted for those which are condemned are to be modelled upon the Common Law or Chancery system, we see no reason why their Records should be considered such a special

class that they could not be united with the national collection which includes both Common Law and Chancery Records. A specialty there may be in the professional knowledge required for dealing with them, but so there is as to many documents now in the Record Offices, and some of the custodians would of course be transferred with them. Other difficulties there might be, but we think there are few save the sine-curists who would not rejoice at such a change. And now that literary men have been so liberally dealt with by the Master of the Rolls, the treatment they experience at the "Will Offices" seems harder than ever. In business matters the contrast is scarcely less. In them is still seen all the rapacity and meanness which have characterized the conduct of nearly all who have had to perform a public duty and been paid for it by quasi-private remuneration.

Among all the suggestions that have been made upon this subject we are not aware that this view has ever been taken. And we think the Record Office a far better destination for the Wills than the office of the Registrar-General, which was recommended by some in the late debates. But as the Census Papers of that officer are now in a Branch Record Office, perhaps the suggestion was to the same effect as our own.

A considerable portion of this Report is occupied with a refutation of the objections urged a few years ago by that very practical department, the Stationery Office, against the printing of the Calendars to Records in the Appendices to the Deputy Keepers' Reports. We need scarcely say that the withdrawal of those Calendars has very much limited the circulation of the Reports themselves among antiquaries; and this fact will perhaps be admitted by Mr. M^c Culloch as a powerful argument. The reasons adduced by the Deputy Keeper are of great force, and their consideration must lead to a resumption of those publications. We commend some of the arguments as to printing Indexes that are not quite complete to the consideration of the Museum authorities.

But the objections assented to by the late Master of the Rolls, must not be lost sight of. Undoubtedly the quality of the Calendars and Returns appended to other Reports besides the Ninth, ought to be borne in mind; and doing so, we have no hesitation in admitting with Lord Langdale that the amount and nature of the work done might be stated in the Reports with sufficient distinctness without printing—as in the Appendix to the Second Report—sixty-five pages of an inventory in columns, half of which and more were filled only with such details of the condition of individual records as, "Requires repair; edges very much worn; many of them eaten away; infusion of galls on Mem. 4:" or, "Cover requires repair; slightly defaced with ink; has had new ticket and string." Several other Reports are encumbered in a similar manner;—a needless waste, which admits of no defence. Such particulars were, if we recollect rightly, aptly characterized at the time, by the Leviathan of the press, as "Musty Parchment Mania."

As regards the Calendars themselves, we think too that great changes for the better may be made in adapting them for printing. A great deal of the information conveyed even in some of the best of those that have been printed in the Appendices might have been greatly condensed, as we do not think it essential that every tittle of that information need be conveyed to the public in imperishable print, however useful it may be to collect and preserve it. And we are not sure that economy of space has ever been seriously regarded. Take the Calendars of the "Escheators' Accounts and

Inquisitions" in the Tenth Report, the last containing such lists, and which of course had profited by the experience of its predecessors. Line after line is there occupied with what need not have taken more than one fourth of the room.

The Comptroller of the Stationery Office perhaps worked out the case against the Appendix to the Ninth Report more fully than he argued it. In that Appendix is printed a Calendar to the Patent Rolls in the Rolls Chapel for two of the shortest reigns in our annals, those of Edward V. and Richard III. This Calendar occupies 147 pages. There is, besides, an Index to the Calendar occupying 107 pages. We have here a total of 254 pages of print for a portion of only one class of Records for the space of less than two and a-half years. Now the Comptroller being an apt man at figures was very likely to do a little Rule of Three sum about this, and state it thus:—

Years of Records		Pages of Print		Years
As $2\frac{1}{2}$	:	254	:	600

which certainly gives a product of 60,960 pages of print! Applying this calculation to the collection generally we don't wonder at his being alarmed, and we think he put his objections in a very mild form.

There is a subject which has not yet been dealt with in these Reports, but which is of some importance, and cannot much longer fail to command attention. We mean the necessity of instructing the public in the contents of their Records and affording them the means of reading and understanding them. There is little (if any) more specialty about them than about many of the artistic and scientific collections in the Museum, or other national collections. The public have a right not only to be told of what the collection of Records consists, but to be taught to use and apply them. Much has been done in this respect by the facilities afforded to literary inquirers, and the uniform attention they meet with at the hands of the Record Officers. But of all the "Guides to Knowledge" that have been given to the world by the distinguished men of nearly every science, nothing at all satisfactory exists as a guide to the Public Records.

But is there not a "Handbook to the Public Records" by the Secretary of the establishment? There is, but the term is a misnomer. In all that should distinguish a "Handbook"—power to grasp the subject as a whole, clearness of style and lucidity of arrangement, it is sadly deficient. Even its correctness is not to be depended upon; and what merit it may have is rather as regards the arrangement of the documents in the new repository. This may be useful in its way, but is not much towards its being a "Handbook." And really something more might fairly have been expected after the terms used by the Deputy Keeper in his Twelfth Report.

How far Mr. Sims' forthcoming "Manual for the Genealogist^b," &c., will supply the want, remains to be seen. What that gentleman has already done promises well for his new venture. But in the elementary part of the study;—that of mastering the various old handwritings and their contractions;—the works that are generally consulted are not so clear, full, and sound as they should be. Much is to be done by fac-similes, and we shall be glad to see how the application of the photographer's art can be extended in this direction and for this purpose.

^b Since the above was written, Mr. Sims' Manual has appeared. It will be found an invaluable work to all persons engaged in genealogical, topographical, and other kindred pursuits.—ED. G. M.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

County History, Stafford—Meeting of German Antiquaries—Decimal Coinage—Regalia at East Retford—Runic or Clog Almanacks—Difference between a Kentish Man and a Man of Kent—The National Gallery—Surnames.

MR. URBAN,—I herewith send you a continuation of the list of licences to crenellate, of which the first part appeared last month, and shall be glad to receive any more answers that your readers may favour me with. I have already received some valuable information.

Your obedient servant,

Welshpool, August 20, 1856.

J. H. PARKER.

LICENCES TO CRENELLATE, FROM THE PATENT ROLLS
IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

A.D.	Anno Regni E. II.		
1313, } 1314. }	7. Johannes de Wengrave, civis London...		
	possit kernellare... <i>quandam cameram suam</i>	London ^e	Midd.
	<i>in mesuagio sui in vico de Bradestrete in civitate</i>		
	8. Johannes Marmyon <i>mansum</i>	Tanfield	Ebor.
	<i>suum quod vocatur L'ermitage in bosco suo de</i>		
	8. Henricus le Scrop <i>mansum</i>	Fletham	Ebor.
	8. Adomarus de Valencia, Comes Pembroch... <i>mansum</i>	Bampton ^d	Oxon.
	8. Robertus de Keleseye, civis London... <i>do-</i>	London	Midd.
	<i>mum suam in vico de Westchepe, ex parte</i>		
	<i>boriali ejusdem vici</i>		
	8. Ranulphus de Albo Monasterio ^e ... <i>mansum</i>	Insula de Sully ^f	Cornub.
	<i>suum de Ivor in</i>		
	9. Alicia de Leygrave <i>mansum</i>	de Torneston	Somerset.
	9. Rogerus de Swynnerton <i>mansum</i>	Swynnerton	Staff.
	9. Thomas, comes Lancastr. <i>mansum</i>	Dunstan- burgh	North- umbr.
	9. Adam le Bret ^g <i>mansum suum</i>	Torneston	Somerset.
	10. Johannes de Cherleton <i>mansum suum</i>	Cherleton	Salop.
	11. Willielmus de Monte Acuto <i>manerium</i>	Kersington ^b	Oxon.
	11. Galfridus Le Scrop <i>mansum</i>	Clifton super Yoram	Ebor.
	11. Henricus de Wylyngton <i>mansum</i>	Culverden	Glou.
	12. Edo. de Passeleye <i>mansum suum de</i>	La Mote	Sussex.

^e Bread-street, Cheapside, nothing remains.

^d The gatehouse only remains at all perfect. There are some other ruins.

^e This grant is said, in the Roll, to have been made at the request of the venerable father, W. bishop of Exeter.

^f Island of Scilly?

^g This grant is said, in the Roll, to have been made at the request of Alicia de Leygrave, who is afterwards described, Pat. an. 10 E. II., p. 1, m. 83, as "nutrix nostra."

^h Perhaps Garsington?

A.D. 1318, 1319.	Anno Regni E. II.		
	12. Godefridus de Alta Ripa	<i>quamdā cameram suam in</i>	
		{ Elslake in Craven }	Ebor.
	12. Edmundus Bacon	<i>mansum</i>	Gresham Norff.
	12. Ricardus de Luches	<i>mansum</i>	{ Chiselhamp- ton }
			Oxon.
	12. Abbas et conventus beatæ Mariæ Ebor.		
		<i>abbathiam beatæ Mariæ^k</i>	{ Ebor. }
			Ebor.
	12. Hugo de Louthre		
		<i>mansum suum de Wythehope in</i>	{ Derwente- felles }
			Cumbr.
	12. Robertus de Holand	<i>mansum</i>	Baggeworth Leycestr.
	13. Constantinus de Mortuo Mari . . .	<i>mansum</i>	Sculton Norff.
	14. Henricus de Bello Monte, Consanguineus Regis	<i>mansum</i>	{ Whitewyk }
			Leicestr.
	15. Robertus Lewer, dilectus valectus noster . .	<i>mansum</i>	{ Westbury }
			Sutht. ¹
	15. W. Episcopus Exon	<i>clausum et mansum</i>	{ palatii sui episcopatus Exon., in Exon ^m . }
			Devon.
	15. Robertus de Leyburn	<i>mansum</i>	Dykhurst Cumbr.
	16. Fulco Lestrannge	<i>mansum</i>	Whitecherche Salop.
	19. Johannes de Cherleton	<i>domum suam in villa de</i>	{ Salop. }
			Salop.

EDWARD III. A.D. { 1327. Jan. 25.
1377. June 21.

A.D. 1327.	Anno Regni.		
	1. Thomas Wake, dilectus consanguineus et fidelis noster	<i>manerium</i>	{ Cotingham }
			Ebor.
	1. Alanus de Cherleton	<i>mansum</i>	Appeleye Salop.
	1. —————	<i>mansum</i>	Wycheford Salop.
	1. Thomas West	<i>mansum</i>	Rugh Combe Wilts.
	1. Johannes de Pateshull	<i>mansum</i>	Bletnesho ⁿ Bedf.
	1. Johannes Wyard, dilectus vallettus noster		{ Staunton }
		<i>mansum manerii sui</i>	{ Harecourt }
			Berks ^o .

¹ No remains of the house of this period, but the site is known, and is occupied by the mansion of the family of Piers.

^k The Roll adds, "quod ipsi abbathiam suam prædictam extra civitatem nostram Ebor. eidem civitati contiguam muro de petra et calce in solo suo proprio pro suo libito firmare et kernellare. Ita tamen quod murus inter dictam abbathiam et murum civitatis prædictæ per ipsos abbatem et conventum constructus vel construendus sexdecim pedes in altitudine non excedat nec etiam kernelletur, &c."

¹ Southampton probably in error in the Roll, for Wiltshire.

ⁿ See 18 Edward I.

ⁿ Bletsoe?

^o Stanton Harcourt is in Oxfordshire, but on the borders of Berkshire. The existing remains are of a later period, the fifteenth century. There are two manors in this parish, and the present entry probably does not relate to the seat of the Harcourt family.

A.D.
327,
328. }

Anno Regni E. III.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Edmundus de Bereford, dilectus clericus
noster | <i>mansum manerii sui</i> | Langele | Warr. |
| 1. Abbas et Conventus de Fourneys . . . | <i>mansum suum de</i> | Fotheray in
Fourneys | Lan-
castr. |
| 1. Decanus et Capitulum ecclesiæ beatæ Ma-
riæ ^p | <i>clausum ecclesiæ prædictæ</i> | Sarum | Wilts. |
| 2. Simon de Drayton | <i>mansum</i> | Drayton | Northt. |
| 3. Willielmus le Caleys | <i>mansum suum apud</i> | Walle. | Heref. |
| 3. Robertus de Ardern | <i>mansum suum</i> | Dratton ^q | Oxon. |
| 3. ————— | <i>mansum suum</i> | Perthyng | Sussex. |
| 3. Episcopus Lincoln | <i>muros palatii sui in
Civitate; et diversi turelli ibidem, &c.^r</i> | Lincoln | Lincoln. |
| 4. Abbas et Conventus de Abyndon . . . | <i>totum
situm Abbatie, videlicet tam domum Sancti
Johannis quam ecclesiam beati Nicholai infra
precinctum ejusdem Abbatie existentis muro,
&c.</i> | Abyndon | Berks. |
| 4. Willielmus Bassett | <i>mansum</i> | Tuthidy | Cornub. |
| 4. Radulphus de Bulmere | <i>mansum</i> | Wilton, in
Clivelande | Ebor. |
| 4. Robertus de Ardern | <i>mansum</i> | Wykham | Oxon. |
| 4. Thomas Tregoz | <i>mansum</i> | Dachesam | Sussex. |
| 4. Johannes de Brehous . . . | <i>manerium suum de</i> | la Lee | Linc. |
| 5. Johannes de Granntsete et Alicia uxor
ejus | <i>unam turrim ad finem magni pontis
Dublin versus villam et unam aliam ad corne-
ram muri qui se extendit a predicto fine pontis
versus occidentem, et domos suas proprias inter
easdem turres kernellare, &c.^t</i> | Dublin | Ireland. |

^p The Roll adds, "at the request of our beloved chaplain, Walter de London, our almoner." The gatehouses and walls of the close remain. There are considerable remains of the bishop's palace.

^q Probably Drayton, near Abingdon. No remains.

^r The Roll says, "muros palatii sui in civitate Lincoln. quod quidam palatium se jungit procinctui dictæ ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ Lincoln. qui quidem procinctus de licentia progenitorum nostrorum &c. clauditur et kernellatur, et diversi turelli ibidem facti sunt ut dicitur, reparare et emendare necnon altius undique elevare, kernellare et turellare &c. et si opus fuerit alios muros in circuitu dicti palatii de petra et calce de novo facere, kernellare et turellare, &c. Dedimus insuper, &c. veterem murum nostrum et solum in quo idem murus situatur qui se jungit palatio prædicto versus orientem qui quidem murus continet decem et octo perticatas et dimidiam per virgam viginti pedum de ulna regia ut dicitur, &c. murum illum emendare vel eum si opus fuerit de novo facere, kernellare et turellare, &c."—More of this palace, and the royal gift, at Patent an. 4 Edw. III., part i. membranes 5 and 6.

^s There are considerable remains of the buildings of the abbey, part of which belong to this period.

^t The Roll sets forth: "Rex, &c. Inspeximus literas patentes celebris memoriæ domini Edwardi nuper Regis Angliæ patris nostri sub sigillo quo utebatur in Hibernia sub

A.D. 1331, 1332.	Anno Regni E. III.		
	5. Johannes de Molyne	<i>mansum</i>	Stoke Pogey's Buks.
	5. —————	<i>mansum</i>	Ditton Buks.
	6. Abbas et Conventus de Evesham	<i>domum suam ultra portam Abbatie illius</i>	Evesham Wygorn.
	6. Johannes de Wysham	<i>manerium</i>	Wodemanton Wygorn.
	6. Johannes de Mereworth ^u	<i>manerium</i>	Mereworth ^x Kanc.
	6. —————	<i>quandam cameram suam infra manerium suum de</i>	Cheriton Kanc.
	7. Prior et Conventus de Spaldyng ^y	<i>Prioratum suum de</i>	Spaldyng.
	7. Johannes de Beauchamp de Somersete ^z	<i>mansum</i>	Hacche ^a Somerset.
	7. —————	<i>mansum</i>	Estokes Southamedon.
	7. Johannes de Molyne et Egidia uxor ejus	<i>situm manerii sui de</i>	Weston Turvill } Buks.
	8. Ricardus de Chaumbernoure	<i>manerium</i>	Medebury ^b Devon.
	8. Thomas de Burgh	<i>mansum</i>	Walton Ebor.
	8. Johannes de Bures et Hawisia uxor ejus	<i>mansum</i>	Botyngton Glouc.
	8. Thomas Rocelyn	<i>mansum manerii</i>	Eggefild Norff.
	8. Johannes de Bures et Hawisia uxor ejus	<i>mansum</i>	Botyngton Glouc.

testimonio Johannis Wogan dudum Justiciarii ipsius patris nostri terre predictæ confectas in hæc verba : ‘Edwardus, Dei Gratia Rex, &c. Quia accepimus, &c. quod non est ad dampnum, &c. si concedamus Galfrido de Mortone civi nostro Dublin, quod ædificare possit et construere unam turrinam ad finem magni pontis Dublin, versus villam, bene kernellatam et batillatam; et unam aliam turrinam ad corneram muri quæ se extendit a prædicto fine pontis versus occidentem bene kernellatam et batillatam, et domos suas proprias ædificare inter easdem turres super murum villæ, et quod facere possit in eisdem domibus fenestras et alias defensiones rationabiles, et quod domos illas kernellare possit versus venellam prædicti pontis, et quod spissitudo et fortitudo muri prædicti per hoc in aliquo non minuetur sed potius meliorabitur, &c. Teste J. Wogan, Justiciari nostro Hibern. apud Dublin. viij die Novembr. anno regni nostri quarto.’ Et dilectus nobis Johannes de Granntesete et Alicia uxor ejus filia et hæres prædicti Galfridi qui domos prædictas modo tenent, &c. nobis supplicaverint, &c. velimus concedere eis, &c. turres et domos illas perficere et construere et Kernellare &c. et tenere possint sibi et heredibus ipsius Aliciæ, &c.”

At m. 17, and m. 21, John de Granntsete is described as “nuper unus justic. nostrorum de Banco Dublin.”

^u The Roll adds, “ad requisitionem dilecti et fidelis Willielmi de Clynton.”

^z Nothing remains of this house.

^y The Roll adds, “ad requisitionem dilecti clerici nostri Henrici de Edenestowe.”

^z Hatch Beauchamp is 6½ miles from Ilminster. Licence for a market and a fair, both long since disused, was obtained by John de Beauchamp, lord of the manor, in 1301.

^a Hatch Beauchamp near Taunton; there is also Edstock in the same county. This licence gives permission “batillare, krenellare et turellare.”

^b Modbury. There is an ancient manor-house here, still occupied by the same family.

A.D. Anno Regni E. III.
 { 1336, } 10. Walterus Heryng de Wynterbourn ... *mansum* Wynterbourn p.
 { 1337. }

11. Robertus, Episcopus Sarum...*mansum manerii* Sarum Wilts.

11. ————— *mansum manerii* Shireburn^r Dors.

11. ————— *mansum manerii* Cherdestok Dors.

11. ————— *mansum manerii* Poterne Wilts.

11. ————— *mansum manerii* Cannynge Wilts.

11. ————— *mansum manerii* Remmesbury Wilts.

11. ————— *mansum manerii* Sonnyng^a Berks.

11. Robertus, Episcopus Sarum. . . . *manerium* Flet-strete London.

11. Matilda quæ fuit uxor Willielmi de Ferrers, chivaler. <i>mansum</i>	}	Byr	Devon.
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12. Johannes de Molyms *mansum infra*
Wardam Castri Baynardi } London. Midd.

12. Nicholaus de la Beche^t ...*mansum manerii* La Beche^u.

12. ————— *mansum manerii* Beaumeys^x.

12. ————— *mansum manerii* Watlyngton^y.

12. Johannes Trussell*mansum* Cublesdon².

12. Willielmus Heyron *mansum manerii* Ford^a Northumbr.

.D. Anno Regni E. III.

- 138, }
139. } 12. Galfridus le Scrop *fortalicium*^b { Burton
Conestable } Ebor.
12. Abbas et Conventus de Bello *situm*
Abbatiae suae } Battle^c Sussex.
13. Thomas de Aledon *mansum manerii* { Bottone
Alulphi } Kanc.
juxta Wye.^d
14. Radulphus, Bathon, et Wellen. Episcopus }
. *Cimiterium et procinctum domorum*^e } Wells^f Soms.
14. Nicholaus de Cantilupo *mansum* Gryseleye Notingh.
14. Thomas de Blemansopp *mansum* { Bleman- { Marchi.
sopp in } Scociæ.
14. Willielmus de Kerdeston *mansum* Claxton Norff.
14. Thomas de Blenkinsop *mansum* Blenkinsop^g.
14. Johannes de Ferres *mansum* Beer Ferres^h Devon.
14. Ricardus de Merton *mansum manerii* Torrytonⁱ Devon.
15. Robertus de Maners *mansum* Echale Northumbr.
15. Reginaldus de Cobham *mansum* Pringham^j.
15. ————— *mansum* Orkesdene Kent.
15. Robertus de Langeton *mansum* { Neuton in
Makerfeld^k.
15. Gerardus de Wodryngton *mansum* Wodryngton.
15. Robertus Bourghchier *mansum* Stanstede^l Essex.
15. Thomas de Musco Campo *mansum* Bairmore Northumbr.
15. Johannes de Pulteneye *mansum manerii* Chevele Cantebr.
15. ————— *mansum manerii* Penshurst^m Kanc.
15. ————— *mansum* London. Midd.

^b The Roll says, "quoddam fortalicium apud manerium suum de Burton Constable de novo construere et fortalicium illud muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare," &c.

^c Battle Abbey; the gatehouse and part of the walls remain.

^d Boughton-Aluph, near Ashford.

^e The Roll says, "Cimiterium ecclesie Cathedralis Wellen. et procinctum domorum suarum et Canonicorum infra civitatem Wellen. muro lapideo circumquaque includere et murum illum kernellare batellare ac turres ibidem facere," &c.

^f Wells. Considerable part of the fortifications of the close remain, with the gatehouses.

^g No county on the Roll.

^h Beer-Ferris, near Plymouth.

ⁱ Torryton. Torryton Castle has been entirely destroyed.

^j No county on the Roll. Pringham, *alias* Sterborough Castle, Surrey.

^k Newton Hall or Castle, the head of the palatine barony of Newton, in Lancashire.

^l Stanstede, or Stanstead Hall, near Halstead, Essex. There are tombs of the Bouchier family in Halstead Church. The place is now called Stanstead Montfichet. The moat remains, but no part of the ancient house.

^m See Dom. Arch., vol. ii. p. 278. The licence is there stated to have been granted 15 E. II.; but this is probably an error either of the printer or of the scribe followed

A.D.
1342, }
1343. }

Anno Regni E. III.

16. Egidius de Bello Campomansum { Fresshe- } Insula
water } Vectis.
16. Thomas Ughtred.....mansum { Monketon } Ebor.
super moram }
16. _____mansum { Kexby juxta } Ebor.
Staynfordbrigg }
16. Bernardus de Dalham (de confirmatione ⁿ) }
domum fortem seu fortalitium in loco de } Crodonio °.
16. Willielmus Lengleys^p, "dilectus vallettus }
noster"manerium } Heyheved.
17. Robertus Bertrammansum Bothale Northumbr.
17. Johannes Heronn.....mansum Crawelawe Northumbr.
17. Johannes de Norwico...mansum manerii Metyngham Suff.
17. _____mansum manerii Blakworth Norff.
17. _____mansum manerii Lyng Norff.
17. Johannes de Kirielmansum Westyngehangre^q Kanc.
18. Thomas de Heton....mansum suum ac }
castrum sive fortalitium inde facere } Chevelyngham^r.
18. Radulphus de Hastyngsmansum Slyngesby Ebor.
18. Prior et Conventus Roff.^smurum Rochester Kanc.

by the editor. It has long been observed that the character of the architecture was not so early as Edward the Second. This apparent discrepancy is now accounted for.

^a This entry recites a previous grant, permitting Bernard de Dalham to make a certain strong house or fortalice of stone and lime, and to crenellate it. The previous grant is dated at Shottele, June 21st, in the 14th year of Edward III.

^o Croydon?

^p The previous entry mentions land held by Wm. Lengleys at Ivetonfeld, in the Forest of Inglewode. He is again mentioned, Pat. an. 16 E. III. p. 2, m. 18, with the manor of Heghheved, and land at Raghton and Gattscales, the manors of Tybay and Rounthwayt, &c., in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The house at Heyheved, or Highhead Castle, Essex, has been rebuilt.

^q Westyngehangre. Weston-hanger. There are some remains here.

^r Chillingham, Northumberland?

^s The Roll states: "Si concedamus, &c. Priori et Conventui Roff. fossatum nostrum extra murum civitatis Roff. qui se extendit a porta orientali ejusdem civitatis versus Cantuar. usque portam dicti Prioris versus austrum, &c. ita quod iidem Prior et Conventus fossatum illud firmis et terra implere, &c. et quod loco ejusdem muri unum novum murum de petra sufficienter kernellatum altitudinis sexdecim pedum extra dictum fossatum et unum novum fossatum extra eundem murum sic de novo faciend. in solo ipsorum Prioris et Conventus ibidem in longitudine et latitudine competens faciant suis sumptibus, &c. manutenend., &c. dictum fossatum sic implend. continet in se quinquaginta et quatuor particatas et quatuordecim pedes terræ et dimid. in longitudine et quinque particatas et quinque pedes terræ in latitudine," &c.

(To be continued.)

COUNTY HISTORY.—STAFFORD.

MR. URBAN,—Now that “grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front,” and peace has again shed its blessings upon us, literature and all its kindred arts once more meet the encouragement of the public; and therefore now is the time to call the attention of the learned world, and especially those inhabiting the county of Stafford, to an object of great importance to the latter—the topographical prospects of their native county.

It is much to be regretted that there is no thoroughly good history of the county of Stafford, although the materials for such a work, both in public and private collections, are ample. The history of Mr. Shaw was never completed, and the idea which has been entertained of completing that work is simply absurd; for how monstrously ridiculous would a description of the city of Lichfield, as it was sixty years ago, be by the side of an account of any other place penned in 1856!

His history certainly shews a great deal of research, yet his style of writing is destitute of that taste and elegance which ought to characterize it, and without which every attempt to prosecute so useful an undertaking must be abortive. To write a county history is certainly an arduous task; it requires a person who combines the occupation of a laborious antiquary and genealogist with that of a graceful and fluent writer; one who can make the most *unreadable* book *readable*, who can invest the driest subject with interest. I must say that such an one is a *rara avis*; there are, however, some who possess this art in an eminent degree.

The next point to be considered is the *materials*. These, as I have before asserted, are *ample*, and if there are any papers the whereabouts of which is not known, the time-honoured pages of your Magazine, which brought many of the MSS. made use of by Shaw into his possession, are the best medium for their discovery.

The idea of writing a history on the *basis* of Shaw may be considered, but how far superior would be an entirely new one. Of course the lists of incumbents of the various parishes, and much other matter contained in Shaw, would be useful, and I would not have him entirely discarded.

The other collections in existence for such an undertaking are ably set forth in

a letter addressed to the editor of the “Staffordshire Advertiser,” by Mr. John Smart Bugoe, about twelve years ago, (of which I, fortunately, have a cutting,) and which I cannot do better than quote largely from, in the hope that it may stimulate some of your numerous, and I am sure I may add *learned*, correspondents to undertake this work which has so long been a *desideratum*. This letter begins by quoting a communication from Mr. Hamper of Birmingham, (the learned editor of Sir W. Dugdale’s “Life and Correspondence,”) in which he says that “The voluminous collections of Wilkes, Loxdale, Tollet, Blore, Pegge, Shaw, Huntbach, &c., &c., were purchased by him and Mr. Pipe Wolferstan with a view to prevent their dispersion—being advertised for sale by Leigh and Sotheby in 1810, in thirty or forty lots—and that the future historian of the county might have the benefit of his predecessor’s labours.” He also purchased all the copper-plates, published and unpublished, and the original drawings of the whole work, viz. forty-three engraved for, or illustrative of, vol. i.; forty-four ditto, ditto, vol. ii.; ninety-one prepared for the continuation; total, 178 drawings. “Mr. Hamper,” says Mr. Bugoe, “died in 1831, and his library was sold by Evans, of Pall-Mall, in July of that year; but as the Staffordshire materials were not included, I requested a friend at Birmingham to ascertain what had become of them. His reply contained this passage: “Mr. Hamper’s collection of Staffordshire papers, &c., is in the hands of Mr. Webb, solicitor, of Camp-hill, near this place; the price he asks is £150. Mr. Webb will be glad to correspond with you on the subject; and I should recommend an early application, as he is already in treaty with two parties.” The negotiation for a private sale of the papers failed; and eventually they were disposed of by auction, being sold, in the year 1833, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wellington-street, Strand. I believe I am not guilty of any breach of courtesy or confidence in stating that Mr. Wm. Salt, of Lombard-street, London, was the fortunate purchaser, and is the present possessor of these valuable documents. They were in a very confused state; but many of them have since been transcribed, arranged, and indexed, under Mr. Salt’s superintendence; aided materially by the

co-operation of Capt. Ferneyhough, Military Knight of Windsor, and formerly of the Staffordshire Militia, who has himself been an enthusiastic collector for many years.

In addition to these MSS., Mr. Salt's collection includes most copious materials for a history of Staffordshire, consisting of genealogies, church notes, charters, deeds, visitations, prints, maps, drawings, all printed works relating to the county, Shaw's correspondence, together with his unpublished plates and letterpress; in short, everything necessary to be consulted by a person about to enter upon such an undertaking*. Mr. Bugoe goes on to say that "Great hopes were entertained some years ago that the task would have been undertaken by the Rev. W. H. Cartwright, then of Kinver, and afterwards Vicar of Dudley, who, in a letter to him (Mr. Bugoe), dated Nov. 1830, stated that he had for a number of years made an amusement of collecting materials for the purpose, having freedom of access to many valuable archives in the county, and that he purposed commencing the arduous task."

Mr. Cartwright's intention, however, appears, unfortunately, to have been relinquished, which is much to be regretted, for he would no doubt have produced a work of which the county might justly have been proud. Such, Mr. Urban, is the substance of Mr. Bugoe's letter. If any one could be brought to attempt this work, I am sure they would not work singly, for let any one express a desire to begin, I have little doubt but that communications would pour in from every side, and there would be no lack of subscribers. Thus being provided for both in a literary and pecuniary point of view, the sole remaining thing to be desired is the *agent*.

I make no apology for thus filling your columns, feeling sure that it will be taken in good part; and it must be confessed that the subject is one of great importance, not only to the county of Stafford, but to the literary world in general; and I can only regret that it has not fallen to the lot of a more experienced and more eloquent person than myself to bring it before your readers.

H. S. G.

MEETING OF GERMAN ANTIQUARIES.

MR. URBAN,—Our British archæological and scientific congresses being now in a great measure accomplished, it may possibly interest some who have participated in their researches to know that they may combine a continuation of their labours with a healthful and agreeable trip to the Continent.

The aggregated historical and antiquarian societies of Germany have instituted an annual gathering, which for the present year is fixed at the episcopal city of Hildesheim, in the kingdom of Hanover, from the 15th to the 19th of September. This town is one of the most interesting in the north of Germany, for its cathedral, dating from Ludwig der Fromme (Ludovicus pius), the son of Charlemagne (843); and in a crypt beneath the high altar is a large rose-tree in full vigour, said to have been planted by him, and which covers almost entirely the eastern apse. The cathedral contains also some good paintings and very old church ornaments; but modern science has greatly damaged the interest in its famous *Irmentäule*, which it took Charlemagne thirty years to capture, and which now is placed at the entrance of the choir, surmounted by a statue of the Virgin, to typify the victory of Christianity over Wittichind and heathen-

dom. Commensurate with the estimation in which this famous idol was held throughout all the tribes of northern Germany as long as they were pagan, this column was believed to be an entire crystal, measuring even now, though partially broken, about eight feet: modern investigation has dispelled the illusion, and under geological examination the material has been lowered down to a common stalactite. The great glory of the cathedral are, however, the large bronze folding western portals, covered with reliefs, representing on the one side Scriptural scenes, from the Creation to the death of Abel; and on the other, scenes in the life of Christ, from the Nativity to the Ascension. As the date, MX., is cast with them, their high antiquity is undoubted,—anticipating by about two centuries the gates of the Baptistery at Pisa. In the cathedral there is also a bronze pillar of the same date and workmanship, with the miracles of Christ running round it, also on reliefs, in a serpentine band, like that on Trajan's Pillar at Rome. Both gates and pillar have been copied for the Crystal Palace.

A supplemental meeting is fixed to take place on the 20th, at Hanover, (by rail, about an hour's ride,) when the new museum, with the spoils of innumerable

* Perhaps some of your correspondents can inform me whether the Mr. Salt mentioned above is still living; and if dead, where his collections are deposited?

tumuli, will be exhibited, with the other objects of art and architecture in that very interesting capital.

Some idea may be formed of the riches of the Hanoverian territory in primæval antiquities, when, in a radius of five German miles round Uelzen, on the north of Hanover, the king's chamberlain, Graf.

V. Eslorff, could number up seven thousand various druidical and pagan monuments.

W. BELL, PHIL. DR.

P.S.—A direct railroad connects Helldesheim either, on the north, with Hamburg, or south, *via* Minden and Hanover, with Köln (Cologne).

DECIMAL COINAGE.

MR. URBAN,—You have doubtless of late heard more than enough of decimal coinage. Two systems or propositions have been put forward; a great deal has been said and written about it; and, as is usual with us in matters of public utility or convenience, nothing has been done. Many schemes have, of course, been propounded for carrying out this object, but two only appear to have claimed any attention. They are both of them based upon two denominations of coin only, or a double column of account, viz. pounds and mils, and shillings and pence; 1,000 mils making 1 pound, and 10 pence making 1 shilling. Hence the advocates of either scheme are named by the other, (facetiously or in ridicule, as the case may be,) milmen, or tenpenny men. Both schemes are subject to variation: some friends of the former proposing pounds and florins and mils, or florins and mils only; and some of the latter party subdividing the penny into tenths, or cents. Of course there are strenuous opponents of both schemes, and no lack of assertions on either side to prove a negative on the other. It is said that the unlearned in arithmetic would be sadly puzzled to regulate the prices of buying and selling, or to know when they had full value for a day's labour, or the proper change for a shilling; forgetting that the whole problem has been tested in France within less than a century, and found to work well; and not choosing to remember that an Englishman may be as intelligent as his neighbour in a mere matter of money. Learned lecturers, moreover, have set their faces against the said schemes—more particularly the latter; and a meeting of the merchants of London has decided that any change in the coinage of England is both unnecessary and inexpedient.

Nevertheless, Mr. Urban, you may perhaps agree with me in thinking that a decimal coinage in so commercial a country as ours would, when fully established, be a great point gained; and that the difficulty (if there be any), or more properly the objection, lies rather in the denomination of the money than in its arrangement. Mils, and florins, and cents are foreign things, and utterly alien to Eng-

lish notions. Pounds, shillings, and pence are part and parcel of the British constitution; as much so, in idea, as King, Lords, and Commons; and to obliterate the one or the other would be (as Mr. Canning once said in the House of Commons on a similar occasion) about as feasible as restoring the Heptarchy. Doubtless some such measure as this will eventually be carried, and in order that generations to come may see that there is (or will be) no novelty in the proposition when again made, I beg leave to borrow your pages for the purpose of putting on record the following scheme, which appears to be, if not the best, the only one consistent with the denominations of our money as it is at present, viz.:—

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 10 \text{ pennies} & = & 1 \text{ shilling} \\ 100 \text{ } & \text{,,} & = 10 \text{ } \text{,,} = 1 \text{ pound.} \end{array}$$

You perceive, Sir, that the penny is the standard or unit; the good old penny, dear to us from the time of the Romans, still dearer to us from its association with sacred history,—“He gave to every man a penny;” and the good Samaritan “took out two-pence;” a denomination of money not quite “as old as the hills,” perhaps, but certain to endure as long as the English language shall exist. The *ascending* scale is decimal; the three columns of figures will remain, and for all matters of account the fractions of a penny will be decimal also: thus, 1, 2, or 3 tenths, instead of 1, 2, or 3 farthings, to be expressed by a small figure and a dot under it (?), instead of two small figures and a stroke between them ($\frac{1}{4}$), as at present. They may also be counted as a whole number (or 1) when more than 5, or thrown out altogether when 5 or less, as is the general practice with bankers as regards the farthings. They will also give wider range or scope for speculation to large contractors: for instance, 100,000*lbs.* of candles, or a million of bricks, or copper caps for rifles, at so many pence and tenths per *lb.*, per 100, or per 1,000, in lieu of pence and farthings. The change from old money to new will be the simplest thing in the world, viz., reduce the whole amount into pence, and point off into *£.s.d.*

Now for the arrangement of the *descending* scale—for practical dealings in farthing rushlights and quarter ounces of tea; that terrible puzzle to the *lower orders*, (as we are apt to designate every man who has not a hundred a-year,) that mystification of Hodge and Bumpkin, which shall deprive them of the power of calculating their week's wages, and put them in continual fear of the courts of insolvency,—

“Parturiunt montes, et nascitur *nothing at all* ;”

but leave things just as they are, with the addition of mites or half-farthings; thus: 1 penny = 2 half-pennies = 4 farthings = 8 mites. These should be actual coins, all of them, and of copper. Silver coins might be of 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 10*d.*, 25*d.*, and 50*d.* The two last might be called dollars and half-dollars, or crowns and half-

crowns, as at present. Gold coins might be of £1, £2, and £5, and called sovereigns, if so preferred. The nominal guinea should be £1. 1*s.* 1*d.*, being the units of each denomination of money of account.

This scheme would comprise all the British moneys now in use, with the addition of some further conveniences for small change and less bulky carriage; and if a crown were to be placed on the head of the sovereign (the queen) upon the gold coins, a coronet upon the silver coins, and a hat upon the copper coins, they would fancifully represent the bases of our political constitution, and might be called *kings*, (or *queens*), *lords*, and *commons*, or *crowns*, *coronets*, and *hats*, just as they are now called *yellowboys*, *shiners*, and *browns*.

Aug. 15, 1856.

W. C.

REGALIA OF EAST RETFORD.

MR. URBAN,—As all relics of our municipal institutions—now fast fading into oblivion, from the influence of modern improvement—will always find a welcome in your pages, I beg to send you a short account of what still remains of the municipal regalia of East Retford, Nottinghamshire.

“These originally consisted of two silver maces, gilt: the oldest and smallest was given by Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart. (about 1620); the largest was given by Sir Edward Nevile, Bart., of Gerne, in 1679.” Also by the same donor—“four silver bowls, two silver salts, and twelve silver spoons. They also possess a stately silver cup presented by the Earl of Lincoln^b.”

Of these, the present description, though short, will, I trust, be sufficiently intelligible to your readers:—

1. *Maces*. The smallest and oldest of these is not more than two feet long, and quite plain, with no other ornament than the royal crown at the summit. The largest is of a more elegant design and workmanship. The bowl is of large size, and entwined with the rose and thistle, like the acanthus of some varieties of the Corinthian capital. Above this is a broad band or fillet, ornamented in rich relief, in compartments, with the emblems of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, the royal arms, those of the town, and the coat of the donor; an inscription of the name of the donor, and date of presentation. The whole is surmounted by the royal crown, of admirable execution.

Both these maces are in the best state of preservation.

2. *The two silver Bowls* are wanting.

3. *The two silver Salts* are perhaps the most curious part of the collection, as shewing the scarcity of that necessary article during the reign of James I. They are of a triangular shape, like the small three-cornered hats of a later period, about two inches on each side, with a depression in the centre which would not contain a modern tea-spoonful. That there were but two of them, seems to denote that they were only intended for the top and bottom of the table; and we may be puzzled to distinguish who sat “below the salt.”

4. *The silver Spoons*. These are still twelve in number. The bowls are of the same shape as those of Apostle-spoons; and from the tops having the appearance of being cut off, and the initials of the donor, (W. C., engraved upon them, I am rather inclined to think they had originally the twelve Apostles surmounting them, but removed by the donor as savouring of popery.

5. *The great silver Cup* presented by the Earl of Lincoln is much bruised, as if in frequent use, and the inscription nearly obliterated, but sufficient is still legible to denote the donor's name and the date, 1620. Beneath is a shield, with the ancient arms of the town—a rose, upon a chief a lion passant guardant. The tinctures are not given, or are obliterated by wear. The same arms will be found on

^b “White's Historical Directory and Gazetteer of Nottinghamshire,” 8vo., 1844, p. 603.

the great mace. The present arms, of two falcons, is more modern, but when granted I could not learn.

6. Among the regalia are silver medallions for the city waits, of oval form, surrounded by a wreath; within this are the old city arms and the donor's name.

7. *Two silver Cups*, of the shape of modern wine-glasses.

Such are the curious articles which compose this interesting regalia, and form one of the very few antiquities of the town, if we except St. Swithin's Church, which on its south side, on the outside, has a figure sitting, with a kind of mitre or tiara, and holding up the right hand, as if in the act of benediction. I do not find this figure has ever been explained. E. G. B.

RUNIC OR CLOG ALMANACS.

MR. URBAN,—Could you inform me where the best account is to be obtained of the Runic Calendars, as I believe they are called; those, I mean, which are cut on a four-squared piece of wood, on which the days, weeks, and months are noted by different kinds of notches, and the holidays by symbols.

My attention has been drawn to a representation of one in Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, on which I see that the festivals of St. Thomas of Canterbury are marked—both the day of his death, Dec. 29, and that of his translation, July 7. Now the latter event took place, I believe, A.D. 1220. This would indicate at how late a period these wooden calendars were used. Possibly an examination of some might shew that the marks of some holidays were added.

The representation in the *Clavis Calendaria* is copied from Plot's "Staffordshire." This author says there is one in St. John's College, Cambridge; and that there are still in the midland counties several remains of them: there is, I think, one under a glass cover in the Bodleian Library. Would a book of reference, or the knowledge of any of your correspondents, be able to supply a complete list?

I am induced to make these enquiries, because in my ignorance I had inferred from the name Runic Calendar, and the rudeness (or simplicity) of the contrivance, that these were instruments of early date, say prior to the Conquest. It might be interesting to discover to how late a time they continued in use. I see the feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin, Dec. 8, is marked, which was of late introduction.

It might be interesting to examine the symbols of the saints.

I am, &c., A COUNTRY RECTOR.

Mr. Urban begs to inform "A Country Rector" that accounts of the Clog Almanacks,—or "Runic Calendars," as they are called,—have been frequently published. Plot gives a description and an engraving of one in his "History of Staffordshire," and states that they continued in use in

that part of the country almost to his own time. This was copied by Hone in his "Every-day Book," and Fostbrooke in his "Encyclopædia of Antiquities." But the most readily accessible account, with engravings, is in "The Calendar of the



Saints of the Anglican Church," (Oxford, 1851). It is there stated that examples are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford,—both from England and from Denmark,—and others in the Cheetham Library at Manchester. They are probably of very early origin, but continued in use, like the Runic characters, to quite

a late period, if not absolutely to our own day, in some places.

The one preserved in the Bodleian Library is engraved in the "Calendar," with full explanations of the symbols. Mr. Urban has much pleasure in being able to offer his readers a representation of it.

A KENTISH MAN AND A MAN OF KENT.

MR. URBAN.—S. F. H. (GENT. MAG. June,) asks, What is the difference between a Kentish man and a man of Kent?

Answer.—A man of Kent is, or was, he who held, or holds, lands by the custom of gavelkind; a Kentish man was, or is, any other native of the county.

The men of Kent obtained concessions from the Conqueror, by the effect of which they were permitted to retain their ancient liberties (Blackstone), which were not confined to the rights of proprietors in gavelkind only, but to an old claim highly favourable to Kentish men in general. "That all the bodies of Kentish men be free, as well as the other free bodies of England," is the first article of the Cens-tumal. This privilege extended to every native of the county, and to their children, ("The Kentish Traveller's Companion," 790). Ever since the time of Canute till Henry II., they had the precedence of marching in our English armies, to lead the van; and again, in former times, the leading of the front in the armies absolutely belonged to the men of Kent, (Fuller's "Worthies"). At the battle of Hastings the men of Kent formed the vanguard. The burgesses of London claimed and obtained the honour of being the royal

body-guard, and they were drawn up around the standard, (Palsgrave).

The partible quality of lands by this custom is undoubtedly of British origin. For reasons that have long been forgotten, particular counties and cities were very early indulged with the privilege of abiding by their own customs: such is the custom of gavelkind in Kent, and such are the many particular customs of the city of London, (Blackstone).

Cæsar, after his landing and march to the Thames, found not only that there were two different sorts of people, but that they had a different interest; one of them living wild in the country, and the other employed in trade. This may be the reason why he never mentions London, but only the pursuit of Cassivellan over the Thames (at Oatlands), a great way west of London,—he had no occasion to fight against a place which desired his friendship, and whose prince (the young Mander Oratus) was preserved by him, ("Historical Collections of the Romans," 1725, by T. Salmon, M.A.),—and why London, the Cinque Ports, and the county should, when other parts were conquered, prosper, and easily obtain privileges and acknowledgments of their rights.

July 10, 1856.

EBOR.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

MR. URBAN,—Everybody who knows anything about pictures, knows that the smoke of London is very injurious to them, if they remain *any length of time there*; so that the only doubt is, whether Gore-house is removed from London far enough out of the reach of smoke: I really believe it is, and that the south-west wind, which is the most prevalent of any, would remove the mischief in that quarter; though I hope a somewhat handsomer design will be adopted than that of W. C., whose Ionic columns are a quarter too long for their diameter.

On the other hand, the pictures of modern artists, being exhibited for so *short a time*, would not suffer in the least from London smoke in the present gallery in Trafalgar-square: and whatever fault may

be most justly found with the architecture externally of the same building, I know of no fault internally but what arises from *want of space*; which not only applies to the room for pictures, but most of all to the miserable, dungeon-like darkness assigned to the sculpture. When, therefore, a National Gallery for old masters is moved to Gore-house, nothing is left to be done but to add the old National Gallery to the Royal Academy, by breaking through the wall, and making a more decent accommodation for the rising school of art. And while I am on this subject, I think it would tend to bring forth *more patrons* of art, if one room was appropriated to amateur pictures; that they should be admitted on paying one donation of £5 or more to the prize fund, the picture exhibited giving free ad-

mission, as heretofore with all; that none should be excluded, except for want of room, that the best pictures should have the first choice, provided only one picture of each amateur is exhibited; and that only when the walls are uncovered by amateur pictures, two or more may be

exhibited. In this arrangement might be combined economy and splendour, instead of the extravagance and uselessness of the plan of W. C.—Yours, &c.

AN AMATEUR ARTIST AND ARCHITECT.
Aug. 11, 1856.

SURNAMES.

MR. URBAN,—I perceive in the June Magazine a very entertaining article on family nomenclature. I take the liberty to send you the following calculation as regards the names of *Smith* and *Jones*, taken from Directories of Birmingham:—

PIGGOT'S for 1826-7.

Number of names of persons in trade,
7,326.

Name of Smith, 139, or $\frac{1}{52}$ of the whole.
„ Jones, 100, or $\frac{1}{73}$ „

KELLY'S FOR 1854.

Number of names of persons in trade,
15,500.

Name of Smith, 317, or $\frac{1}{49}$ of the whole.
„ Jones, 217, or $\frac{1}{71}$ „

WHITE'S for 1855.

Average number of names of persons in
trade, 19,669.

Name of Smith, 362, or $\frac{1}{54}$ of the whole.
„ Jones, 235, or $\frac{1}{84}$ „

POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1856.

The numbers stand thus:—Names of persons and firms in trade, nearly 108,388.
Name of Smith, 1,443, or $\frac{1}{75}$ of the whole.
„ Jones, 727, or $\frac{1}{148}$ „

From which it would appear that the name of Smith is more common here than in London, and that as business extends the name of Smith decreases.

I should feel much obliged if the writer of the article above-named could give me the derivation of the name of *Phelps*. I do not think it comes from *Phillips*, because the name was distinctly written *Phelps* in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Could you inform me what became of *Phelps*, the Clerk to the High Court of Justice at the trial of Charles I.? The editor of “Notes and Queries” kindly allowed me to put the question in his Magazine, but no one answered it. Noble does not mention him, though he speaks of most of the regicides.

Yours, &c., JOS. LLOYD PHELPS.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency, 1811—1820. By the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS. (London: Hurst and Blackett. 2 vols. 8vo.)—These “Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency” belong to that pleasant class of books in which our own national literature is lamentably poor. Compared with our friends across the Channel, we have neither half so many books of memoirs, nor half such good ones. Our countrymen appear, in fact, not generally to shine in that easy, unassuming, elegant narration which is the peculiar charm of a well-written work of this kind. Nor do they, on the whole, succeed much better in the matter than the manner. They are too substantial and robust in their style of thought—too elephantine in their gait—too much writers of cumbrous history, rather than of light and enter-

taining anecdotes for some future historian's use.

We are not sure that the two volumes now before us will do much to redeem our literature from this discredit. A matter of more certainty is the interest attaching to that most momentous period of our national affairs over which the Duke's work extends, and the value of the documents and facts which he supplies. In these respects the noble author is alike and equally fortunate. Both abroad and at home, the Regency was burdened with far more than a common quantity of great events. Abroad, there was the decline and fall of that unparalleled empire which had almost ruled the world, and which, indeed, had been at all arrested in its career of conquest mainly, if not solely, by the blood and treasures England had lavished, and then was lavishing without stint, in

what was held to be a war of self-defence and national preservation; whilst at home there was a long continuance of party strife, more than usually envenomed, commencing with the Regency-debates, and never ceasing till the Regency itself was at an end,—the bitter struggle of contending statesmen, coeval with the bitterer sufferings of a population over-taxed and half-fed, and goaded often by their misery into a threatening discontent no rulers dared to scorn. In relation to times like these, it is easy to conceive the worth of trustworthy revelations of what was actually going on in secret in the court of him whose destiny it was to rule a great nation in that memorable season of sore trial and success;—the occupations and demeanour of him who was “in all but name a king;” the miserable, peddling plots and rivalries of place-hunting statesmen; the mean and little motives of what sounded on the stage of parliament like high-principled and patriotic zeal; and, indeed, the whole of that preparation in the inner chambers of the temple, by which the outward majesty of government was brought about. On all these particulars the Duke of Buckingham’s “Memoirs” are full of curious and correct intelligence; and there is quite enough in these to secure the popularity and interest of his work.

How far his Grace’s labours may have one of the results which seem to have been desired from them—the result, we mean, of doing honour to the character and conduct of the Regent himself—is, happily, no concern of ours. If the reader will imagine an advocate making an earnest speech on *one* side of a case, and then calling, by mistake, in support of it, the witnesses belonging to the *other* side, he will have in his mind hardly a much broader contrast than that which exists between the author’s own expressed opinion of the Prince and the concurrent tendency of almost every circumstance he tells concerning him. No high-bred courtesies of manner, or well-turned compliments to those who pleased him, can, in fact, have any weight as evidence of taste or honour, or accomplishment, in the face of the disclosures which the Duke so freely makes of hard and damning facts, demonstrative of an utter and unyielding selfishness, a self-will entirely unmindful of the feelings and the rights of other men, and a coarse rudeness which—in a position that was shielded from resentment—came little short of absolute brutality. It would be quite easy, by quotation from the “Memoirs,” to make out this case against him who has been lauded by injudicious

friends as “the first gentleman in Europe,” whilst his life has been unscrupulously branded, on the other hand, as “a sick epicure’s dream.” We would put in, in evidence of the princely taste and considerate feeling, that memorable *fête* at Carlton-house in compliment to a parent who was blind and mad, which is thus described in a contemporary report:—

“The room at the bottom of the staircase represented a bower with a grotto, lined with a profusion of shrubs and flowers. The grand table extended the whole length of the conservatory, and across Carlton-house to the length of two hundred feet. Along the centre of the table, about six inches above the surface, a canal of pure water continued flowing from a silver fountain, beautifully constructed at the head of the table. Its banks were covered with green moss and aquatic flowers; gold and silver fish swam and sported through the bubbling current, which produced a pleasing murmur where it fell, and formed a cascade at the outlet. At the head of the table, above the fountain, sat his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on a plain mahogany chair with a feather back. The most particular friends of the Prince were arranged on each side. They were attended by sixty servitors; seven waited on the Prince, besides six of the King’s and six of the Queen’s footmen, in their state liveries, with one man in a complete suit of ancient armour. At the back of the Prince’s seat appeared aureole tables, covered with crimson drapery, constructed to exhibit with the greatest effect a profusion of the most exquisitely wrought silver-gilt plate, consisting of fountains, tripods, cpergnes, dishes, and other ornaments. Above the whole of the superb display appeared a royal crown and his Majesty’s cypher, G.R., splendidly illumined. Behind the Prince’s chair was most skilfully disposed a sideboard, covered with gold vases, urns, massy salvers, and the whole ornamented by a Spanish urn, taken from on board the Invincible Armada.”—(vol. i. p. 100.)

And surely the personal honour of the Prince, as well as the measure of his care for manly frankness and for truth, when they came in the way of his conscience, cannot be more nicely gauged than by the following proceeding:—

“The Prince received Lord Wellesley with extreme agitation, which was not lessened when Lord Wellesley announced his having brought the seals, and that he would not serve under Perceval *eight-and-forty hours*. The Prince grasped at this expression, and said, ‘I entreat of you, then, my dear Wellesley, as a personal favour to myself, that you will not resign for two or three days. The Chancellor shall call upon you tomorrow, and satisfy you that this arrangement with Perceval is merely *temporary*, and that I am entirely my own master, and untrammelled with respect to my choice of a government.’

“Lord Wellesley then returned home, and his friends were reassured in some degree by what had passed, of his being yet the Prince’s Minister.

“On Sunday (16th) the Chancellor saw Lord Wellesley at Apsley-house, about two in the afternoon. When, upon Lord Wellesley’s beginning the discourse, by saying that he understood the Prince’s continuance of Perceval was merely *temporary*, Lord Eldon said, ‘There must be some strange misapprehension in this business. I can assure your Lordship from the Prince himself, that he [Perceval] is the Prince’s *permanent* Minister, and it is upon this basis that I am to confer with you.’—(vol. i. p. 200.)

Or the fastidious delicacy of conduct which became a Prince, to whom station gave immunity from the common responsibilities by which society puts down all coarse and arrogant aggression, is finely illustrated in the following anecdote, referring to his Royal Highness's conduct in relation to Lords Grey and Grenville, who had declined his invitation to them to take part in the government:—

"Two days ago the Prince (who had met Lauderdale at a dinner of the Duke of York's a fortnight past) invited Lauderdale to a dinner at which the Princess Charlotte, the Duke of York, two or three ladies, with Sheridan, Lord Erskine, Adam, and two or three more of his family, making from sixteen to twenty, were at table at Carlton-house. A good deal of wine passed even before the dessert; and before the servants had quitted the room *the Prince began a furious and unmeasured attack upon the letters, and writers of the letters.* This went on some time. The Princess Charlotte rose to make her first appearance at the Opera, but *rose in tears*, and expressed herself strongly to Sheridan as he led her out, upon the distress which she had felt in hearing her father's language. Nor should it be forgot that, at the Opera, seeing Lord Grey in the box opposite to her, she got up and kissed her hand to him repeatedly in the sight of the whole Opera.

"After her departure from Carlton-house, Lauderdale, with great respect, but with great earnestness and propriety, addressed the Prince upon his abuse of his friends, vindicated the letters in the strongest terms, declared his adherence to every word and sentiment in them, and, having spoken very strongly, but very respectfully, got up to make his bow. The Prince stopped him, and made him sit down for a little while longer, when they all broke up; and the next morning Lauderdale wrote a letter to the Prince, repeating in writing all he had said on Saturday.

"The next day, Sunday, upon Lord Moira's calling at Carlton-house, by the Prince's order, the Prince sent out his page in waiting to him, *to tell him that he had been so drunk the preceding night*, he was not well enough to see him, but ordered the page to tell him that he, the Prince, had settled the Catholic question, which was not any longer to form a Government question."—(vol. i. p. 250.)

It is, however, hardly worth while to dwell any longer upon the Regent's character. The gloss and glory that surrounded him have pretty nearly all evaporated now, and those who worshipped once have found, by this time, that their idol was of commonest clay.

Besides that portion of their contents which is strictly political, and deals almost exclusively with matter of too old a date to be attractive to the reader for amusement's sake, the Duke's volumes contain a variety of entertaining gossip about events and persons who have retained the privilege of being always interesting. In this category we cannot fail to place some of the amusing love-sorrows of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards our sailor-king. Surely, never mortal of mature age, bordering on the sere, was more susceptible or more unfortunate:—

"You have probably heard all the history of the Duke of Clarence. Before he went to Ramsgate, he wrote to Lady C—— L—— to propose, who wrote him a very proper letter in answer, declining the honour in the most decided terms. After his arrival, he proposed three or four times more; and upon his return to town, sent her an abstract of the Royal Marriage Act altered, as he said it had been agreed to by the Prince of Wales, whom he had consulted; and also conveyed the Queen's best wishes and regards—to neither of whom had he said one single word on the subject. Upon finding she had accepted Pole (who, by the bye, is solely indebted to him for this acceptance), he wrote to Lord Keith, to propose for Miss Elphinstone, who, in the most decided and peremptory terms, rejected him; he is, notwithstanding, gone to his house. During all this, when he returned to town, he wrote to Mrs. Jordan, at Bushy, to say she might have half the children, viz. five, and he would allow her 800*l.* per annum. She is most stout in rejecting all compromise, till he has paid her what he owes her; she stating that, during the twenty years she has lived with him, he has constantly received and spent all her earnings by acting; and that she is now a beggar, by living with, and at times, supporting him. This she repeats to all the neighbourhood of Bushy, where she remains, and is determined to continue.

"While all this gallantry was going forward at Ramsgate, the Duke of Cumberland (who must interfere in everything) apprised Mrs. Jordan of what he was doing. Mrs. Jordan then writes him a most furious letter, and another to the Duke of Cumberland, to thank him for the information; and by mistake directs them wrong; in consequence of which there has been, of course, a scene between the brothers."

A second disappointment, of the same tender nature, soon succeeded:—

"There is a grand emotion in the royal family, and with some reason. The Duke of Clarence has thought proper to propose to Miss W——, who has accepted him.

"The Prince, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, went to Windsor on Tuesday, to inform the Queen of this *happy event*, who was, of course, outrageous. The council have sat twice upon the business; and it is determined, as I understand, to oppose it. I have not looked to the act; but as Leach quoted it to me, it states that a prince of age, notifying his intended marriage, previous to its taking place, shall be at liberty to marry without the consent of the King, unless the two Houses of Parliament should address the Crown against it. This will, of course, take place; but you may imagine the bustle it creates in the royal concerns. The drawing-room, on Sunday, was put off; on Monday it was resumed; and whether it will take place, or not, on Thursday, seems yet uncertain: it now stands for it.

"My own private belief is that the Prince has been encouraging the Duke of Clarence to it at Brighton, and now turns short round upon him, as is usual, finding it so highly objectionable.

"I don't know whether you know Miss W——: she is a fine vulgar Miss."—[vol. ii. p. 231.]

From this delicate embroilment his Royal Highness was, however, relieved by the friendly interposition of Lord Eldon and the Duke of York. His perplexities of this kind were shortly afterwards terminated by a marriage, in accordance with the wishes of his anxious and alarmed family.

There are two memorable persons with whom, we think, the writer of these

memoirs deals with an unnecessary harshness—poor Sheridan, and the ill-fated Caroline of Brunswick. We are not disposed to do battle for either of them; but we would gladly hope that the time may come when their manifold faults will be judged of fairly, with all extenuations, and sore temptations, and sharp-pointed goadings, and aggravating provocations, not lost sight of, and without the exaggeration of a still vehement, if not virulent, party-feeling, which always imbitters truth, and scarcely sometimes avoids misrepresentation. The genius and the degradation of the unequalled poet, orator, and wit might move us to a just and merciful consideration now; and surely the ill-fated Queen, in her disconsolate and disregarded woe, did amplest penance for the worst her enemies can urge against her. Protected once by that party, if not induced by those very persons, who afterwards became her merciless assailants, the suspicion will occur, that the relations of that party to a ruling power, favourable in the one case, and unfavourable in the other, to her whose character and happiness were at stake in both, were not without an influence on the very different conclusions which they came to in the two investigations. But if this was not as we suspect, the sufferings she had in the meantime undergone might surely plead for her for forgetfulness, if not for grace.

Peebles and its Neighbourhood, with a Run on Peebles Railway. (Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers. 12mo., 116 pp.)—This is a small but valuable contribution to Scottish topography. It commences with an account of the perils which in former times beset the unlucky wight who might have to travel the twenty-two miles intervening between the ancient burgh of Peebles and the good town of Edinburgh. The writer traces the history of caravan, fly, and coach, which respectively took ten, five, and three hours to go over the ground; and the railway, which conveys passengers in ninety minutes; while the two or three passengers a-day have increased to the average number of 330.

Peebles is prettily situated on the Tweed, and is one of the oldest royal burghs in Scotland; of its early history but little is known. It first comes into notice in records of the eleventh century, in connection with the bishopric of Glasgow, to which it originally belonged. About the year 1406 Peebles experienced a grievous assault from the English under Sir Robert Umphraville, Vice-admiral of England, who, having invaded Scotland, took Peebles, which was crowded with merchandise,

and, according to Hardyng's Chronicle, acquired the cognomen of *Robin Mendmarket*, from causing his men to measure out the cloth with their bows and spears. It was burned to the ground in the English invasion of 1545, and afterwards rebuilt on its present site. The town and neighbourhood present many attractions to the tourist and the antiquary. Peeblesshire abounds in ancient British remains, and at Lym, five miles from the town, are the remains of a Roman camp.

A Handbook for Travellers in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire; with a Travelling Map. (London: J. Murray. 12mo., 235 pp.)—Mr. Murray has made a very useful addition to his invaluable series of handbooks by preparing one for the three named southern counties. If we say that it is as carefully done and as full of information as any of its predecessors, we shall have said all that need or can be said in its praise.

An Essay on the Life and Writings of Thomas Fuller; with Selections from his Writings. By HENRY ROGERS. (Longmans' Traveller's Library. Messrs. Longman have brought their Traveller's Library to a conclusion. It includes fourteen of Mr. Macaulay's brilliant essays, selections from Sidney Smith's writings, a number of voyages and travels, and well-selected works in other branches of literature—the last volume, being that now before us. Mr. Rogers' Essay first appeared in 1842, in the "Edinburgh Review;" to this he has appended a selection of sparkling passages from Fuller's writings, under the title of "Fulleriana, or Wisdom and Wit of Thomas Fuller." As a general rule, we dislike selections, but Fuller is an author that would never be popular with the multitude, on account of his quaintness of style, and therefore a selection may not only be allowable, but praiseworthy; and being done so judiciously as this by Mr. Rogers, it may lead many persons to take up Fuller's works who would otherwise be deterred from doing so.

The Poetical Works of Edmund Peel. (London: Rivingtons. 12mo.) These poems are at least out of the usual way. Mr. Peel is a kind of literary Dombey. His measures march in such majestic sort, that one is almost tempted at first to believe that there must be something very unusual in them, although it is not quite easy to determine what. A closer examination shews that any such supposition is completely unfounded, and that their stateliness is only, as one might express it, skin-

deep. It does not penetrate below the surface; in fact, we should almost be led to imagine that the author must have assumed his pomposity of diction merely to conceal his poverty in better things,—just as a certain order of tradesmen often flaunt out in redoubled magnificence when they perceive that their state is bordering upon insolvency.

Mr. Peel's is a large book—483 closely printed pages. Beside a host of smaller poems, it contains four or five of very considerable length. These long compositions are got up in the most approved fashion. There is nothing at all wanting to them—except, perhaps, it may be ideas. Each one is furnished with a separate dedication, and each one is properly divided into parts and cantos. Really there is something quite tremendous in the scale upon which Mr. Peel's book is cast. Just fancy with what a thrill of horror some unfortunate individual who has borrowed a volume of poems to beguile a leisure afternoon, will discover that works like the following form only a portion of its contents:—"Judge not," a poem "in three parts," of which "the first part treats of persons; the second, of peoples; the third, of religions;"—"The Fair Island," a poem "in six cantos;"—"Salem Redeemed, or the Year of Jubilee; a lyrical drama in three acts." We have said Mr. Peel's volume is a large one, but yet it seems hardly credible how it can hold so much.

The following passage will give the reader some idea of Mr. Peel's style. It is from his poem "Judge not":—

"Who caus'd, in lands remote, from hungry soil

To spring spontaneous from the virgin soil,
Succulent herb and salutary root,
And fruit-tree laden with delicious fruit,
And milky cocoa-nut and sugar-cane,
Nectarian juices and nutritious grain?
Who rear'd the palm, and the pomegranate placed

Amidst a weary land—a lonely waste?
Stor'd the Banana with ambrosial food,
And made the Plantain as in Eden good?
Bathed in upspringing light the Mangosteen,
Red as the dawn upon the dewy green,
And fill'd with bread-fruit those Hesperian isles

Where summer on the blue Pacific smiles."

Foxglove Bells: a Book of Sonnets. By T. Westwood, author of "*Berries and Blossoms*," &c. (London: Gilbert Brothers. 12mo.)—"Foxglove Bells" is the title of a very modest-looking little book of sonnets. Mr. Westwood proves himself to be entirely at home in that difficult kind of poetical construction. Taking them as mere specimens of versification, his sonnets bear no contemptible relation even to those of that great master in the same

department of art whose precedent he quotes for having chosen it. Throughout the book we are never once distressed by any of those pitiable make-shifts, or awkward twists and distortions of expression, by which sonnet-writers of the lower grade so continually harrow up our souls; and the sense of each sonnet is always full and complete in itself, and thoroughly developed.

In the higher excellencies of the craft, also, Mr. Westwood is not deficient. His sonnets cannot perhaps be said to lay claim to any great degree of genius, but they have undoubtedly very considerable sweetness. Indeed, their sweetness is one of their greatest faults. They are too entirely sweet,—a little admixture of a rugged element would have been a great improvement. One would soon get tired of living upon nothing else but honey. Mr. Westwood should aim at greater vigour. He should rear his verse of something stronger than flowers. Let him adorn it as richly, as lavishly, as he will, but let the structure itself be of good, solid material, which will bear the wear and tear of the day.

We cannot resist the pleasure of offering to our readers' notice one of Mr. Westwood's compositions, which we will give without note or comment:—

"War, war! a thousand slumbering echoes
wake
To life at that dread sound—starting with wonder,
To hear again the rolling battle-thunder,
Deep boom on boom, thro' opening gorges break
Over the hollow hills.—War! the dead shake
Their cerements—bones of famous captains stir
And tremble in their rocking sepulchre,
And winds, thro' churchyards wandering, seem
to take
Burdens that are not theirs, murmurs and
moans,
And battle-shouts, unheard for centuries,
While, in long-silent halls, mysterious tones
At dead of night in weird succession rise;
From helm and shield a ghostly splendour falls,
And the old banners rustle on the walls."

We think that there is very little doubt that Mr. Westwood will do something far better than he has yet done, if he has only enough courage and perseverance. But he will need a great deal of both. Poetry, like her sister-arts, is a somewhat austere maiden, who exacts a very long and devoted wooing ere she deigns to smile.

Poems and Translations. By MRS. MACHELL. (London: John W. Parker and Son. 12mo.)—The productions of the small poets of the day bear, for the most part, so near a resemblance, that the same criticism is nearly applicable to them all. It is, in fact, rather difficult to find something fresh to say of every new

"many other works on Anglo-Saxon his- volume of poems that comes before our notice. They are all of them cast, with more or less successfulness, upon the Tennysonian model; they have all the same regular stock-list of images; their descriptions are all made up of precisely the same ingredients,—of "plaintive waves," and "countless stars," and "heathery hills," and "shimmering golden corn;" they all profess the same pertinacious preference to "evening's silent hour" over the "garish day;" they all sing of the same loves and woes. A good bit may be discovered here and there in most of them, if anyone has the courage and patience to hunt it out from amidst all the superabundance of rubbish with which it is overlaid; but it is rarely, we should think, that any individual is found enterprising enough for the undertaking.

Mrs. Machell's volume of "Poems and Translations" is not below the average. Its faults are purely negative ones,—faults of omission, not commission. The numbers flow evenly enough, there are pretty thoughts and pretty feelings in it, but there is nothing fresh,—there is nothing that has not been said better before. The translations are better than the original compositions. "The First Regret," from Lamartine, is, to our minds, *very* much superior to anything else in the volume. We wish our space would allow us to quote it; but it is far too long to be given entire, and to give part would be to spoil the whole. Until now the poem was unknown to us,—henceforth it will be no more a stranger. Its mournful, sweet burden lingers in the memory like a strain of plaintive music.

The following extract from an original poem, "To Death," will enable the reader to form some idea of Mrs. Machell's merits:—

"Faith—Courage—Love! What are they until
Death
Stamps them with truth's irrevocable seal?
Mere words, depending on man's changing
breath,
Falsehoods the morrow may perhaps reveal.
But thou art merciful, and in the hour
Of mortal trial oft wilt interpose
To place our virtue beyond frailty's power,
Or shelter in the grave our guilt and woes!
"Thou art the truth—the certainty—the hope
Of our mysterious being. Who could bear
With their own passions and the world to cope
In life's fierce warfare, if thou wert not
there
Awaiting, like a mother, to whose breast,
When all the tumults of the day-time cease,
She takes her wearied children to their rest—
And gently folding them, she whispers,
Peace!"

A Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of the University of

Cambridge. Edited by the Syndics of the University Press. (Cambridge: University Press. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 8vo., 556 pp.)—"Better late than never" appears to have been the motto of the learned Syndicate under whose auspices this interesting volume has been issued. The preface gives us a short sketch of the history of the University Library and its benefactors—of whom George I. appears to have been the greatest, possibly for the reason stated in the well-known epigram on his sending a regiment of horse to Oxford, and Moore's library to Cambridge:—

"To one he sent a regiment; for why?
That learned body wanted loyalty;—
To the other he sent books, as well discerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning."

Bp. Moore's library consisted of 30,000 volumes of printed books and MSS. Yet, strange to say, notwithstanding their value, and the value of subsequent additions, no tolerable catalogue existed till towards the end of the last century, when Mr. James Nasmyth compiled one. That the Press Syndicate felt it would be useless to print, and they therefore, in 1851, set about preparing a new one. The compilation was committed to Mr. C. Hardwick, of Catherine Hall, who undertook the Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and early English literature, and acted as editor, assisted by seven other gentlemen, each having a separate department. The work has been well and judiciously executed, and when completed, the editor promises a set of copious Indices, with a Table denoting, as far as possible, the last owner from whom each MS. passed into the hands of the University.

History of the Anglo-Saxons, from the Earliest Period to the Norman Conquest, compiled from the best Authorities, including Sharon Turner. By Thomas Miller. (London: H. G. Bohn.)—Mr. Bohn has done such good service to popular literature by publishing really standard works in his libraries, that we much regret the introduction of the present one into the series, and feel satisfied that it could never have come properly under his notice, or he would have rejected it. Mr. Miller appears to be about as incapable of writing a history of the Anglo-Saxons as a country ploughboy would be to write a leader in the "Times." True, Mr. Miller says that he has "endeavoured to avoid the dry, hard, matter-of-fact style of previous historians," and to give his book "all the fascination of fiction;" but as he takes credit to himself for having, in addition to the works of Sharon Turner, consulted

tory, manners, and literature," so we may fairly assume that he would have us receive all his statements as true. How much they are worth, as well as his style, may be judged of by the short extracts appended. We may observe, that whenever Mr. Miller feels himself at a loss for fact, he finds no difficulty in supplying that deficiency by the most grandiloquent expressions, or by the veriest commonplaces. In starting he observes:—

"Almost every historian has set out by regretting how little is known of the early history of the early inhabitants of Great Britain. A fact which only the lovers of hoar antiquity deplore, since, from all we can with certainty glean from the pages of contemporary history, we should find but little more to interest us than if we possessed written records of the remotest origin of the Red Indians. . . . They were priest-ridden by the ancient Druids, who cursed and excommunicated without the aid of either bell, book, or candle; burned and slaughtered all unbelievers, just as well as Mahomet himself, or the bigoted fanatics who, in a later day, did the same deeds under the mask of the Romish religion."

Of Elgiva, the wife of Edwin, we are told:—

"Odo separated the king from his wife. Not contented with this, the cruel archbishop sent a party of savage soldiers to seize her—to drag her like a criminal from her own palace, and—oh! horrible to relate—to brand that beautiful face, which only to look upon was to love, with red-hot iron." Afterwards, "so dreadfully was the body of that lovely lady mangled, that the blood rolls back chilly into the heart while we sit and sigh on her sufferings. . . . But Odo reaped his reward. 'Vengeance is Mine, saith the Lord,' and before His unerring tribunal the spirit of the mitred murderer centuries ago trembled."

Of Saxon architecture we are informed:—

"The few remains we possess display great strength and solidity, without grace. The columns are low and massy, the arches round and heavy. Their chief ornament in building appears to have been the zigzag moulding, which resembles shark's teeth. The very word they used in describing this form of ornament also signified to gnaw or eat; and from the Saxon word fret or teeth-work, the common term fret-work arose!"

The work is accompanied by plates which are in every way worthy of it: for these we do not hold Mr. Miller responsible, but we equally regret their appearance in any of Mr. Bohn's publications. The chamber of Edwin and Elgiva is a Norman building of the eleventh century. The church in which the Trial by Ordeal is represented, has a pulpit of the nineteenth century. Nor are the dresses and armour more appropriate. We have hitherto had occasion to speak well of the series of works of which this forms one, and our regret is consequently all the greater to find so poor a book admitted into the collection.

The English Bible: containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the Au-

thorised Version, newly divided into Paragraphs; with concise Introductions to the several Books; with Maps and Notes illustrative of the Chronology, History, and Geography of the Holy Scriptures: containing also the most remarkable Variations of the Ancient Versions and the chief Results of Modern Criticism. Parts I. to X. (London: Robert B. Blackader.)—We have much pleasure in introducing this edition of the Bible to the notice of our readers, as it combines in one work the advantages offered in several different editions: these advantages are mainly the division into paragraphs without altogether destroying the division into verses—the most important parallel passages being printed at length in the margin; the marginal renderings of the translators are also given; also many hundred notes illustrative of the localities, natural history, language, &c. The chronology has been very carefully attended to, and the poetical books, as well as the hymns and canticles, and various passages of poetry scattered throughout, have been printed rhythmically, on the system of poetic parallelism. The work is done in a very loyal, reverent, and praiseworthy manner, and well deserves the attention of all persons who may desire to see in what manner improvements may be made in our present version without any rash alterations. Maps are mentioned in the title-page, but we have not been able to discover any. Another deficiency, and one which will be some drawback to the usefulness of the work, is the deficiency of marginal references: it is true that the principal passages are given at length, but besides these we should like to have many others.

Scripture and Science not at Variance; or, the Historical Character and Plenary Inspiration of the Earlier Chapters of Genesis unaffected by the Discoveries of Science. By the Ven. JOHN H. PRATT, Archdeacon of Calcutta. (London: Hatchard. 8vo., 75 pp.)—For persons who receive the Bible as the inspired Word of God, but who are disturbed by the apparent contradiction between some of its statements and certain facts in nature brought to light by modern science, this work will be of great service. The Archdeacon shews that such contradictions are merely apparent, and that the most devout mind may readily admit the truth of modern science, and yet feel that the Scriptures emerge not only unhurt, but fraught with a fuller meaning, after undergoing the most fiery ordeal.

The Lord's Day. By Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds. (London: John Murray 8vo., 94 pp.)—We

can merely draw attention to this pamphlet, having neither time nor inclination to discuss the question, whether the Sunday should be observed with all the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath, or in the liberal, but not less religious, manner which Dr. Hook recommends. In practice, we strongly suspect that many who are loudest in their demand for a better observance of the day fall very far short of their own theory. We, however, cannot take up the question;—like most others, it has two sides, and much may be said on either.

Critical Notes on the Authorised English Version of the New Testament; being a Companion to the Author's New Testament translated from the Ancient Greek. By SAMUEL SHARPE. (London: Thomas Hodgson. 12mo., 150 pp.)—Mr. Sharpe having published a translation of the New Testament, has now put out a volume of notes, being a recapitulation of the corrections or emendations made in the former volume. We must confess to so strong a prejudice in favour of the authorised version, that we cannot look with favour on anything which proposes to supersede it. Any work explaining the present translation, or clearing up doubtful or difficult passages, we are most thankful for, and in that light welcome this little volume, although not disposed to substitute Mr. Sharpe's version for our own. As a companion work it is useful. Some of his renderings are preferable to the present, but some are decidedly inferior.

A Treatise on the Cure of Stammering; with a Notice of the Life of the late Thomas Hunt, and a General Account of the various Systems for the Cure of Impediments in Speech. By JAMES HUNT. (London: Longmans. 8vo., 104 pp.)—An account of the system employed by Mr. Hunt, together with a number of testimonials to his ability.

Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., by the Hon. Joseph Howe; being a Review of the Debate on the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and our Relations with the United States. (London: J. Ridgway. 8vo., 71 pp.)—Mr. Howe, it appears, took a very active part in that unfortunate attempt to enlist men in the United States which so nearly produced a *fracas* with this country, and resulted in the dismissal of our ambassador. Feeling aggrieved by the tone of Mr. Gladstone's remarks respecting him, he has written the present pamphlet in vindication of his own conduct.

An Inquiry into the Musical Instruction of the Blind, in Spain, France, and America. By EDMUND C. JOHNSON. (London: M. Mitchell. 8vo., 42 pp.)—During the summer of 1854 Mr. Johnson visited the Blind-school at Barcelona, also various schools in France, devoting his attention principally to the musical instruction received by the pupils, and has now given us the results of his observations, together with some remarks on education in America. Specimens of the "tangible typography," by which ingenious contrivance the blind read with their finger-ends, are inserted.

The Harmony of the Divine Dispensations; being a series of Discourses on select portions of Holy Scripture, designed to shew the Spirituality, Efficacy, and Harmony of the Divine Revelations made to Mankind from the Beginning. With Notes, Critical, Historical, and Explanatory. By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S. (London: Longmans. 8vo., 358 pp.)—Mr. Smith appears to have felt that the pulpit has hardly kept pace with the times; that the discoveries of Layard, Rawlinson, Botta, and others in the East, have not yet reached the public ear through the pulpit, and therefore has prepared these discourses. The author makes some apology for their sermonic appearance, but disclaims any pretension to the office of the Christian minister. The subjects treated of are—Redemption promised; the Way of Life; the Mediatorial Way of Access to God; the Tabernacle of David; Christ on the Propitiatory between the living Cherubim; the likeness of a Man upon the Throne; the Son of God in the Fiery Furnace; Paradise regained and Redemption consummated.

A Popular Enquiry into the Moon's Rotation on her Axis. By JOHANNES VON GUMPACH. With numerous illustrative Diagrams. (London: Bosworth and Harrison. 8vo., 186 pp.)—The history of the question, "Does the moon rotate on her axis?" is a curious one. Mr. Jelinger Symons, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, in his examination of some children in one of the rural districts, discovered that they had very imperfect notions of the matter; also that their teachers were in the same position; and further, that the books used in schools contained statements which he considered diametrically opposed to the truth. Mr. Symons therefore wrote to the "Times," stating that the books were wrong, inasmuch as they affirmed the moon's rotation, when in his opinion it did no such thing. In reply

to Mr. Symons, hundreds of letters poured into the editor's box: some appeared from Cambridge wranglers, others from Oxford graduates, T.C.D.A.B.'s, and royal astronomers; but in endeavouring to set Mr. Symons right, they managed to contradict each other, and further complicated the matter, leaving the question where it stood;—when it is settled to every one's satisfaction, we will not fail to inform our readers.

M. Gumpach asserts that the moon's rotation is "a bare physical impossibility;" he supports this assertion by a large array of authorities, and illustrates his statements with clearly-drawn diagrams. The work also contains a history of the discussion, and a selection of the principal letters which passed between the contending parties. The discussion forms a curious chapter in the history of scientific knowledge in the nineteenth century.

Lonely Hours. Poems by CAROLINE GIFFARD PHILLIPSON. (London: John Moxon. 12mo.)—We take exception, *in limine*, to this volume. The frontispiece is a deliberate attempt to bribe the literary judge by a glimpse of the beautiful countenance of the authoress on whose effusions he has to pass sentence. Such an enormity admits of no palliation.

Nevertheless, the poems of themselves would have deserved a kindly word. Pensive, elegant, and not unmusical in versification, they might be safely left to stand upon their own undoubted merits. Without attaining any of the higher excellence of impassioned or imaginative poetry, they have a feeling and a grace of manner that will be more widely appreciated than writings in a more original and deeper vein.

Our space will scarcely admit of any quotation, yet we cannot resist a portion of some stanzas "On the Death of a Sister:"—

" 'Tis terrible to think of —
 'Tis painful to our hearts —
 But yet we have a balsam
 To heal us of our smarts!
 We know that thou hast left us
 But for a little while,

That we again may meet thee,
 And see thy joyful smile!

" Yes, see thee — where the sunshine
 Will know no cloud or change,
 And where all else is beautiful,
 And nothing dark or strange!
 In *thine own home*, bright spirit,
 From whence, to bless our sight,
 Thou ventur'dst for an hour on earth,
 Then took a long, last flight!"

Amongst the variety of strains belonging to these "Lonely Hours," the greater number are as good, many better, than the one that we have quoted from. Here and there we find a tame and languid line, indicative of carelessness; redeemed, anon, by lines as true and humorous as those "On seeing the Tax-gatherer coming;"—a sight too often fatal to the poet's gentle musings.

Dictionary of Latin Quotations, Proverbs, Maxims, and Mottoes, Classical and Mediæval; including Law Terms and Phrases; with a Selection of Greek Quotations. (London: H. G. Bohn.)—Mr. Riley, with Mr. Bohn's assistance, has collected the largest and best collection of Latin proverbs and phrases we have. The volume contains, in all, more than seven thousand of the choicest sayings and *morceaux* of the ancients, with their corresponding English equivalents—not merely a literal translation, but in many instances with the nearest English proverb or saying also: e.g., *Currus bovem trahit*—"The chariot is drawing the ox,"—"The cart is before the horse." All persons, whether readers or writers, will find it a valuable addition to their books of reference.

Mr. Bohn has also recently added to his Classical Library, *The Oration of Demosthenes against the Law of Leptines, Midias, Androsion, and Aristocrates, translated, with Notes, &c.,* by CHARLES RANN KENNEDY. Also the second and concluding volume of *Quintilian's Institutes of Oratory; or, Education of an Orator. In twelve books. Literally translated, with Notes,* by the Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Meeting in Edinburgh, 1856.

TUESDAY, July 22. — The inaugural meeting was held in the Queen-street Hall, at twelve o'clock. At the hour appointed, the Lord-Provost, Professor Cosmo Innes, J. C. Colquhon, Esq., &c., attended the President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, to the chair. Upon this the Lord-Provost delivered a congratulatory address welcoming the Institute to Edinburgh, which was responded to by Lord Talbot, who expressed the satisfaction that was felt by himself personally, and the members of the Institute generally, that the first meeting held beyond the limits of England should have been at a city so intimately connected with the annals of the past, and possessing such great monumental and historical interest as Edinburgh.

The President then called on the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., who delivered a most graphic and interesting discourse "On the Practical Advantages accruing from Archæological Inquiries."

Cosmo Innes, Esq., Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh, moved the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Bruce for his able discourse, and proceeded to read a paper "On the Present State of Archæological Inquiry."

J. C. Colquhon, Esq., and others, then addressed the assembly, and the meeting concluded.

The Museum of the Institute was then opened at the National Gallery.

An evening meeting was held in the Queen-street Hall, at half-past eight o'clock, when Robert Chambers, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., read a memoir "On the Ancient Domestic Buildings of Edinburgh, and the Historical Associations connected with them," illustrated by a series of views of the more remarkable and characteristic edifices, many of which have been demolished.

On Wednesday, July 23, the section of History met at the rooms of the Royal Society, the use of which had been most liberally granted to the Institute,—Professor Cosmo Innes, President of the section, in the chair. The first communication read was "Notices of the foundation of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, and of the Contract betwixt the Town-Council and William Aytoune, 1631-2, for completing the Building," by David Laing, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. This gave rise to a

slight discussion as to the architect of Heriot's Hospital, and an opinion was generally expressed that the building was wrongly attributed to Inigo Jones, and that it was more probably to be assigned to a Scotch architect, who may have had the benefit of the advice of Jones in the original formation of his plans.

The Honourable Lord Neaves then read an interesting essay on the "Ossianic Controversy." He considered the poems, so far as they are genuine, to be Irish compositions, relating to Irish personages, real or imaginary, and to Irish events, historical or legendary, which, in consequence of the free communication between the countries, had been widely diffused through the Scottish Highlands. In their present dress, he believed they had been subjected to much alteration and revision by Macpherson, who had brushed them up, varied and interpolated them, but to whom a great debt of gratitude was due for his first calling public attention to compositions of so much real beauty and value.

After a few remarks elicited by the paper, for which the warmest thanks were returned to the learned author, Mr. Joseph Robertson, Deputy-Keeper of Registers, made a short communication relating to the Knights Templars in Scotland.

The section of Antiquities met at the same time in the Queen-street Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, when the following memoirs were submitted to the meeting.

"A notice of a remarkable Runic Inscription discovered during the recent repairs at Carlisle Cathedral," by Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"On the Barrier of Antoninus Pius, extending from the shores of the Forth to the Clyde," by John Buchanan, Esq., of Glasgow.

"On the early Sculptured Monuments of Scotland," by John Stewart, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

"On the Condition of Lothian previous to its Annexation to Scotland," by J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P.S.A. Newcastle.

"On the Discovery of the City of Lasea, in Crete," by James Smith, Esq., of Jordanhill.

"Notices of Masons' Marks, especially those occurring on Buildings in Scotland,"

by Andrew Kerr, Esq., of her Majesty's Board of Works, Edinburgh.

"On a Runic Monument in the Isle of Man," by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A.

"Observations on Tenure-Horns," by W. S. Walford, Esq., F.S.A.

"On the Houses of Fitzalan and Stuart, their Origin and early History," by the Rev. R. Wynne Eyton, F.S.A.

At half-past one the members of the Institute and visitors were hospitably received by the Lord-Provost, and other governors of the institution, at Heriot's Hospital. After inspecting the hospital, and the various antiquities preserved within its walls, the party partook of luncheon in the hall, and then proceeded, under the able guidance of Mr. Robert Chambers, to visit the more interesting buildings remaining in the Cowgate, Canongate, and High-street, terminating with the castle. Mr. Chambers' intimate acquaintance with the historical associations connected with the localities rendered him a most able and interesting cicerone.

An evening meeting was held in the Queen-street Hall, when an able and elaborate discourse was delivered "On the Sculptures of Trajan's Column, and the Illustrations which they supply in regard to the Military Transactions of the Romans in Britain," by the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., illustrated by accurate drawings of the whole, on a large scale.

There was also submitted to the meeting "A notice of the highly interesting Diplomatic Communications regarding Public Affairs in Scotland and England in the time of Mary Queen of Scots and Elizabeth, made by the Envoys of the Republic of Venice, to the Doge and Senate, preserved at Greystoke Castle," sent by the kind permission of Henry Howard, Esq., by the Rev. John Dayman.

On Thursday, July 24, an excursion was made to Abbotsford, and the Tweedside abbeys. Leaving Edinburgh at nine, the party proceeded to Melrose, and thence to Abbotsford. After lunching at the inn at Melrose, the beautiful ruins were thoroughly explored, and the members then proceeded to the abbeys of Dryburgh and Kelso. At the former, rain unfortunately set in rather heavily, and the party returned to Edinburgh very wet, but nevertheless very much pleased with their day's excursion.

In the evening Lord Neaves and Mrs. Neaves threw open their house to the members of the Institute for a conversation, which was very largely attended.

On Friday, July 25, the sections of Architecture and History met contem-

poraneously—the former under the Presidency of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge—when the following communications were made:—

"A Sketch of Scottish Architecture, Ecclesiastical and Secular," by J. Robertson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

"On the various Styles of Glass Painting (chiefly as accessory to the Decorating Ecclesiastical Structures), illustrated by parallel examples in MS. Sculptures and Fresco Decorations of the Middle Ages," by George Scharf, Esq., Jun. F.S.A.

"On New or Sweetheart Abbey, and its Architectural Peculiarities," by the Rev. J. L. Petit, F.S.A.

"On Dunblane Cathedral, and the correspondence between its Architectural History and that of the Cathedral of Llandaff," by Edward Freeman, Esq., M.A.

At the meeting of the Historical Section, Professor Innes in the chair, a most interesting communication was made by Mark Napier, Esq., Sheriff of Dumfries, "On the Progress and Prospects of Science in Scotland at the close of the Sixteenth and commencement of the Seventeenth Centuries, as compared with the same at Cambridge a century later; with illustrations of several remarkable coincidences between the genius, studies, and discoveries of Napier of Merchistoun and Sir Isaac Newton." Upon the conclusion of this paper, J. M. Kemble, Esq., remarked "on the higher rank taken by Alchemical pursuits on the continent of Europe during the century which intervened between Napier and Newton. An Alchemist was attached to almost every German court—as we should now say, 'put upon the Civil List.'" He also drew attention to an unpublished letter of Leibnitz, speaking of Napier as "unapproachable," and giving a high character to the Gregories. Mr. Yates desired to vindicate the character of Sir Isaac Newton from the charge of covetously seeking to multiply gold. His object was "*chemical*," not "*alchemical*." The work of Agricola, *De Re Metallica*, stated to have been constantly in his hands, is really a very valuable treatise on Metallurgy. Newton's purpose was to elicit the truth by means of experiments.

Dr. Guest then read a paper on "the Four Roman Ways;" after which Professor Innes and Mr. Kemble made some remarks on the Rickmid-street.

A communication was also submitted to the meeting by W. Hylton Longstaffe, Esq., F.S.A., "On the connection of Scotland with the Pilgrimage of Grace."

An excursion was then made to Dirleton Castle, where a collation was pro-

vided by Christopher Nesbit Hamilton, Esq., M.P., the proprietor. An extempore discourse on the history of this interesting relic of military architecture was given by Joseph Robertson, Esq., who afterwards explained the building in a peripatetic lecture.

On returning to Edinburgh, a meeting was held in the Queen-street Hall, when a communication of no ordinary interest was made by Professor Simpson, "On Vestiges of Roman Surgery and Medicine in Scotland and England." Among the many interesting facts brought forward was that of the use of *anæsthetics* by the Romans: mandragora being employed for the same purpose, though not to the same extent, as *chloroform*. At the close of the meeting the members of the Institute repaired to a conversation at the house of the Lord-Provost and Mrs. Melville, which terminated a somewhat fatiguing but very delightful day.

On Saturday, July 26, a general meeting was held in the Queen-street Hall, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair, when Mr. Kemble made a long and valuable communication "On Antiquities of the Heathen Period," with especial reference to specimens contained in the Museum of the Institute. Lord Talbot called attention to the proof of the facilities of commercial intercourse existing at that early period supplied by the wide-spread use of weapons of *bronze*, in all of which *tin* was an integral part; the whole of which metal appears to have been derived from the Cassiterides, or Scilly Isles. He also remarked on the weapons of pure copper found in tombs, and asked if iron weapons had been discovered in graves of the earlier period. Mr. Kemble replied in the negative; but Mr. Rhind stated that some steel weapons had been found in Etruscan tombs.

Mr. Laing then made a communication "On Portraits of Lady Jane Grey," and Mr. Rhind "On the systematic Classification of Primeval Relics.

The meeting then adjourned to the Museum, where Mr. Kemble gave a continuation of his lecture, illustrated by the examples before him; after which Mr. Scharf delivered some observations "on the Art of Sculpture in Ivory, as exemplified by the series exhibited in the Museum of the Institute."

From the Museum a large body of members accompanied Mr. Robert Chambers to St. Giles' Church, St. Margaret's Chapel, and Holyrood Palace. Mr. Chambers himself gave an account of the historical as-

sociations, Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, kindly volunteering some remarks on the architectural peculiarities of the buildings. They then proceeded to the ruined Chapel of St. Anthony, at the foot of Arthur's Seat, and to St. Margaret's Well, an elegant little Gothic building with a groined vault supported by a central pillar; once standing picturesquely on the side of a brae, but now entombed in the substructure of a railway-station, and only dimly visible by the light of candles.

In the evening a large party assembled at the residence of Mr. R. Chambers, and were entertained with a series of Scottish airs, chiefly of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

On Monday a meeting was held at the Royal Society's Rooms, at ten o'clock,—Professor Innes in the chair,—when the following communications were made:—

"An original unpublished Letter of James the Fifth to his Uncle Henry the Eighth," by J. Burt, Esq., F.S.A., of the Chapter-house.

"On the Coronation Stone of Scotland now preserved in Westminster Abbey," by Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.P.S.A.

"On the State of the Castle of Edinburgh previous to the Siege of 1573," by Mr. Robert Chambers.

Sir Henry Dryden then offered some observations "On the Antiquities of Orkney and Shetland," copiously illustrated by his own beautiful drawings; in the course of which he commented very severely on the barbarous treatment to which the noble Cathedral of St. Magnus Kirkwall had been subjected by the Town-Council during the repairs of the last and present year.

A memoir was then read by Mr. J. K. Burton, "On the Analogy of Scottish and French Architecture," which elicited some interesting remarks from Lord Talbot, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Hamilton Gray.

The last paper was one of great research, "On the St. Clairs of Roslyn," by Alexander Sinclair, Esq.

An excursion was then made to Borthwick Castle, interesting as the place where Queen Mary resided for a few days with Bothwell, before the affair of Carberry Hill, and thence to Hawthorndene and Roslin.

In the evening a conversation took place in the Museum of the Institute, which was brilliantly illuminated, displaying the rich collection of antiquities there temporarily arranged to the greatest advantage. Among those present were their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl of Kintore, Lord Neaves, Lord Handyside, Professor and Mrs. Innes, Il Commendatore Canina, Dr. Waagen, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, &c., &c.

On Tuesday morning, July 29th, the annual meeting of the members of the Institute took place at the Royal Society's Rooms, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair. The report of the Central Committee was read, and unanimously adopted; after which the Committee for the ensuing year was chosen, and several new members elected. The next business which came before the meeting was to determine the place of meeting for the ensuing year. It appeared that friendly overtures had been received from Southampton, Exeter, and other places, but an invitation of so warm a character had been promised from the Archæological Association of Chester, as well as from the Historical Society of Liverpool, that it was unanimously resolved that Chester should be the place of meeting for the year 1857.

The following memoirs were then read:—

"On the Round Towers of Abernethy and Brechin," by T. A. Wyse, Esq., M.D.

"On the Family of the Murrays of Perdw, in Fifeshire, and of two Memorials of them in the Abbey of Dunfermline," by W. Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A.

"On the Excavations made on the site of the ancient city of Panticapæum, in the Crimea," by Dr. Duncan Macpherson, Inspector of Military Hospitals. This most valuable communication was received with much interest, and was followed by an important discussion, in which Signor Canina, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Yates, Mr. Hamilton Gray, and the President, took a part, as to the relation of these remains to those in Etruria, and the people to whom they were to be assigned.

A. K. Rhind, Esq., F.S.A., then read a memoir "On Megalithic remains in Malta;" and a communication of great value and interest was read from J. Barnard Davis, Esq., "On the Bearings of Ethnology on Archæological Science."

On the conclusion of the memoirs the meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks to the contributors of papers,—to the contributors to the museum, especially her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and the Marquis of Breadalbane; and to the Lord-Provost, the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Scottish Academy, and other public bodies and private individuals, to whose friendly co-operation the Institute was so greatly indebted.

Mr. Yates then proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Talbot, Mr. Way, Mr. Tucker, and the other officers of the Institute, which was seconded by Mr. Kemble, who bore testimony to the zealous and generous manner in which Lord Talbot

has ever exerted himself in promoting the spread of archæological knowledge. After Lord Talbot had returned thanks, Lord Handyside expressed the sense of the honour which the inhabitants of Edinburgh felt had been done them by the meeting of the Archæological Institute in their city, and of the gratification experienced from its proceedings.

Mr. Hunter bore testimony to the kind and liberal hospitality which had been displayed towards the members of the Institute by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and with the utmost expression of grateful feelings for the pleasure they had experienced during the meeting which had now terminated, the members separated.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, &c.

THE summer meeting of this society was held on Thursday, July 24th, on which occasion the members and their friends made an excursion on the rivers Orwell and Stour, landing at various places to visit the objects of most interest on the banks.

C. F. Gower, Esq., of Ipswich, having been elected to fill the office of President for the day, the secretary was requested to read the paper on Freston Tower.

After giving a description of this striking and pleasing feature in the picturesque scenery of the Orwell, the paper proceeded to refer to the popular notions of the place and its history. "The Rev. Richard Cobbold, in the preface to his novel of 'Freston Tower,' says,—

'Thousands of conjectures have been formed as to its origin and use. After many years of promised hope to unravel the mystery, the present work will afford an entertaining and instructive record of its origin. It will be found connected with the history of one of the most learned youths of his age, even with that of the boy-bachelor of Oxford; with the stirring events of the Reformation; with the pride and the downfall of the proudest Chancellor England ever knew; and will afford a lesson to readers of both sexes of the punishment of haughtiness, and the reward of true nobility and patience, even in their present existence.'

"And then the reverend novelist proceeds to narrate that the tower was built in the fifteenth century, by a Lord de Freston, a distant relation and the first patron of the boy-bachelor, at the suggestion and from the designs of another young kinsman, named William Latimer, as a place of study and recreation for the Lord's only daughter, the youthful learned Ellen de Freston. Every room was dedicated to a different occupation, which claimed its separate hour for work. Thus the lower room was devoted to charity in the reception and relief of the poor; the second to tapestry-working; the third to

music; the fourth to painting; the fifth to literature; and the sixth to astronomy,—the instruments necessary for which study were fixed upon the turret. It was frequently visited by Wolsey when a boy, and had been completed only two years when Wolsey was sent to college by Lord de Freston. However ingenious and pretty this history may be,—and it has doubtless done much to increase the interest of the public in this curious remain of domestic architecture,—there is, unhappily, no foundation for it in history. There is no authority for assigning it to a period so early as the fifteenth century, or in any way connecting it with the early history of Cardinal Wolsey. Independently of the style of architecture, which indicates a date full half a century later, it is certain, as Kirby himself has declared, that the tower is unnoticed in a very extensive plan and description of the Manor-house, with its offices and outbuildings, in the time of Henry the Seventh; that the Wolferstons, and not the Frestons, resided here at the period laid in the novel; that the Latimers did not become connected with Freston till some years later; and that in a note in some MS. collections for Suffolk, dated in 1565, it is referred to as ‘part of a house lately built.’ But Mr. Fitch, who has kindly permitted me to have free access to his valuable Suffolk MSS., informs me that there is still stronger evidence against the novelist’s ‘history’ in a Visitation-book of 1561, where the tower is described as ‘being built within twelve years,’ twenty years after the death of the Cardinal. It is therefore conjectured that the tower was built by Edmund Latymer, about the year 1549, as a quiet retreat or ‘pleasaunce tower’ for the better enjoyment of the extensive and charming views which are to be obtained from it. The history of the manor can be traced from the year 1218 to the present time, as belonging to the Frestons, Wolferstons, Latymers, Goodyngs, &c., to the present owner, John Berners, Esq., of Woolverstone; but it is unnecessary at this time to occupy your attention with the detail of facts, or to address any words of caution to such an assembly as this, against receiving the fancies of the novelist as sober truths of history.”

The company landed at Erwarton, where they were met by the Rev. C. Berners, the rector, and conducted by him over the church and through the rectory-grounds to the old hall.

The church of Erwarton is dedicated to St. Mary. In plan it consists of a chancel, nave, with clerestory, aisles, and north porch, and tower at the west end.

Most of the work is late Perpendicular, with tolerable two and three-light windows. The chancel and upper part of the tower were rebuilt in 1838, at the cost of the late Archdeacon Berners. The lower stage of the tower has a good doorway, having a square drip-moulding springing from corbels carved into figures of lions crowned, and having in the centre of the transom the figure of an angel. The font is an octagon, the base of which is modern; and the basin and pedestal have been recut. The angles of the latter have leopards or other animals attached. The panels of the basin have roses alternating with two lions and two angels holding shields—the one charged with the cross of baptism, and the other with the emblem of the Trinity. The roof of the south aisle is of old carved timber, having the pomegranate ornament, and the date and initials R. E., 1650; but this is no part of the original structure, having been removed from another place and presented to the late Archdeacon Berners by Mr. Fitch, of Ipswich. The monuments in this aisle are among the most interesting examples of the Decorated period that are to be found in the county. The earliest of these is said to be to the memory of Sir Bartholomew Davilers, who died in the fourth year of the reign of Edward I., 1276, and was probably the founder of the church. This tomb has panels of quatrefoils, with shields bearing the arms of Hastings, Valence, Latimer, and Calthorpe. The effigy is in chain-armour down to the knee, over which is a surtout with his sword buckled over it, and from the knee downwards it is ring-armour. On his left arm is a shield bearing the arms of Davilers, argent, three inescutcheons gules. The legs are crossed, and rest upon a lion. The adjoining monument, to the memory of another Sir Bartholomew Davilers, who died in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III. (1331), and his wife Joan, relict of John de Caldecote, who survived him, is a much more costly erection, and of a later date. The male effigy is in plate-armour, parts of which appear to have been painted and gilt. The head, adorned with a coronal or circlet, rests upon a helmet which has for its crest a boar’s head. The feet are upon a lion. The female is on the right hand. Round her head is a fillet, and the hair is enclosed in network; the feet rest upon a dog. This tomb is like the former, but has a very elaborate canopy, with the sunflower, and a great variety of ornamental detail. The shields in the panels in front of the tomb bear the arms of Maltravers, Scales,

Ufford, Beake, and Vere. Further on, by the east window, is a Jacobian tomb to one of the Calthorpes. Opposite to this tomb are some fragments of armour, viz. three helmets, a gauntlet, and a coronal. The helmets have all spikes at top; one has a visor, another with bars, and the third is incomplete. There was a good deal more armour in this church a few years since, but what has become of it is not known. It is much to be regretted that such very interesting memorials of former times and customs should have been so disregarded. They should be as religiously taken care of as the monuments to which they originally belonged. The tomb in the north aisle is plain, but has a fine canopy, though not equal to that in the south aisle. It has a female effigy, said to be Isabel, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of the second Sir Bartholomew Davilers, who carried Erwarnton to the Bacon family, by her marriage with Sir Robert Bacon. In this aisle there is a small brass, with an inscription to Katherine Lady Cornwallis; and in the floor of the nave and other parts of the church are many memorials of great interest to members of the ennobled families of Calthorpe, Parker, and Cornwallis. In the south aisle is a flat stone, from which the brass of a knight, with his head resting on a tilting helm, has been riven.

Few manors in the county offer so many features of historic association as the Manor of Erwarnton. To go no further back than the time of the first Edward, we find that in 1227 Erwarnton was the inheritance of the De Auwhelyers or Davilers family, who held the hereditary office of Constable of Norfolk and Suffolk, and whose possessions in these counties were held by the serjeantry of conducting, as such constable, the foot-soldiers of the two counties for forty days at the king's summons, from St. Edmund's Ditch — now called the Devil's Ditch, and by some considered to be a corruption of Daviler's Ditch—on Newmarket-heath, to the king's army in Wales; for which service he was to receive at the said ditch sometimes 4d. and at others 3d. per head, for their maintenance for the forty days; and after that time he and his men shall be maintained at the king's cost. In this family Erwarnton continued for four generations, and the effigies of several of its knights and ladies in the parish church are among the finest monumental memorials of the period in the county. Isabel, one of the co-heiresses of the last Sir Bartholomew Davilers, who died in 1330, carried it by marriage to the Bacons, who held their

land by the same tenure. From the Bacons it soon passed, also by marriage, to Sir Oliver Calthorpe, of Burnham, in Norfolk, ancestor of the nobleman who now bears that name and title. This family, during their residence here, made many splendid alliances: among others, with the illustrious house of Howard; the noble families of Scroop and Grey of Ruthin; the learned Chief Justice, Sir John Fortescue; and the Boleyns of Blickling, the representatives of the best blood of the French noblesse. Of this family, Amy, daughter of Sir William Boleyn, who married Sir Philip Calthorpe, of Erwarnton, was aunt to the accomplished but unfortunate second queen of Henry the Eighth. Elizabeth Calthorpe, her cousin, married Sir Henry Parker, eldest son of the first Lord Morley, and took with her the manor of Erwarnton. Of this noble family nothing is known before the fifteenth century, when we find Sir William Parker, then a young man, intermarrying with Alice Lovell, daughter of William Lord Morley, one of the greatest and noblest heiresses of the age, and a near connection of the House of York. He became standard-bearer to King Richard the Third, and obtained the hereditary Marshalship of Ireland. By the marriage of their son with Alice, daughter of Sir John St. John of Bletsoe, the intimate relationship with royalty was still further cemented. Sir Philip Parker, son of Sir Henry and Alice St. John, settled at Erwarnton, and received the honour of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth in her progress through this county in 1578. He built the hall, which is still standing, and his arms appear in a panel on the principal part of the house; and those of Parker and Morley, with the date 1575, still remain on glass in one of the upper windows. This mansion has been sadly neglected, but one room retains the original panelled ceiling; another has a panelled fireplace; and in the hall and on the staircase are some remains of mural painted decoration. The gateway, a very singular erection of brick, is a monument of the debased taste in architecture of the time of James the First. A daughter of Sir Philip married Sir William Cornwallis, a learned essayist, of a very ancient Suffolk family, and the ancestor of the celebrated Marquis Cornwallis, the conqueror of Tippoo Saib. The family of Parker was raised to the Baronetcy in 1660, and continued to reside here till the death of the fifth baronet and extinction of the male line in 1740-1, when it became successively the residence and property, by female descent, of the widow of the second Lord Chedworth;

and of the Earl of Egmont, who died in 1748, and was buried in the parish church. The hall was purchased in 1786, of the Earl of Egmont, by William Berners, Esq., and is now the property of John Berners, Esq., of Woolverstone Park.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE July meeting of the society was held at the Tholsel, on the 2nd ult., James G. Robertson, Esq., in the chair.

The following communication was read from Richard Caulfield, Esq., Cork :—

“I found the following inventory of the insignia of the Corporation of Cork among the Sarsfield MSS. The document is not dated, but from the writing I would infer it to be the latter part of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. William Sarsfield was Mayor of Cork in 1542, and again in 1556; Thomas Sarsfield, in 1580; James Sarsfield, in 1599; Thomas Sarsfield, in 1603; William Sarsfield, in 1606; Thomas Sarsfield, in 1639. It was probably during the mayoralty of one of these that the insignia was purchased. It was Queen Elizabeth who gave them the very beautiful collar of SS., which they now possess :—

MACES, SWORD, AND OTHER ENSIGNES OF YE
CORPORATION.

	£	s.	d.
Two maces gt. 63 oz., at 5s 3d . . .	16	10	09
Making and engraving, at 2s 6d . . .	07	17	06
Fifty-two oz. in Shrs. maces, at 5s 3d . . .	13	13	00
Making and engraving, at 2s 6d . . .	06	10	00
Pocket mace, 7 oz. at 5s 3d . . .	01	16	09
Making and engraving, at 2s 6d . . .	00	17	06
Waterbayliffes oare, 14 oz., at 5s 3d . . .	03	13	06
Making and engraving . . .	01	15	00
Citty Seals, making and silver . . .	01	10	00
Mayoralty Seal . . .	01	05	00
Sword. 20 oz., at 5s 3d—£5 05 00, making and engraving 2 li. Scab- bard 3s, gilding 3 li. blade 10s . . .	12	10	00
	<hr/>		
	£67	19	00

Mr. Caulfield also forwarded drawings of both sides of the silver oar, the badge of the Cork water-bailiff, bearing at one side the royal arms, and the cypher of the letters M and W combined with two crowned R's. The other side bears the arms and motto of the city of Cork.

A communication was received from George Bem, Esq., of Liverpool, as follows :—

“In the ‘Ulster Journal of Archæology,’ vol. iii. p. 315, are two accounts, by two narrators, concerning the demolition of a large cairn on the hill of Scrabo, in the county of Down. In both is related the discovery in the cairn of a smoking-pipe, or Dane’s pipe, as it is sometimes called, the antiquity or comparatively recent origin of which has given rise to much

speculation, and is altogether an unsettled point. The discovery of this one, however, in a cairn so old, seemed to afford to the writer of one of the papers indisputable testimony in favour of the former opinion—to use his own words, ‘it sets the question at rest for ever;’ though oddly enough for a question sealed and settled for ever by his means, he introduces at the end of his paper these very qualifying observations, which quite neutralize his statement :—‘I cannot vouch for the accuracy of what I have written regarding the opening of the cairn and its contents; and having learned that some of the workmen have given a different version of the matter, I shall merely say that I took down *verbatim* the particulars given to me by Mr. Patton, jeweller, of Newtonards, as stated to have been received by him from the man who found the coins.’ The other narrator, with more caution and correctness, and I think in a more just spirit of inquiry, says—‘I do not venture to found any argument on the discovery of the smoking-pipe, because neither I nor any of my fellow-inquirers have actually seen it; and although this is not the first instance that has come before me of these pipes being found in places of undoubted antiquity, still I am not in possession of sufficient data to come to any conclusion on the subject.’

“Being myself completely in doubt regarding this question, but at the same time disposed to consider that evidence hitherto had been more in favour of the modern origin of these articles than otherwise, and in spite of the authoritative dictum of one of the writers alluded to, believing that the way and manner of the discovery, the kind of second-hand evidence supporting it, added really nothing to our knowledge on the subject, that it brought this vexed question no nearer to an end,—any more, indeed, than if a pipe had been found, or had been said to be found, at any other old cairn or fort,—a matter of frequent occurrence. In a short article in the ‘Ulster Journal of Archæology,’ vol. iv. p. 4, I ventured so to express myself, hoping either for farther proof or explanation, or a concurrence in my own view, when the manifest weakness of the evidence—the conflicting, the imperfect, the inconclusive evidence—was pointed out. Instead of this result, however, my surprise was great to find in the last number of the ‘Kilkenny Archæological Journal,’ No. ii. p. 50, these words from the same writer, Mr. Carruthers, who made the original statement, and on whose inferences I took the liberty of remarking :—‘August, 1855. At this time some workmen having re-

moved the stones which composed the cairn on Scrabo-hill, near Newtonards, county of Down, discovered a stone eight feet long, broad in proportion, and so heavy, that to remove it they were obliged to blast it with gunpowder, when a grave was exhibited formed of blocks of stone, in which was a human skeleton greatly decomposed, at one side of the head of which was a smoking-pipe, commonly called a Dane's pipe; at the side, about two and a half ounces of very rude, thin, silver Danish coins.' Now this is a circumstantial, explicit, unqualified statement, without note or comment, and is certainly at variance with the general scope and tenor of the account as given originally, and with the two quotations which I have made in the former paragraph. It would require the reader to believe as a fact certain and established, that when this great cairn was removed, a sepulchral chamber of very remote antiquity was disclosed, covered with a stone so stupendous as not to be moved till broken up with gunpowder; that when this was accomplished, there was discovered underneath a smoking-pipe, a number of Danish coins, and the bones, including the skull, of a human being; all these objects, if the statement were to be relied on, being of course coeval, and all lying there centuries upon centuries before Sir Walter Raleigh or his tobacco were ever heard of. Now if the writer, or any other observer of equal competence and ability, had *seen* all this, (and it would have been no harm to have had the ocular demonstration of two or three witnesses to cumulate the proof of such a miracle,) no doubt the evidence would have been complete; it would have been the most unexceptionable, important, and unexpected testimony to the great antiquity of Dane's pipes, which, so far as I know, has ever been brought to light, and might have convinced the most incredulous. It would have been quite a different kind of proof from vague traditions of the monks having smoked coltsfoot, and disputed resemblances to tobacco-pipes on rude sculpture of a date anterior to the knowledge of the tobacco-plant in Europe, and other uncertain statements of that character. It would have been tangible evidence, and would have formed a stable foundation for all future inquirers on smoking matters, proving not alone the universality, but the immeasurable antiquity of the practice. On seeing the extraordinary statement, therefore, reproduced in this objectionable manner in the 'Kilkenny Transactions' I carefully read over again the two original accounts which appeared in the 'Ulster Journal' of the demolition

of the cairn, the discoveries which resulted, and all the attendant circumstances, and again affirm that, besides the inherent improbability, they contain nothing whatever to warrant the broad unqualified assertion embodied in the recent number of the former publication. The process of demolition or removal was not witnessed by the writer, but half a year after it was completed and the ground entirely cleared the workmen are interrogated as to these curious matters. So far from a skeleton having been found entombed in the systematic manner described, with a pipe near its head,—perhaps in its jaw,—one account says no skull was found at all, no pipe was seen by any of the recent investigators; some say the huge stone under which all these marvels were discovered was in a manner detached, that it had slipped away from its original position, and that the smoking-pipe was found outside the enclosure altogether. At the lower end of the great slab spoken of the coins were found, not covered by the large stone, but by others of smaller size, forming, there is little reason to doubt, a concealed horde of comparatively modern date. On the whole, therefore, the evidence is altogether hearsay,—every way uncertain,—in some respects contradictory, and of no value at least fully to prove a case in any court either of law or archæology."

The Rev. James Graves read the following transcript of a letter from General Preston to the Marquis of Ormonde, dated from Kilkenny, and shewing that acts of courtesy passed between the contending parties at a period when they were opposed in the field,—at least, that the Royalist General had liberated General Preston's page. Whether the hanging of "one Lilly" can be defended on the grounds pleaded by Preston, is a question. The spelling and orthography of Preston's secretary, the name only being in autograph, is curious. The letter is addressed, "For the most honorable the Lord Marquess of Ormond, these, at Dublin," and docketed in Ormonde's hand, "Colonell Preston's," dated the 26th of March, 1643:—

"Right honnoble—I conceave by your Lordship's Lettre you take in ill parte the hanging of one Lilly which heeretofore served in your Army, but when your Lordshipp vnderstand the cause, I beleeeve you wilbe better satisfied, the said Lilly havinge served in our Army and runn away to yours, and wee havinge taken him afterwards, wee caused the millitarie Lawes to bee putt in execution, accordinge to the Custome of the Countrie wherein I served, who gives noe quarter to such men as beinge vncapable thereof, as I hope your Lordshipp will conceav to be soe fittinge, and could wish yt your Lordshipp would vse all such as runn away from your Army that you finde againe in the same nature. Givinge

your Lordshipp thanks for sendinge my sonn's page backe; I remaine

"Your Lordshipp's most humble servant,

"T. PRESTON.

"Kilkenny, 26 Martii, 1643."

Colonel Thomas Preston, a brother of Lord Gormanston's, had served many years in the Low Countries, in the service of Spain, where he distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Genoa, in 1641. He came to Ireland in September, 1642, and in the October following was appointed Provincial General for Leinster, by the General Assembly of the Confederate Catholics. — Carte's "*Ormond*," vol. i. pp. 367 and 369.

Papers from Dr. O'Donovan, the Rev. James Graves, and Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq., were then submitted to the meeting, after which the usual adjournment to the first Wednesday in September took place.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of this society took place at the Architectural Museum, Canon-row, Westminster, on July 31.

Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., occupied the chair.

The Hon. Secretary proceeded to read the report, which stated that, although six or seven months had elapsed since the inauguration of the society, three general meetings, exclusive of the present one, had been held—two in the city of London, and one in Westminster. At these meetings ten papers were read, giving information on many interesting antiquities; also numerous works of art were exhibited. The attendance was on all occasions considerable, shewing that the objects of the society were being duly and generally appreciated. The number of members had increased to 250, of which number 15 were life-members,—thus demonstrating the very satisfactory progress which the society had made within only one year. The council trusted, when the objects and the plan of operations of the society became widely known, that the number of members would be increased. The council considered that it was advisable to have the publication of their transactions issued as soon as possible, and they had made arrangements for the immediate issue of the first part. They were in friendly relations with the Surrey Archæological Society, the Ecclesiological Society, and the Suffolk Institute of Archæology.

The statement of receipts and expenditure shewed that the money received amounted to £202 3s. 6d.; expended, £100; and balance in hand, about £93.

Lord R. Grosvenor, in moving that the report be adopted, congratulated the society. Although in its infancy, very marked progress had been made; and although the society might be said only to have just cut its teeth, its progress towards rapid maturity was very gratifying. After advocating the claims of the society, on its own intrinsic merits, his Lordship urged the importance of the publication of the society's transactions without delay. The society's report very much reminded him of the Queen's speech, for it appeared that the society, like the empire, was in friendly relations with all mankind. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asphitel, in seconding the motion, noticed the wide field of operations open to the society. The whole of London was within their district, in which many most interesting antiquities were neglected or overlooked.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted, and the election of officers and council concluded.

G. Gilbert Scott, Esq., A.R.A., announced that the Abbey having been placed at the disposal of the society by Lord John Thynne, he would accompany the members, and, in conjunction with the Rev. C. Boutell, explain the principal objects of beauty and interest in the structure. When the members and visitors assembled in the abbey, a circle was formed, and Mr. Scott proceeded to deliver a lecture on the origin and antiquities of the abbey. The lecturer, who was assisted by diagrams, began by pointing out that the early history of the abbey was involved in obscurity—that a rough guess made the structure originally a pagan temple—that the first builder was believed to be Sebert, a Saxon sovereign. That having been destroyed by the Danes, it was afterwards refounded by King Edgar, as a compensation for not performing a vow he had made to go to Rome, in consequence of his long exile in Normandy. In the year 1050 the structure was nearly completed, and it was certainly consecrated before that monarch's death. Sir C. Wren gave a history of the apse and the form of the cross exhibited in the structure. Henry III. commenced rebuilding the abbey, and about 1220 the ladye-chapel was added. This monarch had, no doubt, weak points, but he was one of the greatest patrons of native art, sculpture, and painting which this country ever had. He introduced from the Continent all the improvements that had been made in painting and architecture; but investigation proved that even at that early period this country was not wholly dependent on France for its architecture. We obtained astragals from France in this building, it

was true, but we introduced tracery. There was a fine specimen of tracery in Bartholomew-the-Great Church, and he wished particularly to call attention to the chapel, radiating from the outer aisle of the apse. A specimen of the same kind of architecture was to be found at Poitiers, and at Gloucester Cathedral; the excavations at Leominster shewed the style was known in the time of Henry I.; other specimens were to be seen at St. Martin-aux-Champs in Paris; the specimens were quite Romanesque in the early transition radiating chapels. At Noyon, the chapel of St. Denis, and at Rennes, the same style prevailed. Then followed the cathedral of Amiens, which was the type of almost every other cathedral afterwards built in France, and on the borders of Germany and Belgium. This cathedral afforded a perfect specimen of the elongated chapel. But although the idea of the building of Westminster Abbey was undoubtedly taken from France, in many important respects the structure differed from the French models. The five chapels of Westminster Abbey were all formed on the chord of the semicircle which formed the apse. At Amiens Cathedral there were seven such chapels, but they were not commenced on a chord of a circle, but were formed one bay in advance. This was different to Westminster Abbey, where the line radiated backward and westward, having a blank bay in the aisle, by which means the chapels were made larger in proportion to the church than in other instances. The double advantage was thus obtained of gaining in size and making the chapels of more beautiful figure. It could be shewn that Rouen Cathedral was intended to be built like Westminster Abbey, but for some reason the builder departed from the plan, and only made a little chapel, certainly inferior in beauty to that of the Westminster plan. The work done to Westminster Abbey in Henry the Third's time shewed them how rigidly the original style was adhered to. In 1269 the body of the Confessor was carried to its shrine in the abbey, and the new part was consecrated. It would be difficult to point out in what the surpassing beauty of the whole design consisted, for so much depended upon taste; but certainly he must assert that Westminster Abbey contained the elements of beauty far beyond other churches—far beyond that of Amiens and Rennes; for though the scale was less, the proportions were more beautiful. He believed it would be easy to shew that all the proportions of the abbey were founded on the principle of the equilateral triangle, and that those parts which strike the eye as the most

beautiful were laid down on the proportions of the triangle. Freemasons had two principles in their art, that of the square and that of the triangle, but they considered the triangle the best. King Henry III. brought over to this country a number of foreign artists to carry out and embellish this work; but though the idea of the abbey was French, the details were English. There was, without doubt, a sprinkling of foreign workmen employed on the abbey, especially in the carving. The work of foreign artists was as easy to recognise, and as distinct, as were different handwritings. One leading feature of French art was the exclusive use of the moulded capitals, as distinct from carved capitals. The moulded capital was the type of French design, any other style was the exception. In this England had the advantage; she had many varieties, and the most beautiful were to be found in the abbey. It was surprising to find that such a plain capital was used in the abbey—plain capitals were generally confined to country churches; but the reason was obvious. In the case of the abbey, the capitals were of hard Purbeck marble, and not so easily worked as a softer material. The pillars and triforium were of this marble, and when polished, which no doubt they were, must have looked most magnificent. Part of the transept was finished by Henry III. After his death the work was continued by Edward I. Edward III. built the choir; Richard II. added to it, but it was finished by Henry VIII. On examination, it would be seen that, from the first pillar to the end of the screen, the building took place in the reign of Richard II., but not in the ordinary architecture of the period. All the architects appeared desirous of assimilating their work to that of the 13th century. Respecting the shrine of Edward the Confessor, it appeared Abbot Weir went to Rome, and brought over here two master workmen to execute the Mosaic work in glass, the same as appears in the churches of St. Sophia at Constantinople, St. Mark's at Venice, and in the works round Rome. The name of one of the workmen was Peter, a Roman citizen. He helped to execute the shrine. The substance of the shrine was Purbeck marble, inlaid with grey Mosaic. The other workman was named Odorico, and he was employed to execute mosaic in porphyry for floors. This workman executed that part of the pavement round the shrine of the Confessor, and the high altar; both portions are inlaid, but both were allowed to fall into a state of decay and dilapidation.—The lecturer concluded his interesting statement by saying that he

should be ready to attend the members and visitors round the abbey, and point out the parts best worthy of their notice.

The Rev. Charles Boutell then proceeded to lecture on the monuments. The monuments, he said, formed a distinct feature of the abbey, differing from every other English ecclesiastical edifice. The abbey, in addition to its cathedral character, must be considered as being also a vast national monumental shrine. The monuments he would divide into two important classes—those which from their intrinsic character were suitable to such a place, and those which were introduced as works of art, but inconsistent with the character of the place, though not inconsistent as concerned the memory of illustrious individuals. He must guard himself when speaking of monuments as inconsistent with the abbey, against being understood to detract from the memory of the persons commemorated. He only intended to speak of them as works of art, to make room for many of which the most exquisite details of architecture have been ruthlessly destroyed. As works of art, some of these monuments were worse than worthless, and room had been made for them by cutting away mouldings of the finest period of Gothic architecture. Many of the monuments combined interesting specimens of architecture, heraldry, wood-carving, and sculpture, together with all that was otherwise artistically admissible. Here the lecturer produced a sketch of the shrine of Edward the Confessor. Taking the shrine as the centre, it would be seen there was an inner circle of royal tombs; next there was another circle. On the outer side of the ambulatory there was another series of monuments, and the groups of apsidal chapels would be found each to contain its own monuments, all subordinated to the Confessor-shrine, which was to be taken as the common centre. Henry the Seventh's Chapel completed the series. The society proposed to publish a *fac-simile* of the plan, so as to record the position of all the early monuments, only a few of which were noticed by the early historians. On entering the gallery from the north aisle, they would come upon the tomb of Aymer de Valence, which was rich alike in architectural design—richness without breaking up the breadth or interfering with the excellence of effect of the whole. The effigies and armour were perfect, shewing to what excellence the art had attained even at that remote period. In the popular descriptions the two tombs were described as those of Knights Templar. He hoped the mistake would hereafter be corrected, as one was of the knight and the

other his wife. The tomb of De Vere was worthy of inspection. There were four kneeling knights supporting the slab on which was placed the various pieces of armour worn by the knight. All the details were spirited and excellent. The tombs of the Abbot Islip and of St. Erasmus were worthy of regard. In the chapels the tombs of D'Aubigny and his lady were conspicuous. In Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the only remarkable tomb was that of the founder and his queen, Elizabeth of York. One of the chapels would be found crowded with fine specimens of early monuments—those of John of Eltham, W. de Valence; and there would be found also a fine brass of the widow of Thomas of Woodstock. Returning to the shrine of Edward, they would find the tomb of Edward the First, in which the remains of that monarch were discovered about a century ago, attired in his royal robes. He thought the tomb, though plain now, must have been decorated in some removable way, either with drapery or enamelling, which had disappeared, as it was hardly to be thought that a king who had so elaborately decorated his wife Eleanor's tomb, would have nothing for his own tomb but a plain mass of stone. The next tomb was that of Henry III., whereon was a very fine recumbent figure, and the draped figure of his wife Eleanor. He might say that for draped figures there were few in existence superior to these. He trusted that ere long the real value of these tombs, as studies of works of art, would be generally recognised. One remarkable feature in the tomb of Queen Eleanor was the heraldry—the arms of Castile and Leon were to be seen, not as quarters, but as a single coat. The shields with which the abbey was enriched were not only valuable as works of art, but as conveying much historical information. In fact, he considered that heraldry might not only be considered as a science, but as elucidating history. The iron-work of the tomb had recently been restored by Mr. Scott, and was well worthy attention. The canopy was a recent introduction in the tomb of Henry V.; that tomb had been greatly mutilated, as it was enriched with solid silver, and the head was also of the same material. These had been taken away on account of their intrinsic value. The tomb of Queen Philippa was also a fine work of art, elaborately enriched, but cruelly mutilated. The same might be said of the tomb of Edward the Third. He had already made reference to the tomb of John of Eltham. That tomb was originally surmounted by a beautiful monumental

canopy, but that had wholly disappeared. The armour also illustrated admirably the transition period from mail to plate. The tomb of St. Benedict, and another tomb of an archbishop, were rarely shewn, but they were well worthy of inspection, being fine specimens of the work of the fourteenth century.—The lecturer, amidst general applause, concluded by informing the company that the illustrations of the tombs in the chapels would be by lecture, as the chapels were too small to hold more than a tithe of the company at one time.

Mr. Scott then took the members and visitors round the abbey, pointing out in a lucid and interesting manner the various architectural beauties. Mr. Boutell did the same with reference to the tombs, and the company left, highly gratified with the amusing and instructive morning's business.

In the evening a considerable body of ladies, members, and visitors assembled at the Museum, at a *conversazione*, at which Mr. Boutell gave some very interesting particulars concerning the shields.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.—The members and friends of this well-conducted society assembled at Warminster, on Tuesday, August 5, for three days' business and recreation.

The proceedings commenced on Tuesday, in the Town-hall, the chair being taken by the Rev. Prebendary Fane, who acted as President *pro tem.* for the Marquis of Bath. The room (although not so full as might have been anticipated) contained many well-known archæologists from various parts of the county, and a considerable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen from the immediate neighbourhood of Warminster. At half-past one o'clock the rev. chairman addressed the meeting, and having set forth the objects the society had in view, he went on to explain the causes of its being instituted in this county. Having announced in detail the various proceedings which had been arranged for the present meeting, the chairman in conclusion expressed, on behalf of his fellow-townsmen, the great pleasure they experienced at the meeting of the society in Warminster.

Mr. Ravenhill then announced that the bishop of the diocese, who was to have presided at the evening *conversazione*, and who had come into the neighbourhood the previous evening, had been taken so unwell in the middle of the night that he had been obliged to return to Salisbury.

The Dean was prevented from being present by an engagement in London.

The Rev. Mr. Lukis (one of the secretaries) then read the report of the committee, which commenced by stating that the society is making gradual and steady progress in the county; though the committee have to deplore the loss by decease of two life-members (Mr. Neeld and Mr. Poynder), and by withdrawal or removal from the county of nine members. The cash account of the society up to the end of the year 1855 exhibits a balance in the hands of the treasurer and local secretaries of £287 2s. 10½d. After apologizing for the late period at which the publication of the magazine took place last year, owing to many unavoidable circumstances, the report thus proceeds:—"It has been suggested by Mr. Scrope that the committee should issue from time to time in the Magazine, reprints, either literally or in abstract, of parts of large, expensive, and inaccessible works already published on Wiltshire, as well as curious pamphlets connected with the county, which may be out of print. These would be found most useful by those who desire to furnish the society with communications respecting their own localities, but who have no means of reference to many of these expensive and comparatively scarce works. By way of explaining their meaning, your committee would particularize the kind of auxiliary publications to which they allude, viz. abstracts or extracts from Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ancient and Modern Wilts*; the Wiltshire institutions, from the Salisbury Register; the account of religious houses from Dugdale's *Monasticon*; Tanner's *Notitia*, and the *Monasticon Wiltonense*; Aubrey's unpublished works; the large volumes of published records; curious notes from parish registers; manuscripts in the British Museum; biographies of eminent Wiltshire men; local monographs, or descriptions of particular objects, houses, churches, and the like, which may have appeared in other publications.—The general object of the society is, in short, to bring together to one point, if possible, whatever bears upon, or is likely to illustrate, Wiltshire history. The committee have not been altogether unmindful of the other interesting and important branch of the society's pursuits, viz. natural history, Wiltshire ornithology, &c. In conclusion, the committee state that they are to be favoured with a series of papers on the "Flora" of the county, scientifically arranged, by a gentleman who has been for some years engaged in preparing them; but they are not at present sufficiently prepared to lay

any distinct project before the society for the more permanent establishment of a county museum."

The report was at once adopted, and ordered to be printed in the next Quarterly Magazine.

The chairman then announced that Mr. P. Scrope, M.P., had expressed a wish to resign the office of president of the society; and although every member of it would deeply regret the loss of such a president, it would be some satisfaction to know that the individual whom the committee had selected as his successor was a gentleman whose power of language, and whose possession of some of the choicest treasures of art which this country contained, peculiarly fitted him for the post. The resolution which he had been requested to move was, "That the grateful thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Poulett Scrope for his past exertions on behalf of the society, and his continued desire to promote its prosperity; and that the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert be requested to accept the office of president during the next three years." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The officers of the society having been appointed, and the routine business disposed of, the Rev. J. O. Picton, of Rowde, proceeded to deliver an address on the general subject of "Archæology." At its close the meeting broke up, and in a short time afterwards the whole party re-assembled, for dinner, in the large National School-room in West-street, which, under the superintendence of the Rev. Vicar, had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. The chair was occupied by the Marquis of Bath; the company altogether numbering about 230.

A *conversazione* subsequently took place at the Town-hall, under the presidency of Archdeacon Macdonald. The papers read in the course of the evening were on "the Wiltshire Fossil Mammalia," by Mr. Cunningham; a highly interesting lecture by Mr. Lambert, of Salisbury, "on Ancient Music," interspersed with admirable vocal illustrations by the lecturer, to a piano-forte accompaniment.

The Museum.—The large room on the ground-floor of the Town-hall was appropriated to the reception of those objects of interest to archæologists and the lovers of natural history which the immediate neighbourhood, aided by contributions of distant residents, supplied to the gratification of all to whom this portion of the archæological gathering presents special attractions. The contributors of former years manifested their accustomed liberality, and were most obliging in submitting the con-

tents of their private collections to the inspection of the company.

The meeting on Wednesday.—The day was at its commencement somewhat cloudy. Of this many took advantage, and went to Battlesbury and Scratchbury, under the direction of the Rev. J. Baron. Others, fearing that these clouds only foretold still greater heat (in which they were not far wrong), preferred looking over the many objects of interest in the Museum. All—whether from the morning excursion to Battlesbury, or from the Museum—started for Longleat in the afternoon. It was understood that the grounds were to be open to the public at 2.30;—the time was punctually observed. The gardens were never more beautiful. At three the first body of luncheoners were admitted to the noble hall. All that Gunter could do, all that the Marquis's cellar could do, was done for the guests. Anything more magnificent we never saw in its way. We only fear that it was too munificent. We heard apprehensions expressed that this was a suicidal policy—and that if the committee were wise, they would for the future interdict champagne and ices, and all the delicacies of the season, and strictly confine hosts to moderation—cold meats and Wiltshire ale. However this may be, 600 persons availed themselves of the Marquis's hospitality, whereby the society derived some considerable profit at the Marquis's expense. After luncheon, or dinner,

A lecture was delivered on the terrace, by Canon Jackson, the secretary, "on Longleat." He commenced by offering the thanks of the society, in a few well-chosen words, to Lord Bath for his reception. He then said,—“You are a topographical society for Wilts, and, as such, you should assemble within the limits of your county. You are nearly trespassers, for you are within three-fourths of a mile of Somerset, in the hundred of Heytesbury. As to the parish, the house is situated in two parishes: when my Lord Bath writes his letters, he is in Horningsham; when he dines, he is in Longbridge Deverill. What is the derivation of Longleat? Sir Richard Hoare says, *Longa lata*, the long brood; but that derivation is to be objected to. Here are two adjectives and no noun. The truth is, the word *leat* is a noun of Saxon origin, meaning an aqueduct, or a mill-race, or a course of water of such kind. The water originally supplied a mill, and there now (as Lord Bath said) was 'tradition of a mill near the old stable.' On the site of this house stood once a priory of Black Canons, consisting of a prior and four or five monks, main-

tained by the adjoining lands. There were different altars here, which Canon Jackson mentioned. The names of several priors were preserved; there was an inventory of the plate and garments, some of which did not seem, from the description, to be altogether clerical. The priory in the twenty-first year of Henry VIII. was dissolved, and added to Hinton Charterhouse. In 1539 Hinton Charterhouse itself was dissolved. Longleat was acquired by Sir John Thynne through the influence of Protector Somerset. He was before no way connected with Wilts; but being secretary to the Protector, he picked up some crumbs from his table. At first it was an humble purchase of one hundred acres. Then the baronet married the rich Sir Richard Gresham's daughter, a lady with a handsome fortune *in esse*, and more *in futuro*. He added to his estate. His good fortune created jealousy. He was summoned before the Privy Council, but gave a good account of his possessions, and was dismissed unharmed. He had sixteen children. In 1566 he gave the order to build Longleat. Who was the architect? Tradition says John of Padua, and tradition is right." Canon Jackson then entered into some interesting particulars respecting the transition style of domestic architecture, from the fortified place to the more luxurious mansion. "Longleat has this peculiarity,—it may be regarded as unique in its way. It is a mixture of Tuscan, Ionic, Corinthian architecture; no one story being like another. You may think it barbarous, but the result is good. It is not ecclesiastical, because there are no pointed windows and no tracery-work; it is the new Italian style. It was adhered to till Elizabeth, and even James. There are various instances in this county. Sir John Thynne was his own clerk of the works. In three years he spent £8,000,—a large sum for those days. Queen Elizabeth came to see him before he had finished his house. She built no palaces herself, but encouraged others to do so when she came to visit them. Sir Christopher Wren was afterwards employed on the house. The Duke of Monmouth visited Longleat. Crowds followed him, shouting for the Protestant duke and casting flowers in his path. Within a few months he and his host both died violent deaths,—Monmouth on Tower-hill, Mr. Thynne murdered near Whitehall." Canon Jackson traced the murder of Mr. Thynne, an account of which has appeared in the "Archæological Magazine." He passed a warm and well-deserved eulogy on the late Marquis of Bath, the Lord-lieutenant of Somerset, for

his public spirit, and uniform kindness and amiableness of disposition. He congratulated the society and the county on the determination shewn by the present Marquis to follow in his ancestor's steps. The lecture was most successful;—at its close Captain Gladstone invited the company to thank, with voice and heart, the Marquis for his hospitality, the Canon for his learning.

The society assembled again in Warminster at seven o'clock, in the Town-hall. The Rev. J. Baron gave a lecture up-stairs on Anglo-Saxon Derivations. The Rev. Mr. Smith and Mr. Clerk, down-stairs, lectured on the Bustard and on Coins. These lectures were all chiefly matters of detail. The evening finished with an address from Mr. Fane.—*Local Newspaper.*

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

THE annual *conversazione* took place on Wednesday evening, July 16th, and was more numerously attended than on any previous occasion.

The Earl de Grey, the President of the institution, took the chair, and called upon the Treasurer (Mr. Scott) to read his report.

The Treasurer, in stating the objects for which the museum had been established, the evidences of its practical usefulness during the past year, and the many and important additions which have been made to the collection of casts and specimens, took the opportunity to mention that the Department of Science and Art had contributed a sum of £100 to the funds in return for the admission of the students of the department to the advantages offered by the museum; and that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in presenting a donation of £50, had consented to become the patron of the institution.

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth moved, and Mr. Sydney Smirke seconded, a vote of thanks to the contributors of specimens named therein, observing that the value of those specimens, so liberally given, would in a great measure depend upon the spirit infused into them by the master-mind directing those individuals for whose especial benefit this extensive collection had been formed, and that the period was looked forward to when they would have a place more worthy to receive such additions.

Mr. H. Cole and the Rev. Charles Boutell proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the officers of the museum, testifying to their exertions for its welfare.

A vote of thanks to the President for his conduct in the chair having been moved and seconded by Mr. Godwin and Mr. Parker

of Oxford, and the Earl de Grey having responded, assuring the meeting of the pleasure he had in promoting the interests of the institution, the formal proceedings terminated, but the meeting did not separate until a late hour.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, SALISBURY.—For very many years the chapter-house attached to this beautiful cathedral has been suffered to remain in a most dilapidated and ruinous condition. That such a state of things should be permitted to go on without steps being taken to arrest the ravages of time and neglect, was a subject of regret to every person who visited this elaborate specimen of ancient architecture, and by no person was there deeper anxiety evinced in this respect than by the late Bishop Denison. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise, on the decease of this esteemed prelate, that it should have at once occurred to those best acquainted with his Lordship's wishes, that the most appropriate memorial which could be devised to perpetuate his memory would be the entire restoration of the chapter-house. Accordingly, a large sum of money was readily subscribed for the purpose by the clergy and laity of his diocese, and by other friends, and the works entrusted to Mr. Clutton, architect, of London. At the time the restoration was commenced, the structural defects of the edifice were chiefly the following:—The disturbance of seven out of the eight buttresses; the displacement of the vail walls over the eight windows; and the deflection of the central pillar. With a view to relieve the buttresses, and also to keep together the shattered portions of the building, it was deemed necessary, about the latter part of the seventeenth century, to connect the walls and central pillar by tension-rods of iron. The work, therefore, first done was the enlarging and strengthening the buttresses. The direct effect of this was to render the edifice permanently secure, and to make the removal of the tension-rods, which were a great disfigurement to the interior, an operation of perfect safety. In the interior, the central pillar has been taken down and rebuilt—the decayed stonework, the Purbeck marble shafts, and the sculptures below the bases of the windows, representing portions of Scripture history from the creation to the overthrow of Pharaoh and the Egyptian host, have been entirely restored. It may here be mentioned that, in carrying out the restoration, the greatest care has been taken to retain the original features of the building, and not to re-touch any of the old work, but

simply to replace the parts broken away. The funds at the disposal of the committee have not enabled them to carry the decorative part of the restoration beyond the polychromy of the vaulting and the polishing of the Purbeck marble shafts. The works thus far executed, including a handsome mosaic tile-pavement, which has been laid down, have entailed an outlay of £4,821; and as the amount of subscriptions received is but £4,586, the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by £234. The works which are still required to complete the restoration are—The restoring of the vestibule, the entrance-doors to the vestibule from the cloisters, the stained glass windows, and the polychromatic decoration of the arcades, and of the sculptures above them. Of this last, a specimen has been finished, which, from the traces that remained of the original decoration, has enabled the artist (Mr. Hudson, who executed it gratuitously,) to reproduce the colours with the greatest accuracy. It is estimated that the works remaining to be done will require an additional outlay of £3,000. Mr. White, of Vauxhall Bridge, was the contractor, and Mr. J. B. Philip the sculptor. The re-opening took place on the 30th of July. At 2.15 the Dean, Sub-Dean, Canons, and Prebendaries assembled at the cathedral vestry, and from thence proceeded with the Minor Canons and choir to the chapter-house. Here they were addressed by the Lord-Bishop. The procession then repaired to the west end of the cathedral, and met the Mayor and Corporation. In passing down the nave, the choir sang Mozart's anthem, "I will give thanks." The afternoon service was then commenced, and during it the Rev. Francis Lear, M.A., Rector of Bishopstone, was installed as Prebendary of Bishopstone. The Lord-Bishop of the diocese preached an appropriate sermon from the 5th of Revelations, 12th verse. At its conclusion, a liberal collection was made towards the restoration fund, and the procession again returned to the chapter-house, the choir chanting as it moved along. After singing Richardson's anthem, "O, how amiable," the very Rev. the Dean addressed the Mayor and Corporation, detailing the works which had been executed in the various parts of the building. This concluded the ceremony. Dr. Corfe played the voluntaries, and Mr. J. Richardson ably presided at the organ during the service. The cathedral dignitaries, local clergy, and Mayor and Corporation dined with the Bishop at the palace in the evening.

Roman Antiquities. — Architectural operations in Rome have just given rise to most interesting archæological and artis-

tical discoveries. In digging for the foundations of some additions to Signor Pilippani's palace, on the Piazza della Pilotta, the workmen recently came upon a colossal statue of a toga'd figure in admirable preservation, wanting only a portion of the nose, and representing, according to the inscription, "Dogmatii," on the base, Dogmatius, the brother or cousin of the Emperor Constantine, who is known to have built a magnificent portico on that precise spot, with a noble ascent to his Thermæ on the Quirinal Hill.

Discovery of Human Remains at Dover Castle.—While the men employed by Messrs. Lee and Lavers were engaged digging at the site of the proposed new officers' quarters, near the military hospital at the castle, they came upon the remains of three or four human bodies, which appeared to have been rudely interred there at some remote period of time. Some of the bones were of extraordinary size, and evidently belonged to a more stalwart generation than our own; and from the indication presented, and from what is known of the locality, it is probable that these remains have been mouldering at this spot since the thirteenth century. It is thought that the bones will be taken up and brought within the precincts of the old Roman pharos. In the course of another month the contract taken by Mr. Diggle, for repairing and cutting new embrasures at the East, Bell, and Spur batteries, Dover Castle, will be completed. The execution of these works, which reflect most creditably upon the contractor, will have cost about £11,000.

Hogarth's tomb, in Chiswick Churchyard, has just been restored at the expense of an admirer bearing the name of the great painter. The restoration has been made in exact accordance with the first design. To secure the permanent safety of the tomb it was necessary to disturb the coffins beneath. Very few persons were present when this was done. Those who were there saw the large coffin of his mother-in-law, Lady Thornhill, the still larger coffin of his widow, and the "little" coffin of the great painter of mankind. One who was present assured us that he saw the "torpid hand" of the painter of "Mariage à la Mode" and the "Harlot's Progress."

In a beautiful little valley near Stockholm, a most remarkable stone, covered with Runic characters, and of considerable dimensions, has been discovered. The inscription is complete, and the ornaments are well executed.

The hock-bone of an immense animal

was recently discovered in the bed of the river Ancholme, near Brigg, Lincolnshire. The hock is 64 inches in circumference, and the bottom part of the bone (which has been cut) is 48 inches in circumference. It appears to be the hock-bone of the megatherium. It is now in the possession of Mr. R. E. Leary, printer, Lincoln.

The friends of the Bury Athenæum will be glad to know that the most interesting fossils were secured by the Rev. J. B. Dennis, at Mr. Image's sale, and the Curator, Mr. Scott, will now be able in the course of a few weeks to place the geological department in the Museum on a novel and instructive basis. It may not be generally known that no funds are available for Museum purposes, and Mr. Dennis has already, we believe, commenced the attempt, and with favourable success at present, to raise by the assistance of kind friends a sum of money equivalent to the amount expended.

An Austrian officer, fishing lately in the Rhine, pulled up from the bottom a sword, which the antiquaries pronounce to have belonged to the Emperor Adolphus. The Duke of Nassau has purchased it from the lucky fisherman for the sum of one hundred and sixty florins.

The Paris papers mention the discovery in that city, in the course of the demolition of some houses, of the remains of a Roman cemetery of the time of Constantine the Great and his immediate successors.

Two petrified Indians, in stone coffins, apparently of great antiquity, are reported to have been discovered near Kingston, Canada, while excavations were being made on one of the railroads.

The "Literary Gazette" states that a Mr. John Shakspeare, who claims a distant relationship to the poet, is about to cover Shakspeare's house, at Stratford, with a building of glass and iron, to protect it from the weather. The cost is estimated at about £3,000.

Suffragan Bishops.—The parliamentary return relating to the recent appointment of a suffragan for Jamaica contains a list of suffragans consecrated since the Reformation. Amongst others were the following:—1538, Henry Holbeck, afterwards Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, Bristol, Worcester.—1566, March 9, Richard Barnes, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle and Durham, Nottingham, Lincoln.—In none of these cases did a suffragan succeed to the diocese in which he had acted as coadjutor. An act of parliament was passed in 1812, 52 Geo. III. c. 62, relating to the appointment of

coadjutor bishops in Ireland, but no coadjutor bishops have been appointed under it. According to Chamberlayne's *Angliæ Notitia*, the suffragan bishops were reckoned among the "Spiritual Commons." The following is a list of the suffragan titles created by the act of Henry VIII., which is still in force:—For the diocese of Canterbury, Dover; for York, Nottingham and Hull; for London, Colchester; for Durham, Berwick; for Winchester, Guildford, Southampton, and the Isle of Wight; for Lincoln, Bedford, Leicester,

Grantham, and Huntingdon; for Norwich, Thetford and Ipswich; for Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Melton, and Marlborough; for Bath and Wells, Taunton; for Hereford, Bridgenorth; for Coventry and Lichfield, Shrewsbury; for Ely, Cambridge; for Exeter, St. Germans; for Carlisle, Penrith. The mode of appointing suffragans was for the archbishop or bishop who, for the better government of his diocese, desired a suffragan, to present "two able men" to the king, who chose one.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Cheltenham, commencing on the 6th of August, under the presidency of Professor Daubeny. The Earl of Burlington and Lord Stanley were elected to fill vacancies in the committee, caused by the deaths of Lord Cathcart and Sir John Johnstone. The President, in an eloquent address, reviewed the progress scientific knowledge had made during the year; and in the several sections a variety of papers were read. One by Mr. Jelinger Symons, on Lunar Motion, caused considerable disturbance. The meeting concluded on the 13th. The next meeting is arranged to take place at Dublin.

The National Reformatory Union held a conference at Bristol on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of August, at which Lord Stanley presided; and several animated discussions took place respecting the best mode of reclaiming criminals. Many persons, including Lord Brougham, are of opinion, that if more attention were paid to the education of the young, and to their moral training, there would be fewer criminals to require reformatory treatment.

The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society held their annual show at Athlone. The exhibition of stock of all kinds is described as being unusually fine. At the banquet, where the Duke of Leinster presided, the Lord-lieutenant, his chief guest, stated, among other things, some statistics shewing the recent progress of the country. Since 1848, no less than 176,000 acres have been drained by the Board of Works; and more than double that area by private hands. Within the last twenty years more than a million acres of waste have been reclaimed. From the returns lately collected by the constabulary, but not yet ready for publica-

tion, he learned that, since last year, there had been an increase of 83,683 acres in the growth of wheat, 114,774 in the growth of green crops, and 65,773 in the growth of flax. The increase in horses amounts to 18,000, in cattle to 25,000, in sheep to 90,000. The decrease in pigs amounted to 250,000; but it is thought that this arises from taking the returns at an earlier period than usual. There has been a permanent rise in the rate of wages; and a recent workhouse return shews 17,771 fewer paupers than in the corresponding week last year. Lord Clonbrock, the Earl of Clancarty, and Mr. Justice Keogh addressed the company in similarly encouraging strains.

The Irish Summer Assizes of 1856 are not likely to be soon forgotten by the legal profession in all its branches. With one or two exceptions, the criminal business was, so far as the circuits have been completed, all but *nil*, and the lists of records to be disposed of was equally scanty and profitless. In Clonmel, the capital of South Tipperary, at one time the focus of crime and litigation, the criminal calendar occupied three hours, and the trial of records six more, being the lightest commission which was ever held there. The exceptional cases are those of Westmeath and Mayo.

National Gallery.—Five more pictures have been recently added to this collection:—I. The Melzi Perugino. Rumour states that it cost £3,600. II. The Madonna and Child, by Bartolommeo Vivarini;—cost £97. III. Half-length portrait of a young man, by Bartholomæus Venetus;—cost £48 10s. IV. The Madonna and Child, by Girolamo da Libri. V. The Madonna and Child, by Francesco Tacconi.

Discovery in Physiology.—The Astle

Cooper prize of £300, presented triennially through the College of Surgeons, has this year been awarded to Dr. B. W. Richardson. The subject of the essay was the Coagulation of the Blood. The prize essay contains the announcement of a very important discovery. The cause of the coagulation of the blood has hitherto been a mystery to physiologists. Dr. Richardson has demonstrated that the cause of the fluidity of the blood is the presence in the blood of the volatile alkali, ammonia. This fact he has arrived at by a series of well-conducted experiments.

Miss Jessie Meriton White has applied at King's College, London, for permission to become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. The senate have submitted a case for the opinion of counsel as to whether their charter enables them to do so.

Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, whose "Life and Times of Herodotus" has given him considerable reputation, and whose able "Analyses of Herodotus and Thucydides" evince his capacity as a precis writer, has been recently appointed on the establishment of the War Department. Mr. Wheeler owes his appointment solely to his literary merits.

The Botanical Society of France have this year held an extraordinary session, which was devoted to exploring a part of the mountains of Auvergne. The session opened at Clermont-Ferrand on July 21.

The Artillery at Woolwich.—The scene upon Woolwich Common in July gave the visitor some notion of life in the British encampment in the Crimea. The Royal Artillery, as they arrived from the Crimea, were encamped upon the upper part of the Common. Here were Crimean heroes, Crimean beards, like those worn by the Dukes of Cambridge and Newcastle; Crimean complexions, approaching, in certain cases, a fine coffee colour; Crimean medals, with three and four clasps; Crimean tents; artillery that ascended the heights of Alma, indented with musket shots, and the rough wear and tear of active service; Crimean goats; Crimean ponies and bât horses; and even a Crimean dromedary. The latter animal was taken at Sebastopol, and, becoming lawful prize of war, was brought to this country by the artillery. These animals are used by the Crim Tartars in carrying burdens, and several were purchased by the commissariat, and found to be of great service in carrying hay, straw, and other forage, from Balaklava to the camp. The artillery also brought over with them a large number of Spanish mules, of greater size than have ever been

seen in this country before. Some of them are fifteen and sixteen hands high, of powerful build, but active withal. The men say they carried, upon the soft roads in the Crimea, loads which English horses would have foundered with. The horses, of which there were several hundreds, formed the outer line of the camp. They were tied to a long rope, and placed so close together that they had an unlimited privilege of kicking each other. The soldiers, who have that free and easy manner which troops only learn in campaigning, wear, on fatigue duty, odd looking gay caps which they have picked up at Sebastopol and among the Crim Tartars. They manifested the utmost delight at reaching the shores of Old England again.

Balmoral.—The new palace is nearly finished, and presents a very picturesque appearance. The grounds about the estate are finely laid out, and the gardens are as far advanced as could be expected in a place where the sun is not seen for four months in the year, when he never rises above the altitude of Lochnagar. Preparations for the early arrival of her Majesty are in a very forward state.

Cheap Titles.—The following advertisement lately appeared in the "Athenæum:" "Title of Count or Baron.—A gentleman of good position, who has held a private appointment under a royal prince, offers to introduce a properly qualified person, with a view of obtaining either of the above titles, which can be had upon very moderate terms. A similar opportunity of obtaining rank and position is seldom to be met with. A marquise is also to be had," &c. Who would not be a baron, count, or marquis, when such titles can be had on very moderate terms?

At the sale of Lord Orford's pictures a celebrated picture by Rubens, called the "Rainbow Landscape," fetched the extraordinary price of £4,550. The subject of this picture represents a party of peasants returning home at evening from harvest-work, soon after a shower, and various others engaged in farming employments; a group of cattle watering, and a brood of ducks hurrying to a pool, display all the magic of Rubens' pencil. A mass of wood on the right forms a perspective which is lost in a delightful distant landscape; a rainbow, with a grand sweep, unites the colouring of the whole in the richest harmony.—At the sale of the collection of sculpture, bronzes, decorative furniture, &c., the Duke of Cleveland was the purchaser, for 160 guineas, of a pair of magnificent slabs of malachite, surmounting carved console tables, with Cupids underneath.

At the sale of the Wolverton pictures, Opie's "Two Peasant Children" fetched 310 guineas; Lo Spagno's "Glorification of the Virgin," 620 guineas (for the National Gallery); Murillo's "Christ Sinking under the Cross," 690 guineas; Sasso Ferrato's "Marriage of St. Catherine," 1,025 guineas; and Rubens' "Rainbow Landscape," 4,550*l.*;

At a recent sale of pictures by the Old Masters, at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, Teniers' "Egg Dance," from the collection of the late Mr. W. Smith, M.P. for Norwich, was sold for 660 guineas; Ruysdael's "Castle of Bentheim," on the Moselle, a grand and noble landscape, from the same collector, fetched 1,210 guineas. A sea-piece, by Van der Velde, realized 210 guineas; and a landscape, by Van der Heyden and Van der Velde, 294 guineas.

The Morland Collection.—The thirty-eight pictures the property of the late Jesse Curling, Esq.—all Morlands, except two by Towne and one by H. Fredericks,—which were lately brought to the hammer by Mr. Quallettay, realized a total of 2,197*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Deducting the 25*l.* paid for the two pictures by Towne and the one by H. Fredericks, this gives 2,172*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* for thirty-five Morlands—a pretty fair indication of the value set upon them by the amateurs of England. We have not been able to learn whether any were purchased for the National Gallery, which ought to possess some adequate specimens of the works of this wayward genius.

Quick Travelling.—Just as the Indian mail-packet "Ava" was preparing to leave Southampton, an American gentleman rushed into the docks and requested a passage to Calcutta. He had arrived at Liverpool on the previous day from New York by the royal mail-steamer "Africa," after a voyage of 10 days, having travelled a distance of 3,000 miles, and afterwards proceeded to London, where he remained a few hours. Should he reach his destination in the usual time occupied in the transmission of the mails, he will have accomplished nearly 12,000 miles in 47 days, thereby shewing an average of continuous travelling of nearly 11 miles per hour, or about 260 miles every 24 hours—in fact, a distance greater than half the circumference of the earth.

Action for Libel.—An action has been tried before the Edinburgh Court of Sessions, brought by Mr. Duncan M'Laren, the late unsuccessful candidate for Edinburgh, in opposition to Mr. Black, against Mr. Ritchie, the proprietor of the "Scotsman" newspaper, for a libel. The plaintiff alleged that he had been held up for

public contempt and ridicule by the paper in question, in a series of articles and squibs which appeared in that journal during the progress of the election. The damages were laid at £1,000, and a verdict, awarding £400 to Mr. M'Laren, was given in the Edinburgh Jury Court, as damages for the alleged libels!

Speculations.—The following is a list of the new companies introduced on the Stock-Exchange since the 1st of January, 1856:—

Company.	Capital. £
Acadian Iron . . .	200,000
Alliance Bank . . .	800,000
Bank of Egypt . . .	250,000
Ottoman Bank . . .	500,000
Bank of Switzerland . . .	800,000
Pernambuco Railway . . .	1,200,000
Riga Railway . . .	1,600,000
Ceylon Railway . . .	800,000
Eastern Bengal Railway . . .	1,000,000
Italian Junction . . .	1,000,000
Lombardo-Venetian . . .	6,000,000
Euphrates Valley . . .	1,000,000
Indian Mercantile Agency . . .	1,000,000
Colonial Fibre . . .	100,000
Hultsdorf Mills (Ceylon) . . .	100,000
Turkish Gas . . .	100,000
Caisse des Mines . . .	800,000
Quartz Reduction (California) . . .	50,000
Société des Clipper Français . . .	800,000
Trinidad Fuel . . .	50,000
Ruhrort Coal Mining Company . . .	160,000
Société Parisienne for supplying Coals to Paris . . .	800,000
Fibre and Paper . . .	100,000
Fairfield Candle . . .	160,000
Great Yarmouth Fishery . . .	30,000
Hansor's Oliphant Gas . . .	50,000
Imperial Hotel . . .	1,000,000
Western Bank of London . . .	400,000
National Discount . . .	1,000,000
West Metropolitan Bank . . .	300,000
Bank of Wales . . .	100,000
Unity Bank . . .	300,000
London Armoury . . .	60,000
London Wine . . .	50,000
British Slag . . .	50,000
Bernard's Patent Boot and Shoe . . .	120,000
Metropolitan Milk . . .	50,000
N. and S. Wales Steam Fuel . . .	30,000
Metropolitan Field Bleaching and Scouring . . .	30,000
Sunken Vessels Recovery . . .	60,000
Surrey Gardens . . .	40,000
West Ham Distillery . . .	200,000
Thames Steam-tug and Lighterage . . .	200,000
Mid Kent Railway . . .	70,000
Brighton Hotel . . .	50,000

The aggregate capital apparently demanded for the above is £28,490,000.

Ancient French Poetry in England.—M. de la Villemarqué was sent last year to England by the Minister of Public Instruction, the lamented M. Fortoul, for the purpose of endeavouring to discover in the public libraries any interesting MSS. relating to the language and the literature of the western departments of France. M. de la Villemarqué's attention was also directed to any extensive poems in the French language that he might meet with, and to songs that would be thought suitable for insertion in the great collection of popular poetry now preparing for publication, by order of the Emperor.

In the British Museum, M. de la Villemarqué found an inedited fragment of a poem by Merlin. The fragment consists of

the preamble to the poem, and contains 258 verses, which are entitled, "*Issi comence coment Merlyn Ambrosie fut née (sic) et de sa nissance (sic) et de sa mere.*"

At Cambridge, M. de la Villemarqué made a still more interesting discovery of a fragment, unknown to M. Francisque Michel, of the poem of *Tristan*.

At Oxford, in the Douce library in the Bodleian, a collection of old French songs was found, which had formerly belonged to the Norman family of De Gornay. These songs appear to have been written about the middle of the thirteenth century, and relate to Flanders, Artois, Champagne, and Anjou, and amount to 245 in number: among them are 57 pastorals and 188 ballads.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—The official returns of the casualties sustained by the French army in the East from the first landing of the troops in Turkey on the 1st of May, 1854, to the 30th of March, 1856, the date of the conclusion of peace, have been published. These returns include both the men who died from illness and who fell in the field. Their number amounted to 62,492—namely, officers of all ranks, 1,284; non-commissioned officers and corporals, 4,403; and soldiers, 56,805. During the period of two years which the expedition lasted, the French army lost besides—in Algeria, 5,246 men; in Italy, 1,088; in the Baltic, during the expedition of 1854, 1,059; and in France, 13,635; in all, 21,028. So that the total losses of the French army from the 1st of May, 1854, to the 30th of March, 1856, amounted to 83,520 men.

Spain.—The insurrection appears to have been put down in nearly every quarter, but not without considerable bloodshed. O'Donnell remains at the head of affairs, and Espartero has again retired into private life.

Austria is at present making very serious efforts to increase her navy. The first line-of-battle ship (90 guns) which she ever thought of possessing is on the stocks at Pola, under the name of the Emperor, and is to have a screw-propeller, with an 800 horse-power. Two other ships of the same dimensions are to be urged on as rapidly as possible. Independently of these first-

rate vessels, two screw-frigates, the *Adria* and the *Danube*, are being finished in the yards of Moggia, as well as a screw-corvette at Venice. At the same time the armament of a screw despatch-boat, the *Prince Eugene of Savoy*, is so nearly completed, that she will be ready for sea in the beginning of August. To complete these measures, Austria is about to found two maritime arsenals, one at Fiume and the other at Lussin. Since the war in the East, all the nations of Europe perceive clearly that a naval force is indispensable to enable them to preserve their rank and power in the world.

Russia.—It is stated that the Emperor has ordered that the ecclesiastics of all the Christian creeds professed in the Russian empire shall be officially invited to be present at the coronation; also representatives from the Mohamedan, Jewish, and other sects.

The Crimea.—The Russian authorities have resumed the exercise of their functions throughout the whole extent of the Crimea. A camp of 6,000 men has been formed on the heights of Inkermann. The Russian clergy have celebrated at Balaklava a high mass, at which everybody attended barefooted, as a sign of mortification. A grand procession afterwards took place, when holy water was poured forth in profusion, in order to purify the town. Colonel Stamati, commander of Balaklava, had issued a proclamation recommending his men and the

inhabitants to respect the funeral monuments of the allied armies. He had likewise invited the families of Balaklava and Kamiesch to return there, in order to recover possession of their lands, and rebuild their houses on a new plan, under the direction of a commission of civil and military engineers, which had left Odessa for the purpose.

The last man of the English in the Crimea is said to have been one of the Land Transport Corps, who, long after the Crimea was given up and all had embarked, was found lying very drunk in one of the ditches. He was carried to the beach by six Cossacks, and pulled off to the last ship quitting the port. So tipsy was he, that he had to be hoisted on board.

Italy.—After the capitulation of Rome, Ciceruacchio left the city in company with General Garibaldi, but they appear to have been separated soon afterwards, when the latter endeavoured to reach Venice, and the fate of the former remained until now a mystery. A few days ago, however, the following letter appeared in the *Movimento* of Genoa, from General Garibaldi, which, if substantiated by credible evidence, cannot but excite the strongest feelings of disgust towards the authors of such horrible iniquities:—

“Mr. Editor,—Since my retreat from Rome until this day, I flattered myself that I might find Ciceruacchio and his sons in some concealment in the Apennines; but to-day the sad certainty reaches me that the virtuous townsman of Rome was shot at Contarina, near the mouth of the Po, by Austrian soldiers, commanded by an officer of the imperial family. The persons shot were seven—Ciceruacchio, two sons (one of 19, the other of 13 years), the young chaplain Romarino Stefano, Parodi Lorenzo, captain in the Italian Legion of Montevideo, and two other individuals, whose names I don't know. I claim your favour to ask, in the name of society, through the public press, an account of these individuals from the authors of this misdeed, which certainly is necessary in the interests of the families of the deceased, remembering at the same time that not one of the Austrian prisoners of Luino or of the Romagna was ever shot. Observe also that Ciceruacchio, his young son, and Romarino, although they accompanied me in the retreat, never carried arms.

“With respect, yours,

“G. GARIBALDI.

“Genoa, Aug. 6.”

Prussia.—His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert, Lord High Admiral of the Prus-

sian navy, who was at Gibraltar on the 10th August, in the Prussian frigate *Dantzig*, was anxious to inspect personally the scene, on the Riff coast, of an outrage some time since on a Prussian ship, whose crew was massacred by these ferocious and blood-thirsty hordes, and accordingly proceeded in his barge to the scene of the encounter a few days antecedent to the 10th last, when his landing was not only opposed, but he was fired upon. This roused the spirit of the gallant royal sailor, who returned to his frigate, manned and armed her boats, and then again sought the scene of his latent opposition. This time vast numbers of the pirates had collected, and made a formidable demonstration; but the Prince-admiral, nothing daunted, but the rather having his valour whetted by the force of the opposing army, dashed ashore, charged the Riffians up a steep hill, and, sword in hand, made a bold and valiant front. The result, however, is disastrous to describe: the gallant Prince was speedily struck down with a ball in his thigh, his aide-de-camp (flag-lieutenant) was mortally wounded, the mate of the party shot in the arm; seven men were killed, and seventeen wounded: these were left in the field, being unable to get them off. In fact, the whole of the Prince's party were nearly cut off. The survivors were ultimately got on board the frigate, and subsequently to Gibraltar hospital. The killed were interred with full military honours, and the Prince-admiral's wound was doing well at the date of our advices. Her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius* was despatched immediately to the Morocco authorities, to demand an explanation and satisfaction. The event caused the utmost indignation and excitement at Gibraltar.

Honolulu.—The King of the Sandwich Islands is about to marry; and he had received the following congratulation from his House of Representatives:—

“To his Majesty Kamehameha IV.

“Sire—The representatives of the people have received with great satisfaction your Majesty's gracious message, announcing that it is your Majesty's intention to be united in marriage, on or about the third Thursday in June next, to Emma, daughter of T. C. B. Rooke, Esq., M. D., and granddaughter of the late John Young, Esq. The representatives of the people have much pleasure in offering to your Majesty their true congratulations on the auspicious event about to take place, and in assuring your Majesty of their belief that the proposed union will be hailed with entire satisfaction and plea-

sure by your Majesty's subjects generally. That this marriage may increase the happiness of your Majesty, and of the bride elect, and tend to insure the perpetuity of the Hawaiian sovereignty, and promote the welfare of the nation, is the earnest desire of your Majesty's dutiful subjects."

The King was much pleased, and replied to his faithful Commons—"Your voice is that of the nation speaking through its representatives, and it is a great satisfaction to me to have your approval of the important step I am about to take."

United States.—A horrible accident happened on the North Pennsylvania Railway on the 17th of July. 1,100 children, of various ages, started from Philadelphia, with their teachers and friends, for a picnic on grounds about twelve miles from the city. The train, being unusually heavy, was detained beyond its time. The regular down passenger-train, instead of waiting at the turn-out, pushed on at full speed, and in rounding a curve the two trains came in collision. The results were too dreadful to believe. The two locomotives were locked together in one undistinguishable mass. Three of the cars on the excursion-train were ground to splinters, and the unhappy children crushed beneath the ruins. The next two cars were thrust forward over the ruins, and into this mass of broken iron, splintered wood, and mangled limbs and bodies, fire from the locomotive fell, igniting the whole. Then ensued a scene too horrible for description. The dead were charred and burnt so as to be beyond the recognition of their friends. The agonies of the dying were made more excruciating by suffocating smoke and heat, while the wounded and mangled, pinned by the firm masses which covered them, met a slow death by fire. The total number of the victims by this wholesale slaughter is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to exceed one hundred. No excuse is offered, as, indeed, none could be made. The guilty conductor, whose recklessness caused this destruction, put an end to his own life by arsenic.

Another accident of less frightful proportions happened upon the Lakes, the same day. The steamer "Northern Indiana," plying between Buffalo and Toledo, was burnt to the water's edge, with the loss of thirty or forty lives.

A fearful tornado passed over a portion of Franklin county on the 14th of July, doing an incalculable amount of damage,—sweeping down forests, scattering fences, destroying all manner of buildings and other property, and leaving nothing but desolation in its track. There were 364 buildings of all kinds injured, including

128 dwellings, four stores, two churches, and three schoolhouses.

The American mail brings intelligence of the election of General Walker to the Presidency of Nicaragua, and of the defection and open revolt of ex-President Rivas and the Minister of War. The majority of the Rivas Cabinet is said to adhere to Walker, who has declared Rivas and his followers traitors.

India.—The retirement of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, now a feeble old man, seventy-three years old, into private life, has called forth a public meeting in his honour, at which Lord Elphinstone presided, and which voted the erection of a statue to this great public benefactor. Himself the architect of his own fortune, Sir Jamsetjee has expended in public benefactions alone no less a sum than the equivalent of £250,000, and in private charities, it is supposed, about as much. Among the former are a large native hospital in Bombay, for the reception, not of Parsees only, but of natives of every caste and creed; a causeway between the islands of Bombay and Salsette, which cost nearly 20,000; and a bund or dam across the river at Poonah, for the purpose of husbanding the water, of which the expense was about the same as that of the Mahim Causeway.

The bill for permitting the re-marriage of Hindoo widows, though not formally passed, may be considered safe: 58,000 persons petitioned against it, and 55,000 for it. When the bitter prejudices of the old Hindoos against any innovation—simply as such—are remembered, these numbers are equivalent to a declaration of opinion in favour of the bill. Another evil of great magnitude—the privileges of the "Koolin," or high-caste Brahmins—is to be at once abolished. The attempt is even to be made to abolish polygamy. The committee of the Calcutta University have resolved that the titles of degrees shall be the same as those in England: so in a few years Joygopal Ghose, M.A., or Eshurchunder Chuckerbutty, B.A., will take their places among the *literati* of the world. They have also resolved to grant honours for history and a knowledge of physical science. A terrible outbreak of cholera has occurred at Agra, which struck down even the Europeans. The water of the Jumna has become putrid, apparently from the discharge of stagnant water from the Jumna canal. The natives appear to be almost insane with fright. They declare that a mysterious horseman is riding over the country, and wherever his horse's hoofs strike there the pestilence appears. They are actually offering up figures of this demon-rider in the temples. Some officials

of the Punjab have recently called attention to a frightful practice there prevalent. Bands of lepers go roaming about extorting contributions from the people by the threat of bathing in the wells. The contagious character of this disease in the Punjab is fully proved. Major Lake is building an asylum, and as soon as it is completed, stern and summary measures must be adopted for the suppression of this horror. The murderer of Sha Soojah, that feeble puppet set up by the English to rule the wild Afghan tribes, died lately at Cabul. The attendance at his funeral of the Governor of Cabul and his coadjutor, Dost Mahomed's son, would appear to be the homage of the Baruckzye race to the memory of one who removed from their path a scion of the royal and rival family of the Suddozyes. All is quiet in the Punjab, and in Upper India generally. The Madras railway was opened as far as Arcot, a total distance of 65½ miles, on the 28th of June. After some inaugurating ceremonies at the Madras station, the train, which was a long one, and well filled, started for Arcot, which it reached in three hours.

A native gentleman has, through the medium of the Director of Public Instruction, offered a prize of 500 rupees to the writer of the best essay on the following subject:—"Traits in the English character which contribute to the commercial prosperity of England, and those in the Indian which hinder that of India." The essay to be in English, not exceeding in size 50 pages of the "Bombay Quarterly Review," and to be accompanied by a free Guzera-thee translation.

The Armies and Navies of the Leading European Powers.—Mr. Wraxall, in a recent work published by Messrs. Chambers, represents the total strength of the active English army at 147,089 men, with a hundred and twenty horsed guns, besides the East Indian army of 320,000

men; and 120,000 militia. The British navy consists of 545 ships in commission, or partially equipped, besides nearly 150 vessels of a smaller description, and more than that number of large steamers belonging to private companies, but available for the public service in time of war. To make up the crews of the whole fleet more than 150,000 men would be required. This vast force includes 94 sail of the line. The French army is computed at 566,000 men, in addition to 180,000 forming an unorganised reserve; and 100,000 National Guards. The navy, including 53 sail of the line, contained 328 vessels, requiring 96,000 sailors to man them. To the account of Russia Mr. Wraxall places an active army of 637,000 men, in addition to a reserve of 258,000, with garrison troops, irregulars, and military colonists, affording an army disposable for field-service of about half-a-million of soldiers. Before the war she possessed 186 ships,—only 4 sail of the line, however, and 350 gunboats. The same qualification, *before the war*, applies to Turkey, which had 474,860 men under arms, distributed into regulars, irregulars, reserves, and auxiliaries; with 70 ships of war, and a marine of 40,000 men. Sardinia is quoted at 47,000 men and 29 ships; Austria, at 450,000 troops for the field, and 200,000 garrison reserves; Prussia, at 580,000, of which two-thirds might be employed beyond the frontier; the German Confederation at 180,000. The military forces of Norway and Sweden are represented by an army of 167,500 men; those of Denmark by 22,900 on active service; those of Belgium, including reserves, by 100,000; and those of Holland by 51,000. The several navies, from Austria to Holland, may be manned by about 20,000 sailors,—so that the European powers employ, for naval and military purposes, an aggregate of not much less than 5,000,000 of men.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE session of Parliament was closed by commission on the 29th July.

The Houses assembled on the 31st January. The Commons sat for 106 days, extending over 838½ hours, while 3 "no houses" and 7 "counts out" occurred; the Lords sat for 88 days, extending over 223½ hours. The divisions in the Lords have amounted to 23, in the Commons to 198.

The *résumé* of the more important events of the session is as follows:—

JANUARY.

31st. Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The Address, moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Gosford, and seconded by the Earl of Abingdon, and moved and seconded in the Commons by Mr. Byng and Mr. Baxter, was agreed to in both Houses without an amendment.

In the Lords, the speech was closely criticised by the Earl of Derby.

FEBRUARY.

1st. Mr. Lowe, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, brought in bills to amend the Law of Partnership, and for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other associations. Read a first time.

4th. Mr. Lowe brought in a bill for the abolition of Passing Tolls and the regulation of Local Dues upon Shipping. Read a first time. Mr. Whiteside and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald brought in a variety of bills for the reform of the Court of Chancery and the abolition of the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland. Lord Duncan (for the Lord-Advocate) brought in several Scotch bills.

5th. On the motion of Lord Palmerston, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. Ley on his retirement from the office of Clerk-assistant to the House. Sir G. Grey brought in a bill for the improvement of the county and borough police, which was read a first time. Mr. Brotherton's motion for the "early closing" of the House was lost by 111 to 50.

7th. In the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst, in a most able speech, moved that the letters patent purporting to create Sir James Parke a Baron of the United Kingdom "for life," be referred to a Committee of Privileges. The motion was carried, in opposition to the Government, by a majority of 138 to 105. Mr. Collier brought in a bill to transfer the testamentary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts to the superior courts of common law and the county courts. A motion by Captain Scobell for a select committee to inquire into naval administration was lost by 171 to 80.

8th. Earl Granville brought in a bill appointing a Vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education. The Partnership Amendment and the Joint-Stock Companies Bills were read a second time.

11th. Brief discussions took place in the House of Lords respecting the Crimean Commissioners' Report, the Wensleydale Peerage, and an alleged discrepancy between certain diplomatic notes from Colonel Rose and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Sir C. Wood proposed the navy estimates, and several votes were agreed to.

12th. A Committee of Privileges met, and the inquiry into the Wensleydale Peerage was proceeded with. Mr. Napier proposed a resolution upon the subject of the amendment of the laws. At the suggestion of the Government, it was slightly

modified in its terms, and the motion was then agreed to.

14th. Sir F. Kelly brought in bills for the consolidation of the Statute Law, and of the laws relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes. Sir J. Shelley moved for a return of the ages, &c., of the Irish judges. The motion, though vigorously opposed by Mr. Napier and others, was carried by 132 to 121.

15th. Mr. Roebuck introduced the subject of our relations with America, and a brief debate ensued, which was shared in by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill to amend the act relating to the superannuation of the civil service.

18th. The Committee of Privileges on the Wensleydale Peerage sat again. The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was read a second time in the Commons, and referred to a Select Committee.

21st. The Earl of Derby brought under the notice of the House the relations between the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War. Sir J. Walmsley brought on his motion for opening the National Gallery and British Museum on Sundays, which was lost by 376 to 48.

22nd. The Committee of Privileges met again, when a motion by Lord Glenelg to refer certain questions to the judges was lost by 142 to 111; and one by Lord Lyndhurst, declaring the report of the committee to be, that neither the letters patent nor the writ of summons issued to Lord Wensleydale could entitle him to sit and vote in Parliament, was carried by 92 to 57. In the other House the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a financial statement and moved certain resolutions—one of which related to a loan of £5,000,000. The army estimates were discussed, and several votes taken.

25th. Sir F. Thesiger moved that the Local Dues on Shipping Bill be read a second time that day six months. After a long discussion the debate was adjourned.

26th. Lord Palmerston withdrew the Local Dues on Shipping Bill.

28th. On the motion of the Earl of Derby, a committee was appointed to inquire into the subject of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, with a view to its improvement. Mr. Muntz proposed a motion with reference to our monetary system, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was lost by 115 to 68. The case of "Talbot v. Talbot" was brought under notice by Mr. J. G. Phillimore.

29th. The Earl of Albemarle moved for returns relative to torture in India. Mr. Roebuck moved a resolution condemnatory

of the appointment of a board of general officers to report upon the Report of the Crimean Commissioners; but, after a long debate, "finding himself in a minority," he withdrew it.

MARCH.

3rd. Mr. Layard called attention to the state of our relations with Persia. The army estimates in supply.

4th. Earl Stanhope proposed an address to her Majesty on the subject of a national portrait gallery.—Agreed to. Sir De L. Evans moved for a select committee to report upon the expediency of abolishing the sale of commissions in the army; but, after a debate, withdrew his motion.

5th. Sir W. Clay carried the second reading of his bill for the abolition of Church-rates by 221 to 178.

9th. Lord John Russell moved a series of resolutions on the subject of national education; but, after a lengthened debate, withdrew them, in order to their being discussed in a committee of the whole House on the 10th of April.

10th. The Government carried the second reading of the Counties and Boroughs Police Bill by 259 to 106. Lord Palmerston consented to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Local Dues on Shipping Bill; and Mr. Lowe, in consequence of an informality, withdrew his Partnership Amendment Bill.

13th. Sir C. Napier brought forward his motion for a committee to inquire into the operations of the Baltic fleet. Sir James Graham replied, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

14th. Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess.

31st. Parliament re-assembled, and Lord Palmerston announced that a treaty of peace had been signed on the previous day at Paris.

APRIL.

1st. Mr. Roebuck brought on a motion with respect to the salaries of the county court judges, but ultimately withdrew it. Sir G. Grey introduced a bill for the reform of the Corporation of London.

4th. Sir J. Graham having brought under review the conduct of Sir C. Napier at Acre, the House went into supply, and continued upon the estimates all the evening.

8th. Mr. Muntz proposed a resolution with respect to the equitable adjustment of the income-tax, which was lost by 194 to 63. The Lord-Advocate introduced his Scotch Education Bills.

9th. Mr. M. Gibson moved the second reading of his Oath of Abjuration Bill. Sir F. Thesiger proposed, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that

day six months. After an able debate, the bill was read a second time by 230 to 195.

10th. A long debate upon the first resolution in Lord J. Russell's Education Bill took place in committee, Mr. Henley having moved, as an amendment, "that the chairman do leave the chair." The debate was adjourned.

11th. The adjourned debate was resumed, and, after a protracted discussion, Mr. Henley's amendment was carried by 260 to 158.

14th. The subject of torture in Madras was discussed in the House of Lords, at the instance of the Earl of Albemarle.

15th. Mr. Spooner carried his motion that the House should go into committee to consider the grants relating to the endowment of Maynooth, by 159 to 133, and he subsequently obtained leave, by 159 to 142, to bring in a bill upon the subject.

16th. Mr. Fagan lost his Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, on the second reading by 201 to 121.

18th. The Marquess of Salisbury brought forward the question of secondary punishments. Sir Erskine Perry drew attention in the Commons to the increasing annual deficit in the revenue of India, and the House afterwards went into supply.

21st. The Lord Chancellor's Church Discipline Bill was lost in the Lords by 41 to 33, the amendment having been moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Parliament adjourned over two days, in order to be present at the naval review at Spithead.

24th. Lord Goderich carried an address to her Majesty on the subject of admissions to the civil service by 108 to 87.

25th. In the Lords, Earl St. Germans lost his Marriage Law Amendment Bill, on the second reading, by 43 to 24. The Police (Counties and Borough) Bill was proceeded with in committee.

28th. Mr. Whiteside brought on a motion condemnatory of the conduct of the Government in relation to the fall of Kars. The debate was adjourned.

29th. The Kars debate was resumed, and again adjourned.

MAY.

1st. The Kars debate was resumed, and the motion defeated by a majority of 303 to 176.

2nd. The bands in the parks on Sundays attracted some attention in the Commons, and the Police Bill was proceeded with in committee.

5th. The address to her Majesty on the treaty of peace was moved in the Lords by the Earl of Ellesmere, seconded by Lord Glenelg; and in the Commons it was moved by Mr. Evelyn Denison, and

seconded by Mr. H. Herbert. In the latter the debate was adjourned.

6th. The debate on the address was resumed, and the motion was ultimately agreed to without a division.

8th. Both Houses met early, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace to present the address to her Majesty. Subsequently, Lord Panmure in the Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the Commons, moved the thanks of Parliament to the army, navy, and marines employed in the late war, and to the embodied militia. The motions were unanimously agreed to. A message from her Majesty informed both Houses that she had been graciously pleased to confer upon General Williams the dignity of a Baronet, and recommending the bestowal upon him of a pension of £1,000 a-year. The Marquess of Clanricarde brought before the House the proposed pension of £5,000 per annum to the Marquess of Dalhousie, late Governor-general of India.

9th. Her Majesty's message with respect to General Williams was considered in both Houses, and addresses agreed to. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston announced that her Majesty had granted an amnesty to all political offenders. Adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess.

19th. Parliament re-assembled after the holidays. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement.

20th. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was, at the instance of the Lord-Chancellor, read a second time, and sent to a select committee. Mr. H. Berkeley's attempt to bring in a bill for the ballot was defeated by 151 to 111.

21st. Mr. Packe withdrew his Church-rates Bill.

22nd. Lord Colchester moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of the declaration respecting international maritime law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries at Paris. A long and important debate ensued, which resulted in the resolutions being negatived by 156 to 102.

26th. The Joint-Stock Companies Bill went through committee, and the Partnership Amendment (No. 2) Bill was read a second time in the Commons.

27th. The Earl of Elgin brought under consideration the subject of military establishments in the North American colonies.

29th. In consequence of the peace rejoicings, Parliament did not meet.

30th. The Cambridge University Bill got into committee in the Commons, and several clauses were agreed to.

JUNE.

4th. Mr. G. Moore carried the second

reading of his Irish Tenant-Right Bill by 88 to 59.

5th. Mr. S. Herbert called attention to the education and instruction of officers in the army.

6th. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill passed the Lords.

9th. Mr. Milner Gibson's Oath of Abjuration Bill passed the Commons; an amendment, moved by Sir F. Thesiger, being lost by 159 to 110. The Cambridge University Bill went through committee.

10th. Mr. Ewart brought on his annual motion for a committee to inquire into the operation of the system of punishment of death. Lost by 158 to 64.

12th. Sir G. Grey proposed the educational estimates in committee of supply.

13th. Sir C. Wood proposed the navy estimates in committee of supply.

16th. In the Lords the Joint-Stock Companies Bill was, after some objections raised by Lord Overstone, read a second time by 18 to 5. In the Commons, the question of our relations with the United States was raised by Lord J. Russell.

17th. Mr. Walpole moved an address to the Crown on the subject of education in Ireland, and carried it, against the Government, by 113 to 103.

20th. Lord Palmerston withdrew the Agricultural Statistics Bill.

23rd. Lord Lyndhurst moved the second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Bill in the Lords, but was defeated by a majority of 110 to 78. In the Commons, Mr. Fortescue succeeded in carrying a motion relative to Irish education, which was intended to alter the decision at which the House arrived on the 17th. Mr. Walpole, however, did not oppose it.

25th. An attempt of Mr. H. Herbert to defeat the second reading of Mr. Spooner's Maynooth Bill proved unsuccessful, his motion for "this day six months" being lost by 174 to 168.

26th. In the Lords, the Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Bill, after some debate, went through committee. Sir G. Grey withdrew the London Corporation Bill; and Mr. Spooner withdrew his Maynooth Bill.

27th. Lord Lyons (late Sir E. Lyons) took his seat in the House of Peers. In the Commons, Lord Elcho carried a motion for a commission to determine the site of the National Gallery, against the Government, by 153 to 145. Mr. Bouverie withdrew the Scotch and Irish Pauper Removals Bill. The Juvenile Offenders (Ireland) Bill, the Education (Scotland) Bill, and Sir W. Clay's Church-rates Abolition Bill were likewise withdrawn.

30th. The Earl of Derby withdrew his

Oath of Abjuration Amendment Bill. Mr. G. H. Moore brought on the "American Question," and, after a lengthened discussion, the debate was adjourned.

JULY.

1st. The debate upon Mr. Moore's motion was resumed, and the motion rejected by 274 to 80.

4th. The Partnership Amendment Bill went through committee in the Commons.

7th. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time in the Commons, Mr. Bowyer's amendment being lost by 191 to 142. Mr. Wilson brought in the Appropriation Bill.

8th. The Public Health Bill was thrown out on the motion for going into committee by 73 to 61.

9th. The orders for proceeding with the Civil Service Bill and the Tenant-Right (Ireland) Bill were respectively discharged.

10th. The bill for granting retiring pensions to the Bishops of London and Durham was introduced, and read a first time in the Lords. The orders for proceeding with the Vaccination Bill and the Wills and Administration Bill were discharged in the Commons. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was defeated, on the motion of Mr. R. Currie, by 155 to 133.

11th. Sir. W. F. Williams, the hero of Kars, took his seat for Calne. The Sadleir frauds and the County Courts Bill were the principal subjects which occupied the attention of the House.

14th. The affairs of Italy were discussed in both Houses, at the instance respectively of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord J. Russell. A clause having been introduced into Mr. Lowe's Partnership Amendment (No. 2) Bill, by a majority of 108 to 102, the right hon. gentleman withdrew the bill.

15th. The Bishops of London and Durham Retirement Bill was read a second time in the Lords by 47 to 35. At the instance of Sir C. Wood, the Coast-guard Service Bill was read a second time. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald vindicated himself in relation to the escape of James Sadleir from justice.

19th. The ministerial fish dinner at Greenwich.

21st. Our relations with the Brazils, and the dismantling of the fortresses of Ismail and Reni, were referred to by the Earl of Malmesbury. In the other House, Mr. V. Smith brought on the Indian budget.

22nd. Motions with reference to an amended translation of the Bible, the length of members' speeches, Spanish claims, and General Beatson, successively occupied the attention of the Commons.

23rd. The Bishops' Retirement Bill was fully debated in the Commons, and the second reading was carried by 151 to 72.

24th. Mr. Roebuck moved the expulsion from the House of James Sadleir; but after a debate, the "previous question" was agreed to,—the general impression appearing to be that, following precedent, the time for action had scarcely arrived. The Bishops' Bill went through committee.

25th. Mr. Disraeli passed the session in review, remarking upon the number of measures which, although they had been introduced, had not been brought to a successful issue. Lord Palmerston vindicated the exertions of the Government.

26th. Mr. Gladstone moved for papers with relation to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, which were not refused by the Government.

29th. Parliament prorogued by royal commission, with the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the session.

"When her Majesty met you in Parliament at the opening of the session, her Majesty was engaged, in co-operation with her allies the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, in an arduous war, having for its object matters of high European importance; and her Majesty appealed to your loyalty and patriotism for the necessary means to carry on that war with the energy and vigour essential to success.

"You answered nobly the appeal then made to you; and her Majesty was enabled to prepare for the operations of the expected campaign, naval and military forces worthy of the power and reputation of this country.

"Happily, it became unnecessary to apply those forces to the purposes for which they had been destined. A treaty was concluded by which the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained; and an honourable peace has saved Europe from the calamities of continued warfare.

"Her Majesty trusts that the benefits resulting from that peace will be extensive and permanent; and that, while the friendships and alliances which were cemented by common exertions during the contest, will gain strength by mutual interests in peace, those asperities which inherently belong to conflict will give place to the

confidence and good-will with which a faithful execution of engagements will inspire those who have learnt to respect each other as antagonists.

"Her Majesty commands us to thank you for your support in the hour of trial, and to express to you her fervent hope that the prosperity of her faithful people, which was not materially checked by the pressure of war, may continue, and be increased by the genial influence of peace.

"Her Majesty is engaged in negotiations on the subject of questions in connexion with the affairs of Central America, and her Majesty hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States may be satisfactorily adjusted.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that her Majesty desires to avail herself of this occasion to express the pleasure which it afforded her to receive, during the war in which she has been engaged, numerous and honourable proofs of loyalty and public spirit from her Majesty's Indian territories, and from those colonial possessions which constitute so valuable and important a part of the dominions of her Majesty's Crown.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the act for rendering more effectual the police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales. This act will materially add to the security of person and property, and will thus afford increased encouragement to the exertions of honest industry.

"Her Majesty rejoices to think that the act for the improvement of the internal arrangements of the University of Cambridge will give fresh powers of usefulness to that ancient and renowned seat of learning.

"The act for regulating joint-stock companies will afford additional facilities for the advantageous employment of capital, and will thus tend to promote the development of the resources of the country; while the acts passed relative to the mercantile laws of England and of Scotland will diminish the inconvenience which the difference of those laws occasioned to her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that you have given your attention to the arrangements connected with county courts. It is her Majesty's anxious wish that justice should be attainable by all classes of her subjects, with as much speed and with as little expense as may be consistent with the due investigation of the merits of causes to be tried.

"Her Majesty trusts that the act for

placing the Coast-guard under the direction of the Board of Admiralty will afford the groundwork for arrangements for providing, in time of peace, means applicable to national defence on the occurrence of any future emergency.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the present year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the favourable state of the revenue, and upon the thriving condition of all branches of the national industry; and she acknowledges with gratitude the loyalty of her faithful subjects, and that spirit of order and that respect for the law which prevail in every part of her dominions.

"Her Majesty commands us to express her confidence that on your return to your homes you will promote, by your influence and example, in your several districts, that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the well-being of nations; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your steps, and prosper your doings for the welfare and happiness of her people."

The royal commission for the prorogation of Parliament was read by one of the clerks at the table.

HER Majesty has been taking a trip along the coast in the *Victoria* and *Albert*, as far as Plymouth; returning to Osborne *via* Exeter, Salisbury, and Gosport. The royal flotilla consisted of the *Victoria* and *Albert*, the *Fairy*, the *Irene*, a *Trinity* yacht, the *Vivid*, the *Black Eagle*, and the *Salamander*. The Queen was accompanied by Prince Albert and five of their sons and daughters. Mr. Labouchere also attended her Majesty. The *Victoria* and *Albert* entered the estuary of the Dart. The rain fell heavily; and, the Queen remaining on board her yacht, Prince Albert went up the river as far as Totness. When the weather cleared, her Majesty was rowed in her barge as far as Dittisham. On their return they landed at Dartmouth, and drove to those points of the coast commanding the best views of the bay. Having slept on board, the Queen sailed for Plymouth; and, says the courtly chronicler, "some members of the royal family experienced inconvenience from the boisterous state of the weather during the passage from Dartmouth." While at Ply-

mouth, the Queen and Prince Albert visited Mount Edgecumbe, Keyham Yard, and Mount Wise; and steaming up the Tamar, they landed and drove through the grounds of Endsleigh Cottage, a summer seat of the Duke of Bedford, near Tavistock. They also steamed up Catwater to Saltram, the residence of Earl Morley, and drove through the grounds. On her way back to her ship, the Queen drove through Plymouth and Stonehouse. On Friday her Majesty took the railway to Exeter, and thence to Salisbury. Here she slept; and on Saturday, August 16, proceeding to Gosport, she landed at Osborne.

THE review at Aldershot of the troops which had come home from the Crimea, by the Queen, took place on the 16th of July. The Royals and Scots' Greys, only a few of whom were mounted, took the lead, and were followed by the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, some parties of dismounted Crimean Dragoons from various regiments, and, finally, by the representatives of the gallant 11th Hussars, some 25 officers and men, "few and faint, but fearless still." The line of the infantry was preceded by the boys from the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, the Sappers and Miners followed, and the Rifles brought up the rear. The 93rd Highlanders, which were so much admired at Chobham, and which, having suffered very little during the Crimean campaign, are almost all veterans, marched with a strength and steadiness wonderful to behold. No doubt the costume adds to the effect, but a more splendid body of men has seldom been seen. None but the Crimean troops marched past, and it was impossible, therefore, to institute any comparison with the Guards, but we are inclined to think that both in height and breadth the 93rd are superior to the battalions on the ground yesterday, which, admirable as they are, contain many young soldiers, the representatives of those who perished at the Alma or Inkermann, in the bloody conflicts of the trenches, or of yet more fatal disease. The Rifles, on whom perhaps more than any one corps the hard work of the siege devolved, were in fine condition. Almost every man wore the Crimean medal, with three or more clasps. Several wore the Caffre medal also, and some the Sardinian decoration. It was strange to see how much, in all, sun and exposure had told upon their countenances. Many were burnt to a degree of swarthinness most unusual in natives of our climate, and though in high health, the worn features and eager glance told almost as expressively of hard recent service as the shaggy beards

and faded appointments. Though many were very young, all had a look of age—so soon does war and its cares tell upon the frame. Most of the mounted officers rode Arabs, or horses of the country, and every regiment was attended by one or more Russian dogs. A variety of military manoeuvres, in which the German troops much distinguished themselves, followed—it being after seven when all was over.

Opening of the New Bridge at Rochester.—The large and massive iron bridge over the Medway at Rochester, which has taken several years in its construction, having been completed, was formally opened to the public on the 20th of August. Precisely at three o'clock a procession, consisting of the mayor (Mr. F. Farrell) and corporation, accompanied by the recorder, mace-bearers, and the other civic functionaries, proceeded from the Guildhall, dressed in their robes, and walked in procession, preceded by the band of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, to the bridge-chamber, where they were met by the bridge-wardens and assistant-wardens, and the procession moved over the old bridge to the approaches of the new bridge on the Strood side. On the procession arriving at the new bridge, they were received by the chief engineers, the contractors, and the other persons who have been engaged in its construction. The procession then slowly walked over the bridge, and on arriving at the middle of the centre arch, the Earl of Romney, as chief warden, declared the structure open for the full use of the public. The new bridge, which is built of iron on granite piers, was commenced in 1850, the first pile having been driven on the 3rd of April in that year. The engineer selected for the erection of the structure was Sir W. Cubitt, and the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson; the iron-work having been executed and cast by Messrs. Cockrane and Co., Woodside Iron-works, Dudley. The foundations consist of iron cylinders, each nine feet in length, with a diameter of seven feet, each weighing about five tons. These cylinders were sunk to the required depth by means of great pressure—the water at the same time being kept out by means of compressed air. In many instances, these cylinders had to be sunk forty feet below the bed of the river, until they reached the hard chalk, which afforded a firm basis. The cylinders were then filled with concrete, forming a solid mass of two rows, of six cylinders in each row, for each pier, with the exception of that on the Strood side, where there are thirty cylinders. The courses of masonry commence at low water-

mark, and are carried eighteen feet above low water. The bridge consists of three arches, the centre one of which has a span of 170 feet, and each of the side arches 140 feet. The width of the bridge from parapet to parapet is forty feet; and the extreme length, including the approaches, 1,200 feet. In consequence of the determination of the Admiralty, it was necessary to construct a portion of the bridge as a swing; and this is looked upon as a triumph of engineering skill. This swing-bridge gives a roadway of the same width as the rest of the bridge, and is 109 feet in length; the weight to be moved being 200 tons. When this portion of the bridge is thrown open, there will be a clear width

of fifty feet for vessels to pass through. The iron castings of the bridge, which are brought prominently out into view by a judicious system of painting, are of most beautiful workmanship and finish, and the design altogether at once grand and graceful. There is scarcely any sinking of the foundations perceptible, the only deflexion being about one-eighth of an inch in the crown of the centre arch, derived from the cohesion of the parts. The old stone bridge will be immediately removed, and an esplanade constructed out of a portion of the materials. This bridge was built in the year 1392. A grand and imposing display of fireworks took place on the old bridge in the evening.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

July 22. To be Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of all the Russias, on the occasion of his Imperial Majesty's Coronation, the Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville.

To be Knights Commanders of the Bath, Sir Wm. Thos. Denison, Knt., and Rear-Admiral Charles Elliot.

To be a Baronet of the United Kingdom, Sir Allan Napier Macnab, of Wentworth, Canada West.

July 25. To be Comptroller of H. M. household, the Hon. Viscount Castlerosse, vice Viscount Drumlanrigge, resigned.

July 28. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was this day, by command of her Majesty, introduced to the Privy Council.

To be one of H. M. Assistant Inspectors of Schools, the Rev. Robert Edgar Hughes.

Aug. 1. To be Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, the Rev. Henry John Chitty Harper, D.D.

Aug. 12. Col. William Cartwright and Lieut.-Col. Woodford to be Inspectors under the Police Act of last session.

Aug. 20. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Edward Strutt, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Belper, of Belper, in the county of Derby.

To be Lieut.-Governor of the newly-formed Colony of Natal, John Scott, esq.

The Hon. Campbell Scarlett to be Minister at the Court of Brazil.

The Rev. Gilbert Frankland Lewis to be Canon of Hereford.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

County of Dorset.—Henry Gerald Sturt, esq.

Nottingham.—Charles Paget, esq.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

August 10. At Lisbon, aged 23, Bertram Arthur Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury in England, Earl of Waterford in the Irish peerage, and claiming to be Hereditary Lord Steward of Ireland. His Lordship was the only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Talbot, nephew of Charles, fifteenth earl, by Julia, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart. (since re-married to Mr. Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, near Rugby), and was born December 11, 1832. He was educated almost entirely by private tutors, under the roof of Alton Towers, by the late earl and countess, to whom he was devotedly attached. He was Premier Earl in the English and

Irish peerages, Vice-Admiral of Cheshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire, and High Steward of Allbrighton in the same county; he also held the honorary distinctions of a Knight Commander of Malta, and a Knight Grand Cross of the order of Pope Pius IX., and it was reported that he was about to be nominated a knight of the order of St. Patrick. Lord Shrewsbury also claimed the office of Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, and his claim was under the consideration of the House of Lords, having been referred to a Committee of Privileges, when his death supervened.

Since the death of the last Duke of Shrewsbury, in 1717, it is not a little singular that the earldom has never passed

directly from a father to a son. The thirteenth earl, being a Jesuit priest, of course did not assume the title, which accordingly passed to the son of his brother George, as fourteenth earl, and the last of his male descendants is now deceased. It would be alike tedious and profitless to trace the exact pedigree for the last century, which merely exhibits a series of nephews and cousins inheriting in succession; we will therefore only mention that, the son and the nephew of John, sixteenth earl, having died during their minority, Bertram Arthur Talbot in 1846 became heir-presumptive to the Shrewsbury title and estates, to which he succeeded as seventeenth earl on Nov. 9, 1852, he being at that time a minor.

Lord Shrewsbury was a person of singularly mild and gentle disposition, and of refined and elegant tastes; he was an accomplished scholar, especially in modern languages, of which his long residence upon the Continent had made him a perfect master. His charities were most extensive, and his death must prove a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to the prospects of the Roman Catholic religion in this country. He has left two sisters, both recently raised by her Majesty to the precedence of the daughters of an earl: the younger, Lady Guendaline Talbot, is unmarried; the elder sister, Lady Annette, was married in January, 1855, to Sir Humphrey de Trafford, of Trafford Park, Lancashire. The property of Alton Towers and the other estates have been devised by the will of the late earl to Lord Edmund Bernard Howard, the infant son of the present Duke of Norfolk, with remainder to his Grace's other younger sons, and to his brother, Lord Edward Howard, M.P., who is married to the late earl's cousin, Miss Augusta Talbot.

THE BISHOP OF GRAHAMSTOWN.

May 16. At Grahamstown, South Africa, the Right Rev. John Armstrong, D.D., first Bishop of Grahamstown, aged 42.

The deceased prelate was the eldest son of Dr. Armstrong, a physician of eminence in the early part of this century, one of the earliest workers in the question of sanitary reform, and one to whom medical science is indebted for the present rational mode of treating febrile diseases. He was a man of great energy of character and of a very original turn of mind, but died comparatively young, in 1829.

John Armstrong was born August 22,

1813, at Bishopwearmouth, and soon after his father's removal to London, followed him, and was placed at the Charterhouse School. From the Charterhouse he proceeded to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he obtained one of the Crewe exhibitions, and in Michaelmas Term, 1836, graduated as third class-man in classics; the present Bishop of Rupert's Land and the late Rev. W. Adams taking honours at the same time. He did not remain long in Oxford after taking his B.A. degree, but, obtaining a nomination in Somersetshire, was ordained deacon, and subsequently priest; soon after which he accepted the curacy of Clifton, where he remained till, in 1841, he removed to Exeter, having been elected Priest-Vicar of the Cathedral, and Saints'-day preacher. He also obtained the appointment of Rector of St. Paul's in that city.

While at Exeter, Mr. Armstrong was an active member of the Architectural Society, and being suddenly called upon to supply a paper in place of one promised, but not sent, by another member, wrote an excellent tract entitled "A Paper on Monuments." This contains some very striking thoughts, new at that day, but which have been since adopted by all writers on the subject, and which have produced a good effect upon the style of recent funeral mementoes.

As Saints'-day preacher, Mr. Armstrong was called upon to fill the cathedral pulpit, where he delivered the series of *Sermons for the Festivals*, which he shortly after published. These sermons exhibit much thoughtful piety, and an original mode of treating the subject which marked a mind of no common order.

About this time disturbances arose in various quarters in consequence of the closer attention paid to rubrical directions, and of the distrust and jealousy with which any attempted improvement was received. The parish of Tidenham in Gloucestershire was by no means free from agitation, arising from this cause, when the late incumbent offered to exchange with Mr. Armstrong, who accepted the proposal, and at once set about the arduous undertaking with the firm determination of restoring peace and quietness to the parish, if he could by any possibility accomplish it.

It was here that his firmness of manner became apparent—refusing to give up any essential form, but in non-essentials meeting the objectors with that gentleness which was so natural to him*. It is not to be wondered that he soon conciliated many

* While at St. Paul's, Exeter, there were disturbances respecting the surplice question, and several noisy meetings held at public-houses, where resolutions were passed condemnatory of the Rector's proceedings: to these he paid no attention, but when some of the regular church attendants made the same request, he at once gave up the surplice.

of the loudest of his predecessor's opponents, and in a short time rendered Tidenham a quiet and well-conducted parish. One of his first steps was to reorganize the schools, which he accomplished by dint of close personal attention, and by the assistance of his excellent wife, Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Whitmore, Esq., to whom he was married in February, 1843.

Soon after his appointment to Tidenham, Mr. Armstrong published an excellent little Manual of Prayers for clergymen, entitled "The Pastor in his Closet." Without doubt this contained the very prayers he had compiled for his own use, and from the earnest use of which he derived so much strength and assistance as enabled him to bear up against the many difficulties which surrounded him.

Mr. Armstrong also published three single sermons,—“The Church's Office towards the Young;” “The Opposition of the World;” and “The Blessedness of the Dead in Christ our Consolation in Trouble.”

No sooner had Mr. Armstrong got his parish into good working condition, than he commenced that mission of love which he regarded as his special work, viz. the restoration of fallen women. Up to this time the Church had moved but slowly; to use his own heart-stirring words, “Scarcely has a hand been put forth to fetch back the wandering sheep—we might almost call them ‘lambs,’—to separate the less defiled from the more hardened sort, to arrest the novices of vice in the earlier stages of their descent. Ask whom we will, what they have done in any degree, at any time, for the reformation of fallen women, and we have to pause for a reply. . . . Yes, our erring sisters, dying of their sins and weighed down with ill-dissembled wretchedness, have been piteously passed by. Human mercy has stooped to all but them.” Such was the condition of things so recently as in the year 1848, and well and nobly did this holy man of God stand forward in the breach, and, like his great Master, fly to the relief of the sinner and the outcast. How well he performed his work the institutions at Clewer, Wantage, Bussage, Shipmeadow, Highgate, and other places, testify. Down to the time of his leaving England, he ceased not to plead for these objects of mercy; and the very last sermon published by him before leaving for his distant diocese was one that he wrote for, but was too ill to preach before, the Church Penitentiary Association.

The great secret of Mr. Armstrong's success in this, as in all his other works, was the practical nature of what he recommended. He shewed how the work might be done, and he set about doing it himself.

He was no dreamer, no mere theorist; he had all the energy of a Loyola, all the devotion and piety of a Xavier. Descended from the Armstrongs of the Border, he had all the fiery zeal and shrewdness of his ancient kindred, purified by a firm and devoted attachment to the doctrines of the Church of England. He had a heart overflowing with love, and, like his blessed Master, preferred displaying that love to those whose necessities were greatest; while his buoyant, hopeful, and cheerful temper, added to his lively faith in God's good providence, led him through difficulties which would have deterred most others.

In setting about his penitentiary work, he wrote an article which appeared in the “Quarterly Review” for December, 1848; another for the “Christian Remembrancer” of January, 1849; a third in the “English Review;” followed up by “An Appeal for the formation of a Church Penitentiary,” and a series of articles in the “Morning Chronicle” and other papers. He soon interested a large number of influential men in the cause, and procured the formation of the Church Penitentiary Association. Besides the papers mentioned above, he also composed some devotional tracts for penitents, and two or three pamphlets bearing on the same subject. In addition to his published writings, the correspondence in carrying out this object must have entailed upon him an enormous amount of labour.

In the year 1848 a series of Tracts was announced illustrative of the Seasons of the Church, to be written by various authors, in a plain, familiar style, upon a plan altogether new, and the editorship was offered to Mr. Armstrong. At this time but few persons knew him as an author, and it was considered a bold undertaking for an almost untried man. In writing to an acquaintance, Mr. Armstrong said—“If Mr. Parker intrusts me with the work, I will do my best to carry out his views. Although unused to editorial labours, I am painfully alive to the want these tracts propose to meet, and can heartily enter upon the work.” And this most certainly he did, sparing no pains or labour to render the series suitable to the purpose for which it was intended. The first tract, “A Few Thoughts upon Godly Order,” was written by Mr. Armstrong, as a specimen of the style in which the proposed tracts would be published, and it at once commanded respect. The first part, consisting of Tracts for Advent, which were wholly written by the editor, appeared in November, 1848, and excited considerable attention. Edition after edition was called for; and so

judicious had the editor been, that the tracts not only escaped attack in quarters where there was every reason to expect it, but they were purchased by many who, considering sound Church principles incompatible with evangelical piety, had previously held aloof from sound Church books.

We next find Mr. Armstrong enlarging his sphere of usefulness to the Church, by undertaking the editorship of a series of "Tracts for Parochial Use." The tracts in circulation amongst Churchmen were mostly very unsuitable to the times. "Black Giles," "Tawney Rachel," "The Orange-girl," and similar tracts, had done good service, and were perhaps suitable at the times when they were written, but fell short of modern requirements. Mr. Burns, who had published a series of Church Tracts, had, with some of the writers in his series, joined the Romish communion, and consequently many clergymen felt they could not, with any confidence, circulate them. To remedy this, it was proposed to issue a somewhat extensive series, adapted to all the requirements of an ordinary parish. The plan was accordingly carefully drawn up—special wants met by special tracts. The specimens first issued met with so welcome a reception, that editor and publisher were encouraged to proceed, and the series went on monthly until above two hundred various tracts appeared. So useful have these been considered, that they have not only been adopted in most parishes in England, and in several of the colonies, but they have also been nearly all reprinted in the United States of America.

On the completion of the "Parochial Tracts," Mr. Armstrong commenced a series of "Sermons for the Christian Seasons;" in conducting which he shewed the same ability and judgment as in the tracts: but, though successful in their object, the sermons naturally did not obtain the same large circulation as the Tracts. An article in the "Quarterly Review" on Price's Candle Factory was also written by him: it is not the least pleasing of his writings, and afforded him the opportunity for urging some practical lessons on the duties of employers.

While at Tidenham, Mr. Armstrong succeeded in building a new church in a distant part of his extensive parish; also two schoolrooms, with teachers' residences—one in the same district, and one at the other extremity of the parish. Both of these schoolrooms were used as chapels on Sundays, and were attended by part of the population, who would not go to the parish church.

In May, 1853, he commenced a work of an entirely different nature. It was an attempt to provide innocent and amusing reading for every day, under the title of "The National Miscellany." This he continued to edit till nominated to the recently formed diocese of Grahamstown, of which see he was consecrated Bishop on St. Andrew's Day, 1853, in company with Dr. Colenso as Bishop of Natal. The consecration took place at Lambeth Church, which was crowded with an attentive auditory. The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted by the Bishops of London, Cape-town, and Oxford, and the last-named prelate delivered a most impressive and solemn discourse, eminently suitable for the occasion.

As a scholar, Mr. Armstrong's attainments are not to be compared with the Maltbys, the Monks, and the Blomfields of the English bench; but although inferior to them in mere scholarship, he was excelled by none in his use of plain, nervous, Saxon English; indeed, in this respect, his compositions are quite models worthy of imitation by all who aim at plain-speaking. And in the pulpit, although he was without that declamatory eloquence for which some preachers are distinguished, his sermons would cause a deeper impression, and be longer remembered, than those of most men. Without coarseness or vulgarity, he could readily seize and apply some familiar illustration of his subject, and at once, and as acceptably, convey his meaning to the red and grey cloaks, as to the more highly polished of his hearers. To those who were intimately acquainted with him, it was clear that he was a close observer of human nature, and studied to adapt himself to its failings. "I find it will not do to tell my people their duty," he observed on one occasion; "I must make them feel interested in doing it."

During the interval between his consecration and setting out for his charge, Bishop Armstrong prepared for the press a volume of sermons, most of which had been preached at Tidenham. They were chiefly of a practical character, and exhibit a deep feeling of pastoral responsibility, and an earnest, strong desire to win the souls of those committed to his care. They are dedicated to his late parishioners, as a memorial of his affection for them.

Bp. Armstrong left England on the 22nd of July, 1854, accompanied by his wife and family, and landed at Algoa Bay on the 12th of October. In his "Notes from South Africa," he gives an amusing account of his undignified mode of landing and subsequent progress up the country. He reached Grahamstown Nov. 5, and

from that date until a short period preceding his decease, his daily life exhibited one unceasing round of laborious duty. In January, 1855, the Bishop went to visit the Chief Umhalla: their first night's trouble he thus describes:—

“When it began to wax towards evening, we drew near to the river Koonap; and as we had fully reckoned on reaching the inn on the opposite side, and had made no provision for a night in the bush, we were by no means gratified to find that the river had risen, and that our muleteers dared not cross. There was no help for it, so the remains of our luncheon, which consisted of part of a bottle of bad porter, and a few battered and shattered cakes, with no soothing cup of tea, made up a very poor and scanty meal for the tired and hungry travellers. Nor is a mule-waggon a very spacious bedroom for five. However, we crumpled ourselves up as well as we could; and after an uneasy night, in which the young ones were unintentionally kicking and bumping each other, we gladly saw the sun rise, and looked anxiously towards the river.”

Of his sagacity and judgment some idea may be formed from the following extract from a letter which he sent home soon after his arrival in the colony:—

“War is an expensive luxury. England had not long ago a severe war with the Kaffirs, which cost her some millions of pounds sterling. She has now on hand the great war with Russia, which taxes her power to the utmost; and to indulge in a second war with the Kaffirs, while Sebastopol is not yet taken, she wisely considers to be hardly prudent. A second war with these valiant Kaffirs is actually impending, however, and all at once a brilliant idea strikes the new Governor, Sir George Grey. This is, that *missions* are much *cheaper* than marauding expeditions,—that conversion is a much more economical process than conquest. Instead of ordering out regiments and armies from England, therefore, at the expense of millions, he has appropriated £30,000 or £40,000 a-year for the support of missionaries. By comparing the respective amounts, it will be seen that this change of policy is an extraordinarily *good bargain* for the British government; and we earnestly hope that, from motives of wise political economy, they will continue to put this newly-discovered principle in constant practice. Cheaper? Yes, wonderfully cheaper! The only unaccountable thing about it is, that it has never been done in India, and in every other possession of the British crown. It would have saved unknown millions of money,—let alone the millions

of *souls*,—which last are unknown in the calculations of political economy. The great increase in the means thus at his command fills the heart of our bishop there with hopeful eagerness and anxiety for more men. Forty thousand pounds is a small sum to go to war with, but it is an enormously large sum for a poor colonial bishop to have at his command for carrying on the war with paganism. We earnestly trust that the Church at home may be able to send him the *men*.”

The following is an extract from the last letter he wrote to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel:—

“It is now little more than a year since, with much anxiety, and yet I must say with something of ardour also, I laid a plan before Sir George Grey, our Governor, by which I committed the Church of England to the prompt occupation of a large missionary field. I undertook to plant missions, pending the good-will of the chiefs, in Sandili's country and in Kreli's, and among the Fingoes at Keiskamma Hoek, and among the Kaffirs labouring in this city,—in addition to a promise of enlarging our then infant operations in the territory of the Chief Umhalla. Such promises were momentous; and in making them while there were neither missionaries nor money within reach, I confess that I could not but somewhat tremble, even though I believed that God was Himself calling us to toil for the conversion of the heathen here; and even though I had a strong conviction that the heart of the Church of England would at last, by God's grace, yearn in true Christian love towards the people of a land so long neglected by her.

“Having made these promises, my next step was personally to visit the chiefs; and this visit, marked by such kind greetings and such kind offers of protection to missionaries, filled me, I confess, with hope and joy.

“And now let me describe our condition in the actual progress that has been made. First of all, the good news came that the Society itself, shewing a generous ardour in the cause, made a grant of £1,500. Next, missionaries sprang up, or rather were quickly given to us, and went forth gladly into the wilderness. I have just returned from visiting three out of the four stations. First, I went to St. Luke's, in Umhalla's country... I found Mr. Greenstock already able to preach with ease and animation in Kaffir. The congregation was considerable, and most attentive. The chief himself, when not prevented by illness, was always present, and he encouraged the people to go. The natives,

who had known no Sundays, now, for some little distance round, generally respected the day, and abstained from work. . . . I am in no expectation of speedy conversions; but, looking soberly at the case, I left the station with feelings of thankfulness to God, and with a good hope of a coming harvest, even though the 'due time' might yet be far off. The same mission-body had established an outpost in a thickly-peopled district some ten miles off."

Of an equally encouraging nature are the details he gave respecting the missions at Sandili's, Kreli's, and at Keiskamma Hoek; and in the following we observe that cheerful hope which was so prominent a feature in his character:—

"Thus you see the cause we have for the deepest thankfulness to God, who has blessed us so wonderfully during the past year. We may well go on our way rejoicing, when we find that, with the exception of the Kaffir school here (which we trust is just about to commence), we have been enabled to fulfil our pledge, and a large body of persons, whether clergy or catechists, whom we knew not of when the pledge was made, are now actual dwellers among the heathen. The Church at home, which so nobly responded to us, may well rejoice with us over her timely and warm response.

"And now for the future. While I shew you what has so far been done, I must plainly tell you that I am learning day by day the vastness of the work committed to us, and the need of immediate and still greater efforts. After all, we are only ploughing, as it were, a few acres, with almost a whole country before us.

"In my ride from St. Luke's to St. John's I passed through numberless valleys, each with its Kaffir kraal; and I saw one large kraal, just about half-way, which it is very important we should fix upon as the site for a mission, from which the missionary might radiate. It is a great matter to have these links in our work, so as to have one system in operation, extending, with evident, visible unity, from point to point.

"The most important district, however, is that of the Chief Kreli. While it is the most remote, it is also by far the most populous; and at present this vast tribe, spread over a large area, has no mission whatever except our own, under Mr. Waters. The whole country is open to us, we are not near any other religious body; we could carry on a great work here, in our own Church way, without any interference with others, and without being interfered with,—without any jars or

clashings. I wish that, in God's name, a noble band of some twenty of our brethren would offer themselves and come out together, and together take spiritual possession of this country, that they might with many voices preach the saving doctrines of the Cross. I long for a great work;—'The Lord gave the word, great was the company of the preachers.' It is no less than a company of faithful men, warmed with a holy love for souls, that I so ardently desire. A passage in Mr. Waters' last letter, written on the spot, makes a stronger appeal for help than I can do:—'I have promised to go and see Ilingwi, the Queen of the Tambookies, who wishes to have a missionary for her people. What shall I say? or what shall I do? The mission-field seems boundless—the skirts of every mountain and the banks of every river are crowded with living souls, without any one to point the way.'"

But we have not space to follow him in his journeyings, in his visits to unreclaimed savages, nor in his midnight bivouacs, and mid-day toilings under a burning sun,—beneath which labours he at last succumbed.

He had been suffering more or less from the time he first reached the colony, from general debility and irritability of stomach, as well as from a pulmonary complaint. His latest journey into the interior caused him great mental and physical fatigue, and the jolting of the waggon produced an effect similar to sea-sickness, which he was not able to shake off on his return. He continued to suffer from sickness of stomach, and what is technically termed *pyrosis*; notwithstanding which, and an attack of influenza besides, he determined to deliver the introductory lecture ("On the Life and Poetry of Goldsmith") at the Grahamstown General Institute,—an institution which originated with himself, and in the success of which he took a lively interest. This effort, however, proved too much for his diminished strength, and in a few days small spots of *purpura* began to appear, shewing the extremely debilitated state of his constitution. This very soon assumed the highly dangerous form of *purpura hæmorrhagica*, in which copious bleeding from internal mucous membranes takes place; and in spite of every effort which medical skill could suggest to stay the progress of the disease, the hæmorrhage was not checked until Thursday morning. At this time, other favourable symptoms arising, hopes began to be entertained that the sufferer might yet rally; but, alas! the vital powers had been too much exhausted,—fainting ensued on the least attempt at exertion, and although the symp-

toms continued to progress favourably, the slight effort of endeavouring to sign his name to a paper on Friday evening led, it is supposed, to the rupture of some internal vessel, (not an uncommon event, as we understand, in this form of the disease,) for the pen suddenly dropped from his hand, he gave a sudden exclamation, accompanied by a motion of the hand to his chest, and yielded up his spirit to Him who gave it. He fell asleep in perfect peace, trusting, with the simplicity which so marked his Christian character, his widow and five children to God and the Church whom he served so faithfully.

The Rev. John Hardie, the late Bishop's chaplain, thus writes:—

“*Grahamstown, May 24, 1856.*”

“Rev. and dear Sir,—It is my painful duty to announce, through you, to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the death of our beloved Bishop, which took place after a short illness, on the 16th of this month. His strength had been on the decline for some months, but his zeal would allow him no rest; and I have reason to believe that the fatigues and anxieties of a visit to the missions in Caffraria, from which he had just returned, had so reduced his vital powers, that they were unable to cope with the disease (*purpura hæmorrhagica*) which, after a short interval, attacked him. He may be truly said to have died in the harness of a Christian soldier. It was my privilege to minister to him in his last days on earth; and, in the midst of sorrow for his loss, it is a comfort to be able to bear witness to his friends at home, that, as his life had been, such was his end,—full of faith, and hope, and love. After he had made his peace with God, and sealed it by the reception of the Holy Communion, he blessed his wife and children with much emotion. From that moment nothing disturbed him more. A few hours, entirely free from pain and troubled thoughts, during which he frequently joined in prayer, were yet vouchsafed to him, and at last he fell asleep, almost without a pang.

“To us, who have watched the course, short, yet already fruitful, of his apostolic labours in South Africa, the loss seems irreparable; but our sight is too short to reach the issues of God's counsels. Faith teaches us that His work has not been begun by His servant in vain, but that other labourers will be raised up in succession to carry it on.

“May they be as gentle, and pure, and wise as he who has been thus early called to his reward; and may they walk in his footsteps, who himself strove humbly to follow his blessed Lord's!”

A letter on the same mournful subject has since been received from the Bishop of Capetown, and has arrived only just in time for insertion:—

“It is with the deepest grief that I write to announce to you that last night's post brought the news of the death of my dear brother the Bishop of Grahamstown, after a short illness. He died in the evening of Friday, the 16th, and was to be buried on Monday. I inclose his chaplain's short and hurried note to me on this sad occasion, and also Sir G. Grey's kind note. With him, I think the Bishop's death not only one of the greatest calamities that could have befallen the Church here, but a heavy loss to all South Africa. During the short time that he has been amongst us, he had endeared himself to very many, and won the respect and confidence of his diocese. His many gifts, his deep and fervent piety, were producing a great impression around him. Over-work and over-anxiety have, I believe, been the chief causes of his death, which, from all I gather from those around him at the time, was hastened by the misrepresentations of certain persons, not in his diocese, but, alas! in mine. . . .

“No one will succeed or give satisfaction in the very arduous post now vacant, but one of like mind with the late Bishop, and willing to walk in his steps. He must be a sound and zealous Churchman, filled with a missionary spirit, not easily daunted by difficulties, bold and prompt in his plans, yet with sober and matured judgment, not afraid of incurring responsibility, a thorough man of business, and one who will work cordially with the devoted set of men already in the field.”

Governor Sir George Grey, in announcing their Bishop's death to the Secretary for the Colonies, says:—

“The deceased prelate had, in the short time during which he filled the see of Grahamstown, rendered the most important and valuable services to this country. Personally, I cannot do otherwise than deplore in his death the loss of a wise and zealous friend, and of a most devoted assistant in those plans which, under the auspices of her Majesty's Government, were being carried out in this country.

“The public generally will lament the death of one who had already done so much to advance the interests of this country, and who was so evidently resolved to devote the whole of his life to the task of promoting the moral and spiritual welfare of the diocese intrusted to his charge.”

The Bishop's death was made known by

the tolling of the church bell; most of the tradesmen kept one shutter up the following day, and on the following Monday, the day of the funeral, which was at the public expense, all the shops and stores were closed. The Lieut.-Governor and all the officials attended the funeral, each one striving to shew the greatest possible respect for the deceased. Eight clergymen in their surplices, the candidates for ordination, the boys of St. Andrew's Grammar-school, founded by the late Bishop, joined the procession at the cathedral, and at the cemetery the funeral service was read by the Rev. J. Hardie. The following is extracted from one of the local papers:—

"The cathedral was filled with people of all ranks and denominations, and there was sadness visible on the faces of all. The stores and shops were closed at the hour of interment. not only in the main streets through which the mournful procession passed, but in other parts of the city. The funeral train was long, embracing all classes, and the ministers of all the Christian churches. The road leading to the graveyard was thronged with ladies, numbers of whom were in deep mourning, anxious to pay the last respect to the departed. On Sunday the cathedral was hung with black; the troops marched noiselessly to church, the bands being silent; and touching allusions were made by the Rev. Messrs. Heavyside and Bankes in their sermons, morning and evening, to the amiable character, the virtues, the good works, and Christian labours of him for whom they mourned. No invitations were issued to the funeral—the time fixed was simply announced; and if the deep and general sorrow of a whole community can afford any alleviation of the grief of the bereaved, this consolation will be theirs. The coffin was plain, and upon it were inscribed the words—'John, first Bishop of Grahamstown, aged forty-two years, departed this life on the 16th of May, 1856.'"

Thus died, in his forty-third year, one of the best and noblest of men. In common with many others, we hoped his useful life might be spared for many years to come; but when we look back upon his career, we see more deeds of usefulness, of love, of benevolence, than most of us may hope to accomplish in the full period of threescore years and ten, or even if we should be spared to see fourscore. He was indeed a burning and a shining light.

The following extract from the Wesleyan paper, the "Journal," expresses the feelings of that body towards the late Bishop:—

"We announce with intense sorrow the death of Mr. Armstrong, the Lord-Bishop of Grahamstown, at his residence on West Hill, last evening, at eight o'clock. A gloom has by this sad event been cast upon the whole community, and a very general feeling of heartfelt sympathy and sorrow is expressed by members of every denomination with the bereaved family and Church which are more immediately affected by his Lordship's decease. It is, however, a public loss, and will be felt as such by the whole province. No one who has witnessed the late Bishop's energy in promoting the moral, religious, and intellectual happiness of all classes of the people; his deep anxiety to afford wholesome instruction and amusement to the working classes, for whose benefit he exercised more than ordinary powers; his efforts to create a literary taste and infuse new life and vigour in these respects into the community, will for a moment refuse the highest admiration and praise to his efforts—which have indeed been the means, to a large extent, of creating and fostering a thirst for pleasures which a short time ago did not so generally exist. In the Church which his Lordship governed his labours were untiring, and the rapid strides it has taken since his arrival, which was only eighteen months ago, sufficiently indicate the prodigious efforts made to comply with the demands of the people, and supply the wants of the colony. We shall refer to the subject next week. The funeral takes place on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, and we are convinced that every inhabitant will pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of a holy and venerable prelate and an amiable and accomplished citizen."

The Roman Catholic "Colonist" also, "with feelings of deep and unfeigned regret," announces the demise of "this great and good man."

It remains but to be stated that the Bishop lost one child soon after his arrival at the Cape, and that he has left but a very slender provision for his widow and five children. They have no legal claim upon the colonial or home government, but they have a moral claim upon the sympathies and upon the purses of all Churchmen, and we trust that ample provision will be made for their comfortable support.—*Literary Churchman.*

SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, K.C.B.

August 9.—Almost suddenly, at his residence in the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B., aged 75.

Sir John entered the army as cornet in 1794, and served in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, under the illustrious Abercrombie. He was present at the various actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, the capture of Grand Cairo and Alexandria, and the other operations of that campaign. He afterwards served in the Peninsula from February, 1809, to the end of that war in 1814,—first in command of a regiment, and subsequently a brigade under the Duke of Wellington; he was present at the action of Grijon, passage of the Douro, Fuentes d'Onor, first siege of Badajoz, siege and assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and others.

Sir John received a medal for his services in Egypt, and a cross and one clasp for Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and others; and was elected a military member of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Crescent, 21st of March, 1801; a Military Knight Commander of the Most Ancient Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, 12th of March, 1812; a Military Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, 2nd of Jan., 1815; and a Military Knight of the Spanish Order of St. Ferdinand, 21st of April, 1821; and represented the county of Carlow in parliament in 1831-2.

In June, 1823, Sir John chartered a *steam-vessel*, the *Royal George*, and proceeded to Lisbon, where he received the king's (Don John the Sixth) directions that he should immediately repair to court. His Majesty then requested to know whether Sir John would venture to deliver to the princesses, his daughters, then in the besieged town of Cadiz, letters from him and the queen, and also to convey their royal highnesses and Don Sebastian to Lisbon, if they were desirous of accompanying him—to which he willingly assented. The king then read to Sir John the letters he had written, in order that he might communicate the contents to the princesses, if he should eventually be obliged to destroy the despatches.

Thirty-six hours after this interview he delivered the letters into the hands of the princesses, who received them with grateful feelings, and, after a delay of eight days, they gave him their despatches, but were obliged to decline returning to Lisbon, as they were not permitted to take Don Sebastian with them. His majesty was unbounded in his expressions of gratitude, and forwarded him a letter, of which the following is a translation:—

“SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE,

“I, the king, send you greeting, desirous of

giving you an additional proof of the esteem and consideration in which I hold you, and which you merit from me, as well for the services you have rendered in my army, where you held the rank of colonel, as for many other particular motives which I have present in my mind, I deem it just to promote you to the rank of Honorary Knight Commander of my Royal Military Order of the Tower and Sword, of which you are already a knight; and that you may so understand it, and be authorised to wear the insignia pertaining to knights commanders of the said order, I send you these presents; and may our Lord preserve you in His holy guidance.

“By the King.

“(Countersigned), D'Almeida De Lacerda.

“Given at the Palace of Alseite, near Lisbon, Feb. 17, 1825.”

Sir John endured a long and painful imprisonment in Portugal at the hands of the Miguelite government, from his known attachment to the cause of Don Pedro, and from his having afforded protection to a great many Portuguese, by assisting them with pecuniary and other means to effect their escape from the kingdom, whence he himself returned to London in 1828.

In 1832, while Sir John was in parliament, he was requested by his late Majesty Don Pedro to join the liberating army at Oporto: Sir John consented, and was immediately afterwards gazetted a Major-general in the Portuguese service, and aide-de-camp to his imperial Majesty. From this day his fortunes seem to have declined. His case, and the ingratitude he experienced from the Portuguese government, were so ably laid before the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond on the 5th of March, 1846, that a brief notice will suffice to shew the hardship under which he laboured.

As already stated, Sir John entered the Liberating Army in 1832, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the Regent Don Pedro, who was then making an attempt to restore to the throne his daughter Donna Maria, the late queen of Portugal. It should be here observed that Admiral Sartorius had previously entered into a contract with the Portuguese Regency, that all British officers and privates should be paid according to the British regulations of their respective ranks. In consequence of the failure of funds, Sir John Doyle and all others consented to receive Portuguese pay up to the time when the army should arrive at Lisbon, then to be reimbursed the difference between that and British pay. It may be as well to remark that at the time they so consented, the British officers, without distinction of rank, only received £2 10s. per month, which was most irregularly paid. The Liberating Army took Lisbon in 1833, and the war terminated in May, 1834. When Sir

John applied for the arrears of pay, according to the contract, he was told he should be settled with in the same manner as the other British officers,—only, however, on condition of resigning his commission in the Portuguese service, which entitled him to the rank and pay of a Lieutenant-general for life. In order to obtain an immediate settlement, Sir John complied, and received a sum of money far short of the amount due; and to obtain even this sum, he was compelled, under a threat of getting nothing, to give a receipt in full. Every other officer was similarly coerced, and gave similar receipts in Lisbon; but the case was so flagrantly one of oppression, that the British government interposed, and the result was that a mixed commission was appointed to sit in London for the adjustment of the claims of Sir John and the other officers. This commission recognised and caused to be paid every claim with the exception of that of Sir John, and it can only be supposed that they refused his because he was the main cause of the commission having been appointed in London, which resulted in obliging the Portuguese government to pay the British auxiliaries £160,000, which they had previously denied owing. Sir John therefore petitioned the House of Lords that his claim might be submitted to the law-officers of the crown: it was supported by Lords Brougham and Cottenham, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Howard de Walden, &c.; but up to the day of his death he never received the redress he latterly so much needed.

Sir John was appointed a Military Knight of Windsor in July, 1853, and shortly afterwards received an appointment as Serjeant-at-Arms to her Majesty: his last appearance in public in this latter capacity was at the recent proclamation of peace by the Earl-Marshal in London. He had been honoured by her Majesty and Prince Albert with many marks of their royal condescension after his residence at Windsor, and had gained the love and respect of all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Sir John has left an aged sister to deplore his loss.

He was interred on the Green, on the south side of St. George's Chapel, on Wednesday, August 13. His funeral was strictly private; he was followed to the grave by a few of his immediate friends; his brother Knights, by whom he was most justly and deservedly respected, also attended to pay the last sad tribute of esteem to their gallant comrade.

G. T.

DR. BUCKLAND, DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

August 14. At Clapham, where he had been placed in confinement for some years, aged 72, the Very Rev. Wm. Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, and Rector of Islip, Oxon. Dr. Buckland was born at Axminster, in Devon, in the year 1784. He received his early education at Winchester, and in 1801 obtained a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He took his degree of B.A. in 1803, and was elected a Fellow of his college in 1808. At this time Oxford was the most unpromising school in the world for natural science. Nevertheless there were chairs of Botany, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, to indicate to the student that all human wisdom was not bound up in classics and mathematics. The tastes of young Buckland led him to the study of mineralogy, and in 1813 we find him appointed to the Readership of Mineralogy, and in 1818 to the Readership of Geology. In these positions he succeeded in attracting attention to the departments of physical science which he taught. But as he excited interest he excited opposition, and every onward step that he made towards giving the science of geology a position in the University, raised an opponent to its claims. Through his long life he had to fight for his science in his *Alma Mater*. But he gained the victory,—and Strickland and Phillips, his successors, have obtained a universal recognition of the value and importance of their teachings.

In 1820 Dr. Buckland delivered a lecture before the University of Oxford, which was afterwards published under the title of "*Vindiciæ Geologicæ; or, the Connexion of Religion with Geology explained.*" In this work he shewed that there could be no opposition between the works and the Word of God, and that the influence of the study of natural science, so far from leading to atheism and irreligion, necessarily led to the recognition of God and to his worship. At this time, however, Dr. Buckland still adhered to the old hypothesis of the universality of the deluge. He, however, became convinced of the untenability of this position, and in his Bridgewater Treatise, published in 1836, entitled "Geology and Mineralogy considered with reference to Natural Theology," we find him adopting the views of Lyell and others.

Dr. Buckland's name will be ever associated in this country with his discoveries of the remains of animals in the caves of Kirkdale, and other parts of England. Of these discoveries he first gave an account in the *Philosophical Transactions*, in a paper entitled "Account of an Assemblage

of Fossil Teeth and Bones of Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, Bear, Tiger, and Hyæna, and Sixteen other Animals, discovered in a Cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire, in the year 1821." These discoveries and others served as a basis for a work published in 1823, entitled "*Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*; or, Observations on the Organic Remains attesting the Action of an Universal Deluge." Although the occurrence of these remains are now accounted for on a different theory, the great value of this work remains, as a record of the first discovery of the remains of animals of which most have since disappeared from this part of the world, and thus revealing the nature of the animal inhabitants of Great Britain previous to the arrival of man. In addition to the above account of the bones of animals found in caves in Great Britain, Dr. Buckland described many from the Continent; as the bones of hyænas found in the cavern of Lemel, near Montpellier, and the bones of bears found in the Grotto of Osselles, or Luingey, near Besançon.

His contributions to the *Proceedings of the Geological Society* were very numerous, and in the first volume of the *Bibliographia Geologiæ et Zoologiæ*, published by the Ray Society in 1848, we find references to sixty-one distinct works and memoirs. Dr. Buckland's social habits often led him to work with others. Thus we find him early in his career working out the south-western coal district of Gayland in company with his friend Conybeare. In conjunction with the same distinguished geologist, he published "Sectional Views of the North-East Coast of Ireland," and "Illustrations of the Land-slip on the Coast of Devonshire." With the late Sir H. de la Beche, he published a paper in the *Transactions of the Geological Society* "On the Geology of the Neighbourhood of Weymouth." In conjunction with the late Mr. Greenough, he published a paper on "Vitreous Tribes in Sand-hills, near Dirg, in Cumberland." With Mr. Sykes, a paper on the interior of the dens of living hyænas. His papers generally display great powers of observation, with unwearied industry; and many of the general conclusions arrived at by the author have now become part and parcel of the great laws of geological science.

In 1825 Dr. Buckland accepted from his college the living of Stoke Charity, near Whitechurch, Hants; in the same year he was promoted to a Canonry in the Cathedral of Christ Church, and married Miss Mary Morland, of Abingdon. In 1818 he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1829 he was chosen

a member of the council of that body, and was re-elected on each successive occasion till his illness in 1849. In 1813 he became a Fellow of the Geological Society, and was twice elected President of that body. He took an active interest in the foundation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was one of those who took the bold step of inviting this body to hold its second meeting in the University of Oxford. On this occasion he was President of the Association. From that time to 1848 he was constantly present at the meetings of the body, and read many of his papers before them.

In 1847 Dr. Buckland was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, and took an active part in the development of that department more especially devoted to Geology and Palæontology. He also seconded, to the utmost of his power, the efforts of Sir Henry de la Beche to establish the Museum of Economic Geology, which is now, in conjunction with the Government Geological Survey, working so successfully in Jermyn-street as the School of Mines. In 1845 Dr. Buckland received, at the hands of Sir Robert Peel, the Deanery of Westminster, vacated by the present Bishop of Oxford. This brought him to reside in London, where he immediately took a lively interest in all questions involving social amelioration. He exerted himself to gain a more free admission for the public to the monuments in Westminster Abbey. He joined the ranks of sanitary reformers, and brought his great knowledge of geology to bear on the questions of water supply, sewerage, and other health questions. Dr. Buckland seems not to have devoted himself to questions of technical theology. His views on this subject are chiefly contained in the "Bridge-water Treatise" and the *Vindiciæ*. Amongst the list of published works we find one sermon, and that devoted to the subject of death: it was published at Oxford in 1839. —*Athenæum*.

THE REV. SAMUEL JAMES ALLEN.

April 29, 1856. Aged 58, the Rev. Samuel James Allen, M.A., upwards of sixteen years Vicar of Easingwold, Yorkshire.

He was deservedly beloved and respected in his parish and neighbourhood; and the friends who knew him best valued him the most highly. As a sound divine, a learned antiquary, and a conscientious pastor of his flock, he was conspicuous amongst those who were qualified to judge of character and attainments. But it was in the domestic relations of life that he afforded the most useful example. His younger brother, the Rev. E. Allen, writing

of him, says, "My recollections of him from childhood are almost reverential."

Samuel James Allen was born in the eastern part of London, near the ancient church of St. Katherine, by the Tower, before that venerable church was removed to make way for the St. Katherine's Docks. He was the eldest of a large family; four brothers, including the subject of this biographical notice, having been educated for the ministry. Their father, in active business, was a man of sincere and unaffected piety, and strong common sense, who, with moderate means, deemed the outlay on his children's education a good and solid investment. Samuel was placed young at Merchant Taylors' School, where he received for some years the classical instruction which (and which alone in his school-days) the place afforded. Being superannuated, that is, having reached St. Barnabas' Day, 1816, after he was eighteen years old, without any Merchant Taylors' fellowship awaiting him at Oxford, he accepted, in the autumn of that year, at Pembroke College, Cambridge, one of the exhibitions attached to Merchant Taylors' School. At college, he was rather known among his friends as a devoted antiquary, and a ready poet, than as a lover of mathematics, which, in his time, (with the few exceptions of great University prizes in classics,) offered the almost only road to academical honour and distinction at Cambridge. But, though unsuited by natural tastes, and the bent of previous studies, to relish the peculiar pursuits of the spot, Mr. Allen was never an idle student. Often has the writer of this short memoir seen him at midnight,

"Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retired,"

poring over, and that not uselessly, ancient manuscripts, or printed collections of genealogy and topography. Indeed, before settling at Cambridge, his literary merits and congenial views had attracted the notice of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, the eminent historian of Whalley, Craven, Richmondshire, &c., respecting whom the Editor of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, Feb. 7, 1822, justly said, "The king has not living a more true and loyal subject, the Church a more useful Minister, or the literary world a more distinguished ornament."

That admirable person always shewed great confidence in the accuracy and intelligence of Mr. Allen, who materially assisted him in some of the elaborate works which are now so highly esteemed, and so frequently consulted. It may be interesting to some readers to know that, in consequence of the suspension of Dr. Whitaker's labours by paralysis, and his

lamented death, Mr. Allen was engaged by the publishers of the history of Richmondshire to complete that history, and that some of the chapters of it were entirely written by him. It may also be mentioned that he has left a large collection of MSS. relating to the antiquities of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

His powers of poetry were considerable. When a young man at college, he was deeply moved, in common with all persons of good and loyal feeling, by the premature and melancholy death of the Princess Charlotte. In him this feeling was expressed in some beautiful stanzas, composed on the evening of November the 19th, 1817, on the occasion of her funeral. His later efforts in verse were, many of them, excellent, and were marked with that religious tone and bearing which well became the compositions of a clergyman. But he was never so situated as to be enabled to venture on the publication of his poems, even if he had estimated them as highly as they deserved. He took his degree of B.A. in 1820, and of M.A. in 1824. Not long after taking orders, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Salesbury, near Blackburn, and was appointed chaplain to Lord de Tabley. In the year 1833 he was appointed preacher before the University of Cambridge. On the Sundays in January, 1834, he delivered in St. Mary's some clear and sensible sermons on the Church, which were afterwards printed in an 8vo. volume, under the title of "*Lectures in Defence of the Church of England, as a National and Spiritual Institution.*" In him the Church found a true and dutiful son, and a wise and discreet defender.

Whilst engaged as a parochial minister at Salesbury, in Lancashire, and subsequently at Burnley, as master of the Free School there, as well as, last of all, at Easingwold, near York, he was from time to time, on repeated occasions, appealed to by his brethren among the clergy to advocate the objects of useful charities from the pulpit, and to support the cause of the several societies in connexion with the Church. This kind of aid he was always ready and willing to render to the best of his power; and some of his sermons preached for these charities were printed, and circulated widely.

Among his publications were — "*The Claim of God's House on the Affections,*" — On laying the first stone of a Church at Burnley, June 24, 1834. "*What does the Church for the People?*" — Visitation Sermon, Blackburn, July 7, 1834. "*The Christian's Duty in times of National Degeneracy,*" — Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Whalley, June 29, 1830.

"Our Lord's Prayer for Unity,"—Visitation Sermon, Thirsk, July 29, 1841.

The present Archbishop of Canterbury, when Bishop of Chester, conferred the living of Easingwold on Mr. Allen, in consideration of his learning and piety, and the high estimation in which he was held in the diocese.

His epistolary style was singularly felicitous. It would be well, in many instances, if the correspondents of such a man were, by common consent, to preserve his letters, and, marking out the private portions of the several communications, refer the literary treasure to his surviving relatives and friends, for their discretion, with a view to publication. Of course, much delicacy and judgment would be demanded in the exercise of such a privilege: but a single sheet of paper well filled by a masterly pen often contains so much concentrated wisdom, and is so profitable in the reading, as to make it a thousand pities that it should remain concealed in a writing-desk, or be entirely lost. As a proof of the value attached to Mr. Allen's correspondence, it may be stated, that a friend now living, who applied to him for counsel and advice on an important subject, considered his letters so valuable as to have them, with the writer's permission, printed for the use and benefit of others.

Mr. Allen had been suffering from paralysis for two years previous to his death. The first attack was a very severe one; and his life was despaired of for some time; but he afterwards rallied, and was enabled to enjoy society and exercise, and to attend the services of the Church. One striking feature of his character was his great affection for the house of God. He was never absent, at the stated times of divine service, unless by absolute necessity; and this feeling grew more intense as his infirmities increased. On the day before the last fatal seizure, he had walked to and from church. An extract from a letter to his brother, written a few days previous to this attack, will shew his habitual frame of mind. Referring to the sad event of the death of his brother, the Rev. Isaac N. Allen, a chaplain in India, he said,— "Wednesday, April 23, will be the anniversary of Isaac's day of departure. How insignificant do all intervening events appear, in comparison with the close of the race, and arrival at the wished-for goal! God grant us grace to act constantly on this conviction, as to all our plans and engagements!"

His last communication, dated, Easingwold, April 26, 1856, was addressed to the writer of this notice, a school-fellow and fellow-collegian. Mr. Allen was called, after writing, into the garden of his vicarage,

to superintend the arrangement of some stones, which had originally formed an old market-cross, when he was seized with a fit of sickness and fainting, with convulsions. On the 29th he quietly breathed his last, in the midst of his weeping family.

The remains, which were borne from the vicarage to the church on the shoulders of eight poor men, were followed by a large number of the clergy and laity, and by a long line of poor people, who felt that they had lost their pastor and friend. The corpse was deposited in a vault in Easingwold churchyard, in which the remains of Mrs. S. J. Allen, to whom he was devotedly attached, had been interred some years before.

"THE MEMORY OF THE JUST IS BLESSED."

MADAME VESTRIS.—MRS. MATHEWS.

Aug. 8, at Grove Lodge, Fulham, aged 59, Lucia Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Mathews, Comedian, daughter of the celebrated engraver, Francesco Bartolozzi.

Mrs. Mathews was born in the year 1797, and from the first gave evidence of extraordinary abilities as a musician and a linguist. At the age of sixteen she was married to M. Armand Vestris, the principal dancer at and ballet-master of the then King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, at whose solicitation she entered upon the dramatic profession, appearing first as Proserpina in the opera of *Il Ratto di Proserpina*, at the theatre to which her husband was attached. Having, however, scarcely made the sensation which was expected, she did not remain in London, but accompanied her husband to Paris, where she played for some time in drama and tragedy in the French language, of which she was a perfect mistress. On her return to England in 1819, she accepted an engagement with Mr. Elliston, at Drury-lane, and Mozart's opera of *Don Giovanni* being at that time at the height of its popularity, she shortly afterwards established her fame in a burlesque of that master-piece called "Giovanni in London," in which she as the hero, and Harley as Leporello, created an extraordinary sensation. From this time her success was complete, and she reigned the spoilt favourite of the London public both at Drury-lane and Covent-garden, playing what is technically termed "first light comedy," such as Lydia Languish in "The Rivals," Letitia Hardy in "The Belle's Stratagem," Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," &c. Characters of more serious interest she never attempted. In the year 1829 she became lessee of the Olympic Theatre, which she transformed into the most elegant "temple of the drama" in London. Assisted by an ad-

mirable company, and having at her command the freshest and smartest dramatic authors then on town, her theatre soon became the most popular in the metropolis. There were first produced those brilliant extravaganzas and *revues* of Messrs. Planché and Charles Dance upon which they have scarcely since improved, and upon which their fame is built. On the 7th of December, 1835, Mr. Charles Mathews, who had been brought up as an architect, made his first appearance on the stage at the Olympic, in a farce called the "Old and Young Stager," in which he was admirably supported by Liston, at that time the prop of the establishment. In the year 1838, Madame Vestris, whose husband had died in 1825, married Mr. Charles Mathews, and leaving the Olympic under the management of Mr. Planché they immediately started for America. With our transatlantic neighbours, however, the favourites of the Olympic were a failure, and they returned to England in 1839, in the September of which year they entered upon the lesseeship of Covent-garden. Under their management were produced some of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of modern dramatic authorship, among which may be mentioned "London Assurance," "Time Works Wonders," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," and some excellent pantomimes, "The Castle of Otranto," the "Great Bed of Ware," &c., and some of Mr. Planché's best burlesques. Among the company were Messrs. Farren, Strickland, C. Mathews, Harley, Keeley, Anderson, Bartley, &c., and Mesdames Vestris, Nisbett, Orger, Hunby, &c. The speculation, however, did not answer, and the lessees gave up management at the end of their third season, in April, 1842.

After this they accepted a short temporary engagement at Drury-lane with Mr. Macready, and a more lengthened one with Mr. Webster, at the Haymarket. In 1846 Mr. and Mrs. Mathews joined Mr. Maddox's company at the Princess's, and in the autumn of 1847 they opened the English Opera House in Wellington-street, under the name of the Lyceum. Here the old Olympic revels were renewed, several of the former actors and authors attached to the management flocking to the newly-raised standard. Madame Vestris played two or three important parts, such as the "Wonderful Woman," and the "Pride of the Market," and made a great hit in more pathetic characters, as, for instance, in Mr. Slingsby Lawrance's "Chain of Events," and in the translation of Madame de Girardin's play, *La Joie a l'ait Peur*, under the name of "Sunshine through the Clouds." But her strength now began to fail her, and she principally

confined herself to the direction of the stage, in which she shewed that taste and talent for which we have before described her as being so remarkable. For the occasion of her husband's benefit, on Wednesday, July 26, 1854, she made her last appearance, in "Sunshine through the Clouds," and since that she has been confined always to the house, and principally to her room, where she expired at 12 o'clock on the night of Friday, Aug. 8, after suffering, for many months, under an excruciating and incurable disease. Renowned during her youth for her beauty and *esprit*, and during the latter years of her life for her admirable taste and knowledge of everything appertaining to dramatic effect, few women have had their names brought so prominently before the world; indeed, as it is the practice of would-be wits to father their dull jokes and pointless inanities upon Sheridan or Curran, in order that they may pass muster, so was it the habit of the *flâneurs* and diners-out of twenty years ago, to attribute the most romantic anecdotes of boundless extravagance or *bizarre* behaviour to Madame Vestris. In creating for her this unenviable notoriety, jealousy had no small share. It is well-known that in the eyes of the mean-spirited, there is nothing so criminal as success, and we regret to say that in the theatrical profession the truth of this axiom is too frequently elucidated. Madame Vestris had not only a talent for dramatic representation, that is to say, for acting a character, but she possessed that much rarer qualification,—the power of harmonising dramatic effect with the realities of every-day life. During her management, and under her artistic eye, were for the first time produced comedies of modern life, in which the dress and behaviour of the characters, and the adjuncts and accessories of the scene were such as the audience were rarely accustomed to see. Had a "super" to come on and deliver a message, he was drilled to do it simply and naturally, and not to announce it in the blood-and-thunder voice which these persons usually conceive to be inseparable from acting; while the speechless noble-men and guests at an evening party were, by her, rescued from the wild state of apparel in which they had hitherto indulged, and clothed in ordinary evening costume.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

Aug. 12. At Paisley, Mr. John Mitchell, a well-known inhabitant of that town, aged 71.

For a long series of years John Mitchell's name was associated more or less with

our local literature, as poet and publisher. When he began to write verses, we are not aware. Between 30 and 40 years ago he was engaged, we know, in the production of a little periodical, named the "Moral and Literary Observer," which was carried on successfully for some time. In this labour he was associated with Charles Marshall, a young townsman, then just beginning to push his way in life and literature,—now the Rev. Charles Marshall of Dunfermline,—who, by a curious coincidence, arrived in Paisley on a visit on the very day when his old coadjutor bade adieu to life. The "Observer" contained some very good things in prose and verse, some of the best being, we believe, by Mr. Marshall. The imprint of this little periodical was in the following words:—"Published every Saturday morning, by John Mitchell, 28, Wellmeadow-street, Paisley. Price three halfpence, payable on delivery. Printed by S. Young."

Although not very highly endowed with poetical genius, the subject of our notice possessed remarkable facility in the composition of verses, and occasionally he rose to a level considerably above mediocrity. Had he possessed less facility in composition, and aimed more at concentration of thought, his effusions, though possibly not so voluminous, would doubtless have been more highly prized. The bulk of his verses are comprised in four volumes, of which we give the titles and dates:—"A Night on the Banks of the Doon, and other Poems, (156 pp.). Dedicated to Mr. John Robertson, manufacturer. Paisley: printed by John Neilson, for the author. 1838." "The Wee Steeple's Ghaist, and other Poems and Songs, (208 pp.). Dedicated to the late Professor Wilson. Paisley: Murray & Stewart. 1840." "One Hundred Original Songs, (112 pp.). Dedicated to the late Mr. Barr, of Drum. Paisley: James Motherwell, 1845." "My Grey Goose-quill, and other Poems and Songs, (208 pp.). Dedicated to James Whitelaw, Engineer, Glasgow. Paisley: Caldwell & Son. 1852." Besides these substantial volumes he published from time to time a great many productions in a more fugitive form. His muse, indeed, was most prolific, and could have enabled him to supply verse to any extent. Of course, writing so much, and with such ease, many of his productions are but indifferent. A careful selection from his whole works, however, might furnish very readable matter for a volume of considerable size. In the preface to his first volume of poetry, he expressed it as the amount of his ambition to occupy a respectable position among the minor poets of his country;

and while none will venture to claim for him a place among our great bards, few, we believe, will deny that he has, to some extent, made good his claim to the position to which he aspired. In Blackie's "Book of Scottish Song," and various other collections, numerous specimens of his lyrical compositions will be found. The most important prose work with which his name is associated is one which was the joint production of himself and Mr. J. N. Dickie. This is the "Philosophy of Witchcraft," a volume of 424 pages, published in 1840, by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, and which contains a great deal of very curious and interesting matter on the subject of which it treats.

Mr. Mitchell was a member of the fraternity of St. Crispin—a class which has had numerous poetical devotees. We believe, however, that he has had nothing to do with the manufacture of shoe-leather for a number of years past. He was well known throughout Renfrewshire, and latterly he obtained a livelihood by hawking his own and other literary productions.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 5. At Melbourne, Australia, the Rev. W. P. Scott, late of Nottingham, and formerly pastor of the Baptist church, Sparrow-hill, Loughborough.

May 27. Between Kotree and Jetruck, on his way to Kurrachee, Scinde, the Rev. B. M. Huntingdon, M.A., Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company.

July 10. At the Tything, Worcester, aged 101, the Rev. James Hastings, Rector of Martley (1796), Worcestershire.

Aged 27, the Rev. Wm. Morris Mousley, M.A., late of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, and curate of Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire, only surviving son of the Rev. William Mousley, Vicar of Cold Ashby.

July 12. At the Vicarage, aged 57, the Rev. Robert Dallin, Vicar of Rudston (1834), Yorkshire.

At Bangor, aged 55, the Rev. John Lewis Hughes.

July 15. At the Vicarage, aged 56, the Rev. Joseph Maddy, B.A., 1823, Magdalene College, Oxford, Vicar of Swaffham Prior (1848), Cambridgeshire.

July 16. At Ashen Rectory, Essex, aged 66, the Rev. Peter Bouchier Wynch, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1815, Oriel College, Oxford.

At Combe Florey House, aged 73, the Rev. Henry Heylar, senr., late of Hardington.

July 19. In Newland, Sherborne, aged 80, the Rev. John Tyndale, formerly of Oxford, and recently the minister of the Independent Chapel, Long-street.

July 21. At Peterborough, aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Mills, M.A., Rector of Northborough, and honorary canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

July 26. At the Parsonage, aged 81, the Rev. Thomas Jenner Hogg, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, Magdalene College, Cambridge, P.C. of Clunbury (1840), Salop.

July 27. At sea, on the passage from South Australia to England, aged 37, the Rev. Edward H. Burnett, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, (eldest son of the Rev. J. B. Burnett, Rector of Houghton, Hants,) Chaplain to the Bishop of Adelaide.

July 29. At Kennington, aged 77, the Rev. *John Bishopp*, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1809, St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

July 31. In the Regent's Park, the Rev. *William Crawley Leach*, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1825, Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Little Stonham (1842), Suffolk.

Aug. 4. At Locking, aged 63, the Rev. *Alfred Harford*, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1830, Christ's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Locking, and Rector of Hutton (1825), Somerset.

At Cheltenham, aged 83, the Rev. *George Street*, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1806, St. John's College, Oxford, Rector of Langton (1800), Lincolnshire.

Aug. 5. At the Rectory, Caterham, aged 87, the Rev. *James Legrew*, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Caterham (1831), and Chaldon (1836), Surrey.

At the Rectory, Wootton-Glanville, aged 82, the Rev. *John Wickens*, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1802, Merton College, Oxford, Rector of Swyre (1817), and of Wootton-Glanville, Dorset.

Aug. 6. At the Vicarage, Great Grimsby, aged 57, the Rev. *Francis Thomas Attwood*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Great Grimsby (1831), Lincolnshire, and of Hammersmith (1826), Middlesex.

Aged 55, the Rev. *Thomas Sweet Escott*, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1835, Balliol College, Oxford, Vicar of Gedney, (1835), Lincolnshire.

At his residence, 8, Cleveland-road, Islington, aged 65, the Rev. *William Groser*, for 45 years minister of the Baptist denomination, editor of the "Baptist Magazine," and secretary of the Baptist Irish Society.

Aug. 7. At Hackney, aged 67, the Rev. *William Elisha Law Faulkner*, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1820, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Perpetual Curate of St. James's (1839), Clerkenwell, London.

Aug. 8. Suddenly at Garelochhead, the Rev. *Professor Smith*, of Queen's College, Canada. The Rev. gentleman was about to return to Canada, the scene of his labours, when he was cut off in the prime and vigour of his days. He had lately come home to this country for the benefit of the health of his wife, who died some weeks ago, and whom he has now so soon followed.

Aug. 9. At Brandeston Vicarage, Suffolk, aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Broadhurst*, 41 years Vicar of the parish. His loss is most deeply felt by his relatives and parishioners.

Aug. 12. On his passage to England, on board the "Canadian," aged 34, the Rev. *Thomas William Marsh*, B.A. of Toronto, Canada West. Mr. Marsh drank off a glass of disinfecting fluid, mistaking it for mineral water.

Aug. 14. At Withcote-hall, Leicestershire, aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Palmer*.

At Rushton Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 56, deeply regretted, the Rev. *John Wetherall*, M.A., Rector of that parish, hon. canon of Peterborough, and rural dean.

Aug. At the Rectory, Great Smeaton, near Northallerton, aged 36, the Rev. *John Barry*, M.A., rector of that place, and eldest son of Robert Barry, Esq., of Park-hill, Fylingdales, near Whitby.

Lately. The Rev. *Ralph Stoney*, Perpetual Curate of Terryglass, dio. Killaloe.

The Rev. *G. S. Rogers*, Curate of Omagh.

At an advanced age, the Right Rev. Dr. Egan, for nearly 35 years Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 8. At Tarsus, in Syria, *J. Clapperton*, esq., her Majesty's Vice-Consul there, eldest son of the late Rev. John Clapperton, Johnstone.

March 14. At the British Consulate, Johanna, aged 30, George Morgan Patmore, esq.

April 25. At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 29, Henry, fourth son of the late Rev. C. E. Birt, of Wantage.

April 28. At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 72, the Hon. Wm. Wade West, Comm. R.N., and member of the Legislative Council in that island.

In *May* last. At Blakeston, South Australia, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of Francis Davison, esq., J.P., and third dau. of the late John Hawdon, esq., Walkerfield, Durham.

May 2. At Sydney, N.S.W., aged 26, William Benj. Goodman, esq., Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Sydney, youngest son of T. Goodman, esq., of Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

May 7. At Sydney, N.S.W., aged 22, Esther Charlotte, wife of Edw. Maitland, esq., and second dau. of William Bradley, esq.

May 21. At Guanasevi, Mexico, of fever, aged 32, Wm. Lyster Hay Mackintosh, esq., second son of J. Mackintosh, esq., of Totteridge, Hertford.

May 24. At Port Louis, Mauritius, of malignant cholera, aged 25, Edmund, second son of the Rev. Charles Hume, Rector of St. Michael's, Wood-st.

June 6. At Luckie, Sivia, in India, aged 28, Walter King, esq., C.E., youngest son of the late Rich. King, esq., of Plymouth and Bigadon.

June 12. At Dolosbagey, Island of Ceylon, aged 32, John Spottiswoode Robertson, esq., of Hillside, eldest surviving son of William Robertson, esq., lately one of the Deputy Keepers of the Records of Scotland.

Suddenly, at the British Consulate, Margill, near Bussorah, Turkish Arabia, aged 34, Charles Rammel, esq., C.E., fourth surviving son of the late Gibon Rammel, esq., of Dent-de-Lion, near Margate.

June 16. At Kolapore, Bombay, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 24, Fred. Langford, Lieut. 16th B.N.I., second son of the late Rev. F. L. Yonge, Torrington, Devon.

June 17. At Delhi, aged 28, Katherine Marg., wife of Elliot Voyle Davies, esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., and eldest dau. of the Rev. Jas. Maitland, D.D., minister of Kells.

June 25. At Havannah, of yellow fever, aged 28, Capt. Thos. Northhouse, of the ship "Queen Victoria." He was son of Mr. H. T. Northhouse, of Hull. The deceased had been twice at the Arctic Regions in search of Sir John Franklin, where he suffered great privations. Since then he has been twice shipwrecked—at Tampico, and near Constantinople.

July 5. At Wigan, Susan, wife of the Rev. Samuel Doria, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Wigan, Marquis di Spineto.

July 9. At Ipswich, aged 55, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Bull, Rector of Tattingstone.

At Monkwearmouth, aged 72, Lieut. Newton. He was stationed at one of the middle deck guns of the "Neptune," 98, at the battle of Trafalgar, and was also strokesman of the barge that bore the French Admiral a prisoner on board the "Victory." Mr. Newton also saw a good deal of service on board the "Dreadnought" and "Ocean."

July 10. At Cocken-hall, aged 49, William Standish Standish, esq., of Cocken-hall, and Duxbury-park, Lancashire.

July 12. On board H.M.S. "Firebrand," returning from the Crimea, of Asiatic cholera, Lieut. Francis Temple, Royal Artillery, only surviving son of Adm. F. Temple, of Truro, Cornwall.

At Plymouth, Maria, widow of Lieut. Thomas Taplen, R.N.

July 13. At Inagua, Bahamas, West Indies, Caroline, wife of the Rev. William Littlewood.

At Falmouth, aged 56, Mrs. Colonel Kempa.

At his residence, the Ark, Melksham, Wilts, aged 28, Henry Adey Holworthy, esq.

July 14. At Llandudno, near Carnarvon, aged 34, Johnson Bourne, esq., Capt. 1st Derby Militia. He entered the army at an early age, and served in the 17th Foot in the East Indies, and subsequently with the 41st Regt. He landed with the army in the Crimea in September, 1854, and

was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and the repulse of the great sortie from Sebastopol on the 26th of October. He was invalided home in the spring of 1855, when, the state of his health being such as not to admit of his again returning to the Crimea, he retired from the service by the sale of his commission. He soon, however, again sought for employment in a less active branch of that profession in which he had served upwards of 16 years, and to which he was so much attached, and he succeeded to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Thorold, in the 1st Derby Militia.

At Demerara, aged 17, Richard Inglett Fortescue Weston Conway Brickdale, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Brickdale, of Felthorpe, Norfolk.

July 15. At Madeira, William Henry Benson, esq., M.D., formerly house-surgeon to the Infirmary, Newcastle.

At Kinross Green, aged 84, Mrs. Janet Morison, widow of the Rev. James Hay, D.D., Kinross.

July 16. At his residence in Ferris-town, Truro, aged 57, Capt. Thomas Pengelly.

In St. Giles-st., Norwich, aged 34, Elizabeth Hustler, wife of Charles E. Tuck, esq., and dau. of the late James Amys, esq., of Botesdale-lodge, Essex.

At Writtle, Essex, aged 84, Mary, widow of George Evans, esq.

July 17. At Evington, near Cheltenham, Lady Brook Faulkner.

At Charmouth, aged 75, Mary, widow of Nathaniel Stockdale, esq., of Drimpton.

July 18. At Londonderry, Ireland, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Chetham, late of the 61st Regt.

At Edinburgh, aged 69, Mrs. Catharine M'Laren, widow of the Rev. Patrick M'Laren, minister of the parish of Ruthven.

At the Nook, Irthington, Cumberland, very suddenly, aged 62, Robert Bell, esq.

At his residence, Glenfield, near Bath, aged 77, John Charles Pigott, esq.

At Calthorpe Fields, Edgbaston, aged 78, Harry Hunt, esq.

At Taverham, Norfolk, aged 51, Nathaniel Waldegrave John Branthwayt Micklethwait, esq., late Lieut.-Col. of Scotch Fusilier Guards.

At Bath, aged 89, General Martin White, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Establishment.

At Wimpole-st., aged 62, Mary, relict of J. Green Wilkinson, esq.

At Ravensbourne, Berwick-on-Tweed, aged 89, Mrs. Young, relict of Mr. D. Young, and formerly widow of Robert Selby, esq., of North Earl, Northumberland.

July 19. At Hackney, aged 90, Mrs. Frances Thody Burkitt.

At Kelso, aged 90, Mrs. Jane Michelson, widow of Thomas Barstow, esq.

At the residence of his mother, Lewes-cresc., Kemp-town, Brighton, aged 47, Henry H. Willis, esq., of the Knoll, Blackheath, and Crossby-sq., London.

At Gravesend, aged 67, Col. Charles Shee, second son of the late Sir George Shee, Bart.

Aged 59, J. B. Moens, of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

At the residence of her brother, H. Newington, esq., Watlington, Sussex, aged 93, Miss Mary Newington, late of the Vineyard, Ticehurst.

In the Workhouse, St. Mary, Whitechapel, to which he was removed from his miserable lodging in Charlotte-st., suffering from weakness and general debility, Signor Charlton, a professional Harlequin. The deceased was last engaged at Drury-lane theatre, at Christmas, in the pantomime, and since that time he and his family have been reduced to a starving condition. He has left a young wife and several children totally unprovided for.

July 20. At Hafton-house, Argyshire, the Hon. Maria Corinna, wife of Capt. C. Monteith Hamilton, 92 Highlanders, and third dau. of Viscount Gort; and on the same day, in London,

the Hon. Julia Georgina Vereker, youngest dau. of Viscount Gore.

At Nottingham, aged about 60, Dr. John Calthorpe Williams, of Nottingham, as he was returning in his carriage from Wollaton-hall (Notts), the seat of Lord Middleton, after dining with his lordship, and when near the town the horse became restive. He was pitched out of the carriage, and, falling upon his head, was so severely injured that he never recovered. Dr. Williams was a man of eminence in his profession, and author of a valuable work on the sight. He was physician to the Notts Lunatic Asylum, and was highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen.

At his residence, Flatbush, Indiana, Mr. Denyse, one of the few surviving heroes of the American Revolution. He was born in the town of New Utrecht on the 18th of October, 1760, and was consequently 96 years of age. He participated in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, and was present in several other contests. In the war of 1812 he received a captain's commission, and was stationed at Fort Greene. He was also present at the evacuation of New York by the British.

At Brussels, aged 63, Robert Tucker Allaway, esq., M.D., F.L.S., M.R.C.S.L., R.N., &c.

Aged 66, Thomas Atkinson, esq., of Castelnau Villas, Barnes, late of the General Post-office.

In the Crescent, Plymouth, Cordelia Anne, widow of the Rev. Duke Yonge, Vicar of Antony, sister of Lord Seaton.

Aged 71, Mr. Thomas Hall Bansom, of Bloomfield-st., Finsbury-circus.

At Ladbroke-sq., aged 56, John Hardwick, esq.

At Midhurst, Sussex, aged 64, Mr. John Foord Naish.

At Addison-terr., Kensington, aged 74, Sarah, wife of Henry Plinke, esq.

At the Grange, Hanham, Charles A. Whittuck, esq., eldest surviving son of the late Samuel Whittuck, esq., Hanham Hall, Gloucestershire.

At Surbiton, Kingston, Sussex, aged 57, Capt. Webster, formerly of Ashwell, county of Rutland.

At Derby-road, Nottingham, aged 35, wife of Thomas Wilson, esq., M.D.

July 21. At Clifton, Bristol, Thomas Henry Winwood, esq., of Tyglyn-Ayron, Cardiganshire, High Sheriff of the county.

At Northbrook-house, Bishop's Waltham, aged 38, George Wilder, esq., late of Netley-lodge, near Southampton, son of Mrs. Dixon, of Stansted Park.

At Millbrook, Child Okeford, Blandford, aged 78, George Peach, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Rickards, esq., Shalimar Acton, Middlesex, and Piccadilly, London.

At Old Basing, Hants, aged 61, Audry Ann, wife of Comm. Vicary, R.N.

At Chesterton, near Cambridge, David and Mrs. Mary Ann Middleton, aged 81 and 83, parents of Mr. D. Middleton, steward to Lord Monson, at the old family seat, Burton. The aged pair had been married 60 years, and had lived 44 at Chesterton. From the proceeds of a small farm they had not only brought up a numerous family respectably, but were enabled to give scope to that kindly feeling which finds pleasure in relieving the wants of the distressed. Both expired within ten minutes of each other, and both were interred in one grave.

July 22. At Elmer-lodge, Beckenham, aged 79, Edward Richard Adams, esq.

At his residence, Brockley, Somersetshire, aged 76, William Cox, esq.

Aged 34, George Bryson Clarke, esq., of Monton-house, Greenheys, near Manchester.

At his residence, Forest-hill, Sydenham, aged 83, Philip Lawton, esq.

At his residence, Park-hill, Clapham, John Ferguson, esq., M.D., late of Kingston, Jamaica.

July 23. At Leamington, aged 68, the Hon. Georgiana Hornby, widow of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Bury, Lancashire.

Aged 87, Catherine, widow of Thomas Rodwell, esq., of Highgate, Middlesex.

At Chiselhurst, aged 93, Frances, widow of Gilbert Buchanan, LL.D., of Woodmansterne, Surrey, who was nearly 50 years Rector of that parish.

At Lythwood-hall, Salop, aged 45, Maria Levland, wife of the Rev. R. Hornby, and youngest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Fielden, Bart., of Feniscowles, Lancashire.

Mary Keene, wife of Charles Jones, esq., of Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, and of the Audit-office, Somerset-house.

At Tayles-hill, Ewell, Surrey, aged 57, Frederic Millet, esq., late Member of the Supreme Council of India.

At his residence, Lower Belgrave-st., Pimlico, aged 71, John Polwarth, esq.

At his residence, Melton-house, Yorkshire, Andrew Fitzgerald Reynolds, esq., barrister-at-law and distributor of stamps at Kingston-upon-Hull.

At Brighton, aged 75, Frederick Winlow Young, esq., of Mortimer-st., Cavendish-sq.

Near Bangor, North Wales, John Price Hunt, a Scripture reader of St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, who met his death under very distressing circumstances. It appears he left home accompanied by a young man of about twenty years of age. He took private lodgings at Bangor, and determined upon a trip to the Great Penrhyn slate quarries; after seeing that place, he thought of making an ascent to the summit of Carnedd Llewelin, the rival of Snowdon as to height and scenery; they mistook the mountain, however, and found themselves on the summit of Carnedd David, another very high hill; after remaining there a very short time they decided upon going homeward to Bangor, but instead of keeping to the same route by which they went up, they kept too much to the east; after going about 100 yards the young man said he would turn back, but Hunt determined on going down. Nothing more was heard of him until Saturday last, when 70 men examined all the cliffs, and found he had fallen over a perpendicular rock of 80 yards. Verdict accordingly.

July 24. At Boreham-st., Wartling, aged 73, Capt. Edward Blackman, of the Madras Infantry. He was in the engagement at Assay in 1803.

At Ramsgate, Hannah, wife of Septimus Slade, esq., of West-end, Hampstead, and youngest dau. of the late R. Staner, D.D., Bp. of Nova Scotia.

At Brighton, aged 85, Catherine, widow of Henry St. John, esq., of Crouch-hill, Middlesex, and sister of the late Edmund Wigley, esq., of Shakenhurst, near Bewdley, some time M.P. for Worcester.

At Cheltenham, Harriet Sarah, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Clark Kennedy, C.B. and K.H.

Harriet Shillito, widow of George Shillito, esq., of Forest-hill, Sydenham.

July 25. Aged 84, Thos. Chalk, esq., an old and much respected inhabitant of Chelmsford, Essex.

In the Pontifical States, aged 65, Mr. Christopher Fitzsimon. The deceased was son-in-law of the late Daniel O'Connell, with whom he was united in political action for a long series of years. From 1832 to 1840 he represented his native county of Dublin in parliament, when he retired on his appointment to the Hanaper-office. In private life he was, perhaps, one of the most popular of country gentlemen—alike a favourite with Protestant and Roman Catholic.

At Liscard, in the parish of Wallasey, aged 67, Frances Lowe Byrth, sister of the late Rev. Dr. Byrth, Rector of Wallasey.

At Cefn-y-fforest, Glamorganshire, aged 100 years, Mr. Thomas Prichard.

At his residence, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, aged 79, Alexander Ross, esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Civil Service, Bengal.

At Red House, Amesbury, Wilts, aged 73, Ann, relict of Francis Stephen Long, esq.

At Soho House, near Birmingham, aged 69, J. Toy, esq., formerly of East Acton, Middlesex.

At Coborn-st., Bow, aged 41, Capt. Malcolm M'Intyre, one of the surveyors to Lloyd's.

July 26. In Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 72, the Hon. Lucy Cust, second surviving dau. of the first Lord Brownlow.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 65, T. Debenham, esq., late of Depden, in the county of Suffolk.

July 27. At her house, in Southampton, aged 87, Mrs. J. Purvis, widow of the late Vice-Adm. Purvis, and dau. of the late Adm. Sir Archibald Dickson, Bart.

At Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire, aged 75, Selina Mary, Lady Knightley, relict of Sir Chas. Knightley, Bart., and daughter of Felton Lionel Hervey, esq., cousin of the present Marquis of Bristol.

Aged 77, Mr. Edward Baxter. He was a Manchester merchant, who, during the first thirty years of the present century, took a prominent part in every movement in favour of popular rights, and devoted his time, his energies, and fortune to advance the progress of civil and religious liberty. At the crisis of the Reform Bill he brought up the great Manchester address to Lord Grey, and on that occasion was admitted by the Duke of Wellington to a private interview, in which he urged upon the Duke the danger of longer resistance to the roused democracy of England. He was afterwards offered the first seat in Parliament for the new borough of Manchester, but declined the honour, and nominated his friend, Mr. Mark Phillips. He soon after retired from business, and left Lancashire, to travel on the continent, and more recently to reside in London. Of late years he took no part in public affairs, but was known to many by the generous charities of his private life.

At York, aged 62, W. L. Newman, esq., for 32 years Actuary and Secretary of the Yorkshire Fire and Life Assurance Company.

At Brighton, aged 53, Mary, relict of Lea Wilson, esq., Norwood, Surrey.

Aged 86, Mrs. Ann Page Fitzwilliam, widow of Caesar Page Fitzwilliam, esq., of Versailles.

At Salisbury-st., Strand, Susan Anne Fallon, elder dau. of the late Malachi Fallon, esq., formerly assistant barrister for the county Limerick, Ireland. R.I.P.

Aged 75, George Walker, esq., of Killingbeck Lodge, near Leeds, co. York.

At Stirling's-house, Wantage, Berks, aged 56, John Brooks, esq.

July 28. At Alfriston, aged 74, Thomas King, esq., formerly of Lewes, solicitor, and for many years of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

At Newport, Isle-of-Wight, aged 61, Wm. Firebrace, esq., late Major H.M.'s 58th Regt.

At his residence, Dovecot-house, Knotty Ash, near Liverpool, aged 69, Marcus Hill Bland, esq., late of Gibraltar.

Aged 65, James Brady, of Staple-inn, and Canonbury-sq. Islington, solicitor.

July 29. At the Grove, Lymington, aged 82, Jas. Wm. Lukin, esq., of Sandhill-lodge, Fordingbridge, Hants, for many years one of the Justices of the Peace for the above and neighbouring county of Dorset.

At Cowley-house, the residence of her son-in-law, Mary, wife of the Rev. F. J. Hilliard, Rector of Little Wittenham, Berks, and eldest dau. of the late John Duthy, esq., of Ropley, Hants.

At North End-house, Portsea, aged 80, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Thos. Morgan, D.D., Chaplain H.M. Dockyard.

At his residence in Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., John Rennie Manderson, esq., late Capt. in the maritime service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 65, Charles Wardell, esq., of Westbourne-terr., London.

In West Pallant, Chichester, aged 67, John Attree Fuller, esq., formerly of Newick, Sussex.

At Greenstead, Colchester, Mary, the wife of J. U. Argent, esq., late Collector of H. M. Customs at that port.

July 30. At Hornby-castle, near Catterick, aged 81, the Duchess Dowager of Leeds. The remains of her Grace were interred in the family vault at Harthill Church, near Worksop, on Wednesday last, attended by the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, the Misses Lane Fox, C. L. Fox, esq., Colonel Hudson, the Rev. Chas. Hudson, Rector of Saundby, &c.

At Lyme Regis, aged 78, Monique, widow of Alan Bellingham, esq., of Castle Bellingham, county of Louth.

At Hunton, Dulcibella, wife of the Rev. Robert Moore, Rector of Hunton and Canon of Canterbury.

At Kensington, of consumption, brought on by exposure and over-exertion in the Black Sea during the late war, John Macbride Missing, esq., R.N., eldest son of the late Rev. John Missing, M.A.

From cancer, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of John Honey, esq., of Eton Villa, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, and Ironmonger-lane, City.

At Archerstown, Westmeath, Ireland, aged 41, Frances Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Arthur Revnell, esq., and only dau. of the late Major-General Nugent, C.B.

July 31. In Lockyer-st., aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of the late John O'Cock, esq., of Down-house, near Taunton.

At Edward-st., Portman-sq., aged 75, Ann Maria, relict of Thomas Ponsonby, of Regent-circus, Piccadilly, London.

At Jacob's Sedlescomb, aged 69, Ann, wife of Robert Mercer, esq.

At Honnington Grange, Shropshire, aged 34, John Rhodes, eldest son of John Rhodes Ralph, esq., of Savile-lodge, Halifax.

At Birmingham, Lieut. A. Keir Lowndes, 2nd Regt. Warwickshire Militia, and formerly of the 29th Bombay N.I.

At Colham-house, Hillingdon, aged 55, George Daniell, esq., late of Edward-st., Portman-sq.

At Horsendon-house, Bucks, the residence of his son-in-law, aged 70, Thos. Oliver Anderson, esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel, and Benchers of Lincoln's-inn.

At Gordon-st., Gordon-sq., aged 30, Charles Mitchell Charles, esq., son of Robert Charles, esq., of Taviton-st.

Aged 30, Capt. G. H. Robeson, late of the Turkish Contingent.

Aged 79, Daniel Gurteen, sen., esq., at his residence, Haver-hill, Suffolk.

Lately. In Belgrave-sq., Mr. James Goding, founder of the well-known firm of Goding & Co., of the Lion Brewery, Lambeth. He married, in 1828, Lady Jane Emily, third dau. of the late Earl of Coventry, by whom he leaves no issue.

At St. Petersburg, from the effects of his wounds, Admiral Surcow, of the Russian navy. It was he who directed, at the siege of Sebastopol, with Col. Narew, the construction of the bridge of wood, eight hundred metres long, which enabled the Russian army to evacuate the place after the taking of the Malakoff.

At the College, St. John's, Newfoundland, the Esquimaux, named Erasmus Kallihirna, who joined Capt. Erasmus Ommaney in her Majesty's ship "Assistance" in 1850, near Walsternholm Sound, near Baffin's Bay, when he was proceeding in search of Franklin's expedition. On his return from the Arctic Seas, Capt. Ommaney placed him at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, to be educated for a missionary; last year he was sent to the College at Newfoundland, under the auspices of the Bishop, to be prepared for a mission to Labrador. His amiable qualities and docile demeanour procured him the interest and sympathy of many kind friends. His funeral was attended by the Bishop of Newfoundland and the clergy of the College.

Another explorer of Central Africa has fallen a

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victim to the terrible climate—M. Contourier, a young Frenchman. He died at Brczina, an oasis in the Sahara, where he was stopping to learn some of the native languages.

Robert Schumann has died in the lunatic asylum at Bonn, of which he has long been an inmate. His death cannot be regarded as a subject of regret; for it must be a relief, rather than a calamity, to his afflicted widow and children. But all will lament the untimely fate of a celebrated man, struck, in the prime of his age, and the midst of his career, by a blow which reduced him to hopeless imbecility. Schumann's artistic character is a *quæstio vexata*; many holding that he was misled by delusive theories from the true path to greatness. But it will be generally agreed that he was a man of original genius and rare intellectual endowment, that he has produced works of power and beauty, and that his name will live in the annals of German art.

At Glasgow, Alexander Macbeth, who served on board the "Victory," under Lord Nelson, at the memorable battle of Trafalgar. He joined the "Clyde" frigate in Leith Roads, in March, 1803, and was afterwards drafted on board the "Victory."

Aug. 1. At Ryde, aged 38, Henry P. P. Bouchier, late Capt. of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship "Bentinck," and second son of the late Rear-Adm. Bouchier.

At Karlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden, Maria, wife of M. Otto Courtin, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., &c.

At Basedow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Adelaide, wife of Otto Count Schlippenbach, (Chamberlain to H. M. the King of Prussia,) and dau. of Thos. de Grenier de Fonblanque.

At Buckingham Vale, Clifton, aged 47, W. E. P. Goodenough, esq., second son of the late Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Rector of Broughton Pogis, Oxfordshire.

At Cheadle Bulkeley, aged 45, Charles Hudson, esq., solicitor, one of the county coroners for Cheshire, acting for the Stockport and Hyde Division.

At Bonn, aged 60, Sir Robert Innes Grant, Bart., of Dalvey.

At the residence of her son-in-law, St. Matthew's Rectory, Bethnal-green, aged 81, Sarah, relict of Mr. Francis Fowler, of Chew Magna, near Bristol.

Aged 38, Sergt. Wallis, a native of Barnsley, Yorkshire. Sergt. Wallis, who was in the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, was in the whole of the Crimean campaign, and he arrived at Aldershot in the enjoyment of good health. On arriving at the camp he took off his knapsack and coat, and said, "Thank God! I have arrived safely in old England again: I'll now have a good rest." As soon as he had uttered these words he fell down and died instantly upon his knapsack. At the battle of the Alma he escaped uninjured. He was hotly engaged in the battle of Inkermann, which he described as one of the bloodiest battles on record, and where, after firing away all their ammunition, they had to knock out the brains of the enemy with the butt-end of their rifles, and run them through with their bayonets. He performed trench-work for 11 months, and one night a shell from the enemy fell at his side, exploded, and smashed the stock of his rifle, and cut the scabbard of his bayonet in two; but he miraculously escaped injury, with the exception of a scratch on the back of his ear. In the assault upon the Redan he was engaged in carrying scaling-ladders and woolbags, during which time he was exposed to showers of grape and canister, which mowed down large numbers of his comrades. Through all these perils he passed unscathed, to be summoned just when he promised to himself "a good rest."

At Oak-Bank, St. Helena, aged 89, Ann, widow of John Mellis, esq., of Hon. E. I. C.'s Service.

Aug. 2. Charles Thomas Cartwright, esq., late Capt. in the H. E. I. Company's Service, and third

son of Samuel Cartwright, esq., of Old Burlington-st.

At Bradninch Parsonage, aged 18, Laura Jane, dau. of the Rev. Wm. B. Coulcher.

At Tiverton, aged 45, Mary Ann, wife of George Paterson, esq., M.D.

At Tiverton, Mary Anne, wife of George Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

At Hilton, aged 37, Allpress Osborne, esq.

At Spalding, aged 78, Mrs. Taylor, mother of Capt. Taylor, of that place.

At Bakewell, aged 71, Catherina, wife of George R. Barker, esq.

In the Cathedral Close, Lichfield, aged 66, Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Fairfax Narcisse, of Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

Aug. 3, aged 73, Joseph Attree, esq., of Sutherland-sq., Walworth, late of H.M.'s Ordnance.

At the Grammar-school, Chigwell, Essex, Maria Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. S. Crooke, late of Bromley, Kent.

At Barmouth, North Wales, Emily Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Haydon Stephens Aldersey, esq., of Puckeridge, Herts.

At his residence, Chiddingfold, Surrey, aged 62, Jonathan Barrow, esq., late of Cannon-st., city, London.

At Hackney-wick, aged 86, Sarah, relict of Peter Ernst, esq.

At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, aged 67, Mary, widow of the Rev. Francis Demainbray, late Rector of Barcheston, Warwickshire.

At Cotherston, aged 72, George Alderson, esq.

At Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, Mrs. Elizabeth Low, widow of Dr. John Low, of Jersey.

At Asheott, aged 91, Catherine, widow of George Warry, esq., of Shapwick, Somerset.

Aug. 4, at Huntsham-court, Devon, aged 44, Fanny, the beloved wife of Arthur H. D. Troyte, esq., and dau. of the late Robert Williams, esq., of Dorchester.

At her residence, Exeter, Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. John Hoblyn, M.A., Vicar of Newton St. Cyres.

At Trull, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. S. Seller, incumbent of that parish.

At Brighton, aged 66, Thomas Garle, esq., of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

At Round Oak, Englefield-green, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. Charles John Barnett, formerly of the 3rd or Scotch Fusilier Guards, and H.B.M.'s Consular-General in Egypt.

In Union-st., Stonehouse, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Lemon, late of the Royal Marines.

At Dildawn, Castle Douglas, Mrs. Cowan, aged 89.

At Kensington-park-terrace North, Charlotte Augusta, wife of Capt. Purcell, 50th Regt., youngest dau. of Charles Ironside, esq.

At St. George's-road, aged 3 months, Beatrix Emma, dau. of the Hon. Cornwallis Maude.

Aug. 5, at her residence, in Clarence-terr., the Right Hon. Lady Ravensworth, eldest dau. of Lord George Seymour, youngest son of the first Marquess of Hertford, and sister of Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.H., and the Countess of Shannon.

At North Brink, Wisbech, aged 69, Robert Francis Pate, esq. Mr. Pate had filled the office of High-Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

At Alnwick, Mr. James Doyle, staff-sergeant of the Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, who served during the Peninsular war with the 40th Regiment, and was present at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, as also at the battle of Waterloo. At the conclusion of the war he proceeded to the East Indies with his regiment, where he served upwards of 14 years.

At Violet-cottage, Bothwell, James Johnston, esq., engineer, a native of Falkirk, N.B., and late of the Colpine Iron-works, Russia. On the outbreak of the recent war he was offered the chief engineership of the navy and works at Cronstadt, by the late Emperor Nicholas, but, with the

spirit of a true patriot, he rejected the lucrative office, rather than appear in opposition to the interests of his native country.

At the house of his father-in-law, Highworth, Wilts, aged 49, John Tucker, esq., of Westham Abbey, Essex.

At Redhill, near Wrington, Somersetshire, aged 72, John Elton, esq.

At her residence, in the New Kent-road, aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Dyer, esq., R.N., late of Stonehouse.

At Llangibby, Monmouthshire, drowned while bathing in the river Usk, aged 30, Edward Arthur, youngest son of the late Edward Sydney Stewart, esq., R.N., of Llanhenock.

At Brighton, aged 60, Wilhelmina, widow of William Newman, esq.

At Clapham-common, aged 32, Henrietta Eliza, wife of the Rev. Edwd. Merriman, late of Ilfracombe.

Aug. 6. At the house of Spencer Perceval, esq., Portman-sq., Margaret Elliot, widow of James Elliot, esq., of Woolflee.

At Topsham, aged 67, Charles Lambart, esq., Commander R.N.

At Dover, accidentally drowned while bathing, aged 21, J. Whitmore Winslow, esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, eldest son of the Rev. Octavius Winslow, D.D., of Leamington Spa.

At Cambridge, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Clay, esq.

At Laputa-lodge, Ballyshannon, aged 5 days, Laura, dau. of Capt. Sir Thos. Gresley, bart.

At Springfield, aged 58, W. Tyrell Wilson, esq.

At Widcombe, Bath, Judith Maria, relict of Stephen Turner, esq.

Francis, second son of Wm. Cresswell, esq., of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.

At his residence, Camden-st., Camden-town, aged 73, Robert Johnston, esq., of the Stock Exchange.

Aug. 7. At the Thicket, Southsea, aged 67, Jane Charlotte, wife of Maj.-Gen. Whylock, late of the Royal Marines.

In Clarendon-sq., Leamington, aged 82, Anne, relict of the Rev. T. C. H. Chamberlain, of Waddington, Oxon, and Rector of Churchover, Warwickshire.

At Cawder-house, Glasgow, Robert Baird, esq., of Auchmedden, Lord Dean of Guild of Glasgow.

At her residence, St. James's-sq., Bath, Mrs. S. H. Miles, widow of F. C. Miles, esq., and eldest dau. of the late T. C. Hyde, esq., Shirley, Southampton.

At Camden-town, aged 77, Jane, relict of Thomas Griffith, esq., solicitor, of Bedford-row, London.

At Taunton, aged 36, Walter Joseph Hithcock, esq., solicitor.

At Raglan, Monmouthshire, aged 57, Frederic Broom Grant, esq., of the Pool-house, Astley, Worcestershire.

At Folkestone, Thomas Corynden Fordyce Luxmore, Cadet R. M. Academy, Woolwich, son of Col. Luxmore, late R. E.

At Edwardes-sq., Kensington, Miss McDougal, only child of Mr. Alexr. McDougal.

At Ewden, Henley-on-Thames, aged 27, Mina Walter, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. Carnegie Knox, Vicar of Lechlade.

At Dudbridge-house, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, aged 83, Sarah, the wife of William Marling, esq.

At Finsbury-circus, aged 65, R. Kelsey, esq.

At the Cottage, Guernsey, Sophia Caroline, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Octavius Carey, C.B., K.C.H.

Aug. 8. At her residence, Anstey Manor-house, Hants, aged 81, Elizabeth Mary Miller, dau. of the late and sister of the present Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., of Froyle, near Alton, Hants.

At Brighton, aged 68, Mary Ann, relict of Chas. W. Gardiner, esq., of Coombe-lodge, Whitchurch, Oxon.

At her house, York, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict

of the Rev. W. S. Donnison, late Vicar of Feliskirk.
At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lucy, widow of Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm. Young, Bart., of Bailieborough Castle, co. Cavan, Ireland.
At Southwell, Notts, aged 32, John Isaac Marfleet, jun., esq., eldest son of John Isaac Marfleet, esq., of Winthorpe-grove, Notts.
At Woodside, Esher, aged 62, John Walton, esq.
At his residence, St. Mary's-sq., Lambeth, aged 82, Lieut.-Gen. Philips Hay.
At Grove-st., Mile-end-road, aged 77, Ann, relict of John Manwarring, esq.
At Cheltenham, Susan Baroness Nolcken.
Aug. 9. At Portsea, Mrs. Browne, relict of the Rev. W. R. Browne, M.A.
At Tonbridge-Wells, aged 39, Miss Sarah Edmonds, of Gloucester-place, Brighton.
At Topsham, aged 67, Charles Lambert, esq., Commander R.N.
At Netherton, Morpeth, aged 60, Andrew Robt. Fenwick, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Northumberland, agent to the Earl of Carlisle. Deceased's father and grandfather had, like himself, the management of the Earl of Carlisle's estates in Northumberland.

At Buxton, Derbyshire, aged 38, Robt. Blayney, esq., of the Lodge, Evesham, Capt. in the Worcestershire Militia, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Worcester.
At Warley-hill, Agnes Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jos. Clay, of Stapenhill, Derbyshire.
After a few days' illness from paralysis, aged 77, Rear-Adm. Henry Fanshawe, of Tilbuster-lodge, Godstone.
At Rockfort, Buncrana, aged 69, Patrick Gilmour, esq., J.P., of the Grove, Londonderry.
Aged 43, Henry Philip Cholmeley, esq., of Brandsby-hall, Yorkshire.
At Holbeach, Lincolnshire, aged 80, Henry Pearreth Burrell, esq., of Littlehoughton, near Alnwick.
Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Cooke, of Trinity-sq., London.
Aug. 10. At Bath, Bertha, youngest dau. of the late David Ricardo, esq., M.P., of Gatcombe-park, Gloucestershire.
At Montagu-pl., Montagu-sq., London, aged 75, Catharine Mary, wife of Michael J. Blount, esq., R. I. P.
At Highfield-house, Notts, Alfred Lowe, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Nottingham.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and Upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July 26 .	522	147	146	146	34	995	844	764	1608
Aug. 2 .	595	152	120	123	27	1025	869	870	1739
„ 9 .	712	159	151	154	54	1232	782	803	1585
„ 16 .	760	150	145	156	39	1250	793	782	1575
„ 23 .					28	1122	778	751	1529

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
	57	4	41	7	26	6	48	3	45	3	42	8
Week ending Aug. 16.	71	0	43	7	26	3	44	3	44	4	39	0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD.

Hay, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 18.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	4,000 1,088*
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	21,150 3,343*
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Calves.....	400 107*
Lamb	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	380 190*

* These numbers, included in the preceding, were imported from the Continent.

COAL-MARKET, AUG. 22.

Wallsend, &c. 17*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 14*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55*s.* 9*d.* Yellow Russia, 54*s.* 0*d.*

WOOL, Down Tegs, per lb. 16*d.* to 17*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Leicester Fleeces, 13*d.* to 15*d.*
Combing, 10*d.* to 15*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 161, STRAND.
From July 25 to August 24, 1866, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
25	64	73	57	29, 84		10	70	79	69	29, 63	cloudy, fair
26	63	76	57	30, 1	fine, cloudy	11	68	82	70	, 65	fair
27	63	69	59	, 10	do. do. rain	12	72	80	66	, 74	heavy showers
28	63	70	62	, 12	do.	13	70	76	64	, 94	fine
29	64	72	66	, 13	cldy. fair, rain	14	68	80	67	, 98	do.
30	68	81	69	, 25	fair	15	64	71	57	, 93	do.
31	71	82	70	, 23	do.	16	60	71	63	, 91	hvy. r. th. lig.
A. 1	72	82	69	, 15	do.	17	63	66	59	, 51	do.
2	74	85	70	, 9	do.	18	57	60	55	, 45	cloudy, rain
3	77	84	68	, 17	do.	19	57	59	59	, 57	constant rain
4	65	80	63	, 17	do.	20	55	60	58	, 48	do.
5	65	76	60	, 22	do.	21	57	60	58	, 31	heavy showers
6	60	71	61	, 19	do.	22	55	62	55	, 68	cloudy, do.
7	64	77	64	20, 97	do.	23	58	60	50	30, 11	do.
8	64	76	62	, 68	cldy. fair, rain	24	58	62	60	, 09	slight showers
9	60	69	62	, 81	heavy rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July and Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bills \$1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. \$1,000.
24		96	95½	96½	3½	235	25 pm.	11.24pm.	100½
25		96½	95½	96½	3½			21.24pm.	100½
26	217½	96½	95½	96½	3½	235		20.23pm.	100½
28		96	95½	96½	3½			20 pm.	
29	218	96	95½	96½		236		20.23pm.	
30		95½	95½	96½	3½			20 pm.	100½
31	218	95½	95½	96½	3½		19.22pm.	18 pm.	100½
A. 1	218½	95½	95½	96½		235	22 pm.	14.17pm.	
2		96	95½	96½				14.16pm.	100½
4		96½	95½	96½			16 pm.	15.19pm.	
5	218½	96	95½	96½	3½			17.19pm.	
6	217½	95½	95½	96½				16.19pm.	
7	218	95½	95½	96½	3½			14.17pm.	
8	217	95½	95½	96½		235		13.16pm.	
9		95½	94½	95½	3½	234		8.10pm.	100½
11		95½	95½	96½	3½	236		8.12pm.	100½
12	218½	95½	95½	96½	3½	235	10 pm.		
13	217½	95½	95½	96½		235½	10 pm.	8.12pm.	
14		95½	95½	96½		234½	11.14pm.	9.13pm.	100½
15	218½	95½	95½	96½	3½			9.13pm.	100½
16		95½	95½	96½				9.12pm.	100½
18	218½	95½	95½	96	3½			10.13pm.	100½
19	218	95½	95	95½				10.13pm.	
20	218½	95½	95	95½	8½		14 pm.	11.14pm.	100½
21	218	95½	95	95½	8½	233	15 pm.	11.18pm.	100½
22		95½	95½	96				11.14pm.	100½
23	218	95½	95½	96	8½	234	12.15pm.	11.14pm.	100½

EDWARD AND ALFRED WHITMORE,
 Stock and Share Brokers,
 17, Change Alley, London.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1856.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In reply to your correspondent "Enquirer," I would observe that in an account of the French and English prophets who infested London during 1707 and following years, by Dr. Hughson, published 1814, I find the name of Thomas Emes, who, it is said, was commonly called Dr. Emes, a reputed Socinian, who had received the spirit and become a prophet, and to whom the spirit, through several of the rest of the prophets, had promised should do many marvellous things. This Emes was taken ill on the fourth of December, died on the 22nd, and was buried on the 25th of the same month, 1707, in the burying-place in Bunhill-fields. After he was dead, instead of being laid out as is usual, he was kept in bed till there was scarce any enduring it,—several imagining he would come to life again. The day he was buried, one John Potter, at a meeting in Southwark, declared that Emes should be raised from the dead. This John Potter was a packer in Aldermanbury, in good business. These "prophets" went missions to Bristol, Coventry, Oxford, &c. Forster, a prebendary of Sarum, declared for the "prophets" in the pulpit, for which he was suspended six months by Gilbert, Bishop of Sarum. The famous William Whiston, in his sermons delivered at Bow Church, at Boyle's Lectures, inveighed most forcibly against these impostors.

The "high wind in November" was the great storm which happened on the 27th November, 1703, when about two thousand stacks of chimneys were blown down in and about London, where the damage was computed at near two millions sterling. At Bristol it was about two hundred thousand pounds. In one level in Gloucestershire fifteen thousand sheep were drowned; one hundred and twenty-three persons were killed by the falling of dwellings: amongst these was Bishop Kidder and his lady, by the fall of part of the episcopal palace at Wells. Those who perished in the waters, in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and on the coast of Holland, were computed at eight thousand; and the entire loss was supposed to be greater than that produced by the Fire of London, 1666, which was estimated at four millions. An annual sermon to commemorate the event is preached at the Baptist Meeting-house, Little Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, for which a legacy of £40 was left by John Taylor, a member of that society, who, it is stated, was remarkably preserved during the great storm, and died in 1729. Hone's "Every-day Book" states his name to be

Joseph Taylor, and that he was a bookseller in Paternoster-row. I give the name John on the authority of a work published in 1835, entitled "A Brief History of the Baptist Church in Little Wild-street."

I remain, &c., JOHN THOMAS.
Clydach.

MR. URBAN,—Although I am not in any way able to find out who is the "Prophet Emes" mentioned in "Parker's Ephemeris for the year 1710," I can nevertheless inform your correspondent "Enquirer" that the "high wind in November" refers to the great storm that took place on the night of the 26th November, 1708.

The first lighthouse built on the Eddystone rock (by Mr. Winstanley, of Essex,) was then destroyed, nothing remaining but a few iron stanchions and a chain.

If your correspondent has ever read "Jack Sheppard," one of Ainsworth's popular novels, he will probably recollect some account therein given of the terrible hurricane which has since been regarded as an event in the annals of

Cloisters, Westminster. OLD BOREAS.

MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent "Enquirer" will find all about the "high wind in November" in the "Collection of Casualties and Disasters occasioned by the Great Storm," which I published in the year 1704. My friend Dr. Isaac Watts also wrote a Hymn on the occasion, which Hymn will be found in his works. If further information be required, I will refer "Enquirer" to some other contemporary accounts.—Your friend,

The Shades. DAN. DE FOE.

MR. URBAN,—In the notice of the late Mr. George Gwilt printed in the August number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, the family of the deceased is erroneously enumerated as "three sons and four daughters." I have the authority of Mrs. Jackson, one of the surviving daughters, for stating that the late Mr. George Gwilt's family consisted of four sons and six daughters: five of the latter are now living, and one son, Alfred,—who, by the way, is the second son, and not the "third" son, as stated in the memoir.

I am, &c., E. C. I.

MR. URBAN,—Is it known who wrote "Baron Munchausen's Travels?" and when did the work first appear?

Yours, &c., DROFOX.

Mr. Sylvanus Urban will continue his Autobiography in the Magazine for November.

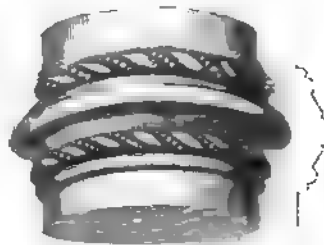
THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON.

THIS church is well known as a remarkably rich specimen of the Norman style, especially since Mr. Baker, the historian of the county, called attention to it; and Miss Baker actually cleaned with her own hands the whole of the beautiful capitals from the plaster and whitewash with which they were choked up. The repairs and restorations effected under the direction of Mr. Scott a few years since, have rendered it still more worthy of attention; and the remarkable discoveries then made have added to the interest which attaches to it. We propose, therefore, to give our readers some account of this interesting fabric, and what little is known respecting its history. We are, fortunately, able also to present them with engravings, by Le Keux, of the exterior and interior, from drawings by the late Mr. Mackenzie, made before the late alterations.

Very little appears to be really known respecting the history of this church. It is supposed to have been given to the Priory of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, in 1084, by the founder, Simon de St. Liz (Senlis?), the first Earl of Northampton. That priory was a cell to the great abbey of La Charité-sur-Loire, one of the two great Cluniac abbeys in France, and was furnished with Cluniac monks from that abbey. The founder gave all the churches in Northampton to his new foundation, and it is assumed that this was one of them, but we do not find it specially mentioned by name.

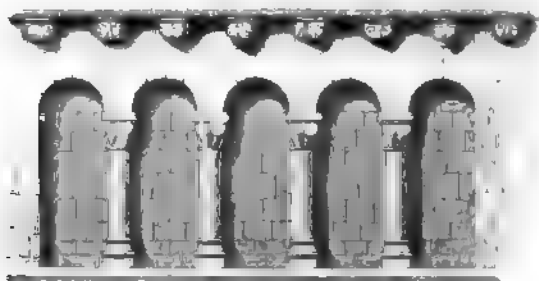
The earliest mention of it by name that we have been able to find is about eighty years after this, in a charter of Henry II., at the time the parliament was sitting at Northampton, confirming the grant of Simon de St. Liz, the third of that name, Earl of Northampton, the grandson of the founder. This latter date agrees much better with the character of the architecture than the former. It is of very late Norman, and very rich, the capitals beautifully carved, in a manner for which sculptors could hardly have been found in England before 1150; and the pillars are ornamented with bands—generally a mark of transition to the Early English style. This grant was also confirmed by Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese it then was. This bishop occupied



BAND.

the see from 1209 to 1234. It is not probable that he would have been called upon to confirm a grant made a hundred and twenty years before his time, though probable enough for one that had been made only forty or fifty years. There appears to have been some dispute about the matter, as King Henry III. recovered the patronage from the priory, and it continued in the crown until the time of Edward III., who granted it to the master, brethren, and sisters of St. Catharine's Hospital, near the Tower in London, with whom it still continues. The earliest incumbent on record is Thomas de Fiskerton, presented by the prior and convent of St. Andrew in 1220*.

The original plan of the church was oblong with aisles, and rather long in proportion to its width, with a tower at the west end. The outer walls of the aisles have, however, been partially rebuilt, having had Perpendicular windows inserted, but the old Norman plinth-mouldings remain; the doorways are unusually small and plain for so rich a church. The aisles are low and narrow, and have a clerestory over them, the exterior wall of



ARCADE.

which is enriched with a Norman arcade, every sixth or seventh arch of which is pierced for a window. This arrangement is peculiar, and can only be accounted for by supposing that the architect had intended the arcade for ornament only, but that on completing his task the interior of the nave was found too dark, and to obviate the defect he pierced some of the divisions of the arcade. The consequence, however, of this is, that the clerestory windows (from the arcade having been originally designed without any regard to the interior) are totally devoid of regularity, in some places appearing above the keystone of the arch, in others above the springing.

The most remarkable feature of the church is the Tower at the west end, about which there was always something puzzling to architectural antiquaries. It has a fine and rich tower-arch, and is also ornamented on the exterior with an unusual abundance of surface ornament of very rich character, an arch stilted up in a very unusual manner and not going through the wall, and small arcades of round-headed arches, with string-courses of ornament between. It has triple round buttresses at the angles,—a very unusual feature, said to be unique, in England, though more common in France, as at St. Remi at Rheims, and many other places. To this tower a belfry-story had been added in the Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century, with a battlement, and the buttresses

* See "*Bridges' History of Northamptonshire*," vol. i. pp. 445, 452; and "*Mon. Ang.*" vol. v. p. 185, (a mere reprint from *Bridges*).

West door of Aves August 1856

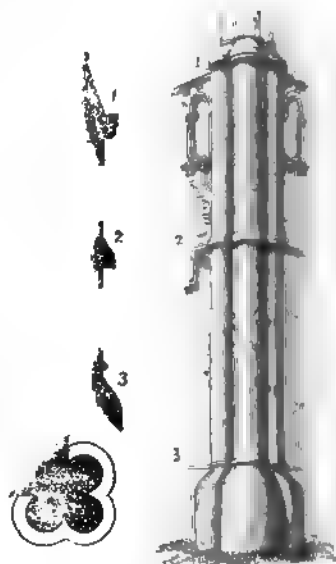


West door of Avesbury

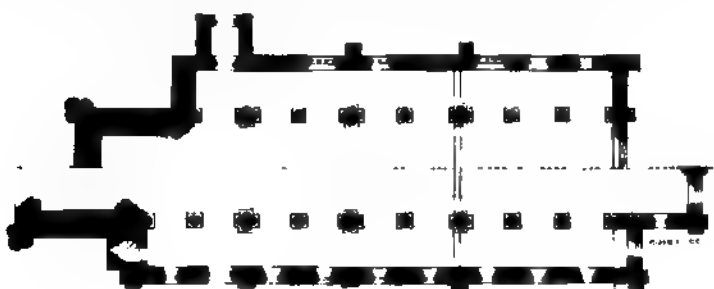
carried up in imitation of the original work. Mr. Scott has discovered that the tower had been entirely rebuilt, and carried back one bay into the church, the foundations of the original tower being distinctly traced on the west side of the present one. The old materials were used up again, but in an ignorant, bungling manner; and it is most probable that the rich ornamental work which now enriches the external surface of the tower on the west side, formed originally part of a rich Norman western doorway. It is singular that the tower-arch should have been so well rebuilt^b. This arch is trebly recessed, and loaded with ornament from the ground to the summit.

The principal arcades or pier-arches of the nave have eight arches on each side, rather small, and not recessed, but the edges richly ornamented with zigzags. The pillars are alternately single and double, with a vaulting-shaft between carried straight up to the roof, with a capital at the top only, and that rather plain: these were evidently intended to

carry a flat boarded ceiling, according to the usual Norman fashion. The capitals of the pillars are enriched with ornaments of various kinds^c, of late character. Some of the shafts have surface ornament, consisting of chevrons, the cable, and interlaced work resembling basket-work. The bases have late mouldings, and stand on square plinths, the angles in some cases ornamented with a sort of beak. These foot ornaments are another indication of a late date. There is a sepulchral arch of the fourteenth century in the wall of the south aisle. The font is fine, of the early part of the fifteenth century,—an octagon, panelled with very bold and good work.



BUTTRESS.



PLAN.

^b For engravings of this work, see "Parker's Manual of Surface Ornament."

^c For engravings of these capitals, see "Parker's Manuals of Gothic Ornament," No. I.; "Britton's Architectural Antiquities;" and the "Glossary of Architecture."

The east end was modern and very bad, evidently a piece of patchwork ; in pulling down which Mr. Scott fortunately discovered sufficient fragments of the old work to make out the original design, and was thus enabled to effect a perfect restoration. On examining the ground eastward of the church, the foundations of the original east end were also discovered, so that in this instance a real, conscientious restoration^d was effected, and an example set of patience and care amply rewarded, which we hope will excite the emulation of other architects, and lead to a more careful study of our ancient buildings, instead of the offhand manner in which what are mis-called restorations have usually been made of late years. One of the bases of the two easternmost piers built into the wall was found to have been worked out of portions of a churchyard cross covered with Runic patterns, but as the Norman work was of the latter part of the twelfth century, it does not necessarily follow that this cross was earlier than the eleventh, although it may have been so.

BOTHWELL^a.

IN his choice of subjects Professor Aytoun gives proof of a good deal of that high adventurous courage which distinguishes the greater number of the heroes of his lays. He seizes on a set of well-known and deeply-stained delinquents—characters as justly infamous for heartlessness or profligacy as his Claverhouse, his Prince Charlie, his Bothwell, or his Queen of Scots, — and then endeavours, by sheer force of a rhetoric illumined and enriched by gleams of genuine eloquence, to do away with the decisions of history concerning them, and to set them before the reader with their sins fused from them in the heat and splendour of his animated verse. Such an attempt would be, of course, in ordinary hands, absurd ; but the marvel is, how much Dr. Aytoun's rapid glowing manner has enabled him to succeed in it, and to cast over his very disreputable personages "a heavenly hue of words, like sunbeams," which has dazzled the understandings and drawn tears from the eyes of half the young ladies in the kingdom, and has disturbed for awhile the oldest and the heartiest convictions of a far less susceptible and less romantic class of readers.

It is on something better than a surmise we assume that Mr. Macaulay and Sir Walter Scott have been the poetical progenitors of Professor Aytoun. Without imputing, at present, a single line or stanza of the "*Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*," or of "*Bothwell*," to imitation, we take it for granted that the first conception of these works was suggested by the noble ballads of the two writers we have just named. We can imagine Professor Aytoun reading with a throbbing heart and a glowing eye "*The Lady of the Lake*," or the lay of "*Horatius*," and then—as his admiration lighted up a kindred inspiration into flame—exclaiming, "*anch' io sono pittore*:" and worthily, if he had made it, would such a boast have been supported by his subsequent performances. Inferior, on the whole, to both of his great predecessors, he is inferior to them alone, in the animated strength and spirit of his narra-

^d For an interesting account of this restoration, see the Report of the Rev. T. James to the Northampton Architectural Society for 1850, and the "*Ecclesiologist*," vol. xi.

^a "*Bothwell. A Poem, in Six Parts.*" By W. Edmondstone Aytoun, D.C.L. (Edinburgh and London : W. Blackwood & Sons.)

tive, the easy mastery of his metre, the truth and terseness of his imagery, and the tenderness of passages more richly laden with feeling and imagination which are scattered with a sparing hand throughout his work. And there is less of this inferiority discernible in "*Bothwell*" than in the earlier volume, and less resemblance, also, to the peculiar characteristics of Mr. Macaulay's poems; whilst there is, at the same time, more to those of Sir Walter Scott. Dr. Aytoun may have been made aware of the disadvantageous comparison which could not fail to be suggested to every reader of *his* lays who was not unacquainted with the "*Lays of Ancient Rome*," and may have designedly endeavoured to avoid any new occasion for it in the composition of this more elaborate and longer, as well as better, manifestation of his skill and strength.

The plan of Dr. Aytoun's new poem is eminently simple. The outcast Bothwell, during his Danish imprisonment in the fortress of Malmoe, takes a retrospect of the circumstances which have had the most to do in hurling him from his pride of place into the shame and wretchedness of the dungeon in which he soliloquizes. Foremost amongst these has been his mad devotion to the beautiful young Queen. It is this which has branded him with the guilt of foul conspiracy and cowardly assassination—which has made him the blunt, strong tool of craftier intellects than his own—which has goaded him on, under the cozenage of secret enemies, into a succession of rash and fatal steps which have led him headlong to his ruin—and which, as the bitterest consciousness in his review, have made that descent infamous by outrages on her who has been all the while infinitely dearer to him than his life, or happiness, or fame: for to Bothwell's understanding and to Bothwell's heart, Mary is as pure and saint-like in her innocence as she is perfect in her personal loveliness. In the sickening torment of a captivity without hope, his faith in her is unclouded, and almost his sole remorse arises from the evil she has suffered at his hands. Undesignedly, he has been the instrument of cruellest injury to her whom he would have shielded from all injury at every cost.

Now in the *Bothwell* of Professor Aytoun's verses all this is very unexceptionable. An imaginary hero is bound by immemorial custom to entertain this conviction of the spotlessness of his ladye-love. He could hardly otherwise maintain that holy and entire idolatry which has come to be almost indispensable in fictitious composition. But when Dr. Aytoun endorses the unhappy lover's monologue, and gives it currency under his authority as a faithful record of some passages in the history of Bothwell and of Mary, the case is widely different. We have a right to ask, then, not simply whether the representations of character are suited to the writer's purposes, and are consistently maintained, but also—and the question involves far higher interests than those of any work of fiction—whether they are really in accordance with established facts. In the glowing praise which he gives to Mary's personal loveliness and bewitching sweetness of manner, nobody will disagree with Dr. Aytoun. Undoubtedly she was in these respects as true an impersonation of the highest grace and glory of womanhood, as she was of its lowest degradation in her dispositions and conduct. This moral depravity might be indeed almost inferred from the fact that a creature so munificently gifted in all that could attract and charm, died—friendless and unwept—on the scaffold raised for her by her queenly cousin. But there is directer evidence than this that Mary combined in herself, strong as at the spring-head, all the vices of that unhappy line of monarchs who descended from her. We have no desire to enlarge,

at present, on the ingrained falsehood, the unbridled licentiousness, or the savage bigotry, by which she was as much distinguished as by her great accomplishment and glorious beauty; but we are bound to give to the many who will read Dr. Aytoun's verses with all their kindest sympathies awakened and excited by his skill, a word of caution against the mistake of supposing that they are pitying any real personage when they mourn over the wrongs and sorrows of the spotless Mary of his tale. The Mary of Scottish history was a very different character from her whom he delights to paint in all the fairest and the freshest hues that can embellish innocence. To say nothing of the suspicious nature of the Queen's attachment to Rizzio, or hurried visit to the wounded Bothwell,—counts in history's indictment of her which Dr. Aytoun chooses to represent under an aspect that transforms them into still more endearing virtues,—he finds, on Mary's part, much to pity and to praise, but nothing to condemn, in connection with that melancholy catalogue of crimes which has made her reign memorable,—the murder of her husband, the abduction and outrage by Bothwell, and the divorce of Bothwell's first wife as a preliminary to his union with the Queen. In her relation to the whole of these transactions Dr. Aytoun pictures Mary as a long-suffering victim near akin to saint. But her contemporaries judged otherwise. They held her to be the willing accessory in all of them, the prime instigator of some of them. They associated the tragedy in the Kirk-of-Field with the past and the future;—it was her fell revenge for the assassination of her minion Rizzio, her preparation for the ill-omened marriage with her favourite Bothwell. Her truest friends and most sagacious councillors warned and besought her unavailingly against this crowning act of her infatuation. "In spite," we are told, "of the unwonted frankness of Elizabeth's expostulations, —unmoved by the affectionate entreaties of Beaton, —untouched by the generous fidelity of Herries, —deaf to the sage counsel of Melville, —without regard to the general indignation of Scotland, England, and Europe, —she persisted in her pursuit with a headlong precipitation, which only a frantic passion could beget, and which there are not many examples of the strongest passion having ever inspired." Within three months of her husband's murder she married him whom every finger pointed at, and every voice accused, as the murderer; and married him whilst there must still have been ringing in her ears the declaration of the clergyman by whom the banns were published, "*that the union would be evidence of the wedded parties being accomplices in the murder of the husband of one of them.*" And shortly afterwards these convictions received the fullest confirmation from a discovery of the correspondence between the guilty pair.

Such, then, was the illustrious criminal whom Professor Aytoun has portrayed in little short of an angelic nature. And it is due to him to own that his work is done well, and that he has even succeeded best on those occasions where the facts were most sternly arrayed against him. With two or three exceptions, it is these portions of his poem that will be read with most emotion, that will be most eagerly and oftenest turned to, and that will be most faithfully and fondly treasured in the memory of the reader. Compact, free, and glowing in expression, they breathe the fullest life and vigour of his eloquence. We could not give a better example of his best manner, than by quoting some of these passages. Take, for instance, the captive earl's account of that memorable visit which his royal mistress made him after his encounter with John Elliot of the Park,—a visit which was certainly imputed at the time to a motive far less creditable than

queenly commiseration of the sufferings of her brave defender. From the time of his desperate fight with Elliot, Bothwell has been bedridden by his wounds :—

“ But, O, that day, when first I rose,
 A cripple, from my lair—
 Threw wide the casement, breath’d my fill
 Of fresh and wholesome air—
 Drank in new life, and felt once more
 The pulse’s stirring play—
 O, madly in my heart is writ
 The record of that day !
 I thought to hear the gorcock crow,
 Or ouzel whistle shrill ;
 When, lo, a gallant company
 Came riding up the hill.
 No banner was display’d on high,
 No sign of war was seen,
 No armèd band, with spear and brand,
 Encompass’d Scotland’s Queen.
 She came, on gentle errand bound—
 The bounteous and the free—
 She came to cheer her wounded knight,
 She came to smile on me.

“ She waited not for guard or groom,
 But pass’d into the hall ;
 Around her were the four Maries,
 Herself the rose of all.
 I never thought that woman’s voice
 Could thrill my being so,
 As when she thank’d me for my zeal
 In accents soft and low.
 I saw the tear within her eye,
 When, bending down to me,
 She placed her lily hand in mine,
 And bade me quit my knee.
 ‘ Dear lord,’ she said, ‘ ’tis woman’s right
 To comfort when she may ;
 Then chafe not, if we take by storm
 Your Border-keep to-day.
 We come not to invade your hall,
 Or rudely mar your rest ;
 Though well I know, at fitter time,
 I were a welcome guest.
 But could I quit the Border-side
 Without my thanks to him
 Who paid his service far too well,
 At risk of life and limb ?
 Oh, Bothwell ! you have bravely done,
 And all my thanks are poor ;
 Would God that more were bent, like you,
 To make my throne secure !
 True heart ! strong arm ! I cannot place
 A chaplet on your brow,
 For the old laws of chivalry
 Are dead and vanish’d now ;
 But, trust me, never was a queen
 More debtor to a peer,
 Than I, brave earl, am proud to own,
 Before the presence here ! ”

Quite in a different character from this, yet quite as good in its way, is the description of that dream in which the cardinal events of Bothwell’s life

in his relations to the Queen are supposed to have been foreshadowed to him. If we conceive the half-formed, unrecognised idea of his great crime dimly yet habitually haunting him, it is in some such form as this that imagination might, in the moments of her unparticipated reign, give shape, and substance, and completion to the thought. The murder and the ill-starred marriage—the tragic opening, and the close in misery so portentous—might thus connect themselves in the troubled vision of his selfish and aspiring mind. In a dream of horror and of terror, in which his limbs are powerless and his soul appalled, the Earl is summoned by a voice exclaiming—

“Rise up, Lord Bothwell, from thy bed,
Rise up, and follow me!”

The sequence of the dream is thus told :—

“I rose, but not as men arise
At hasty call or loud ;
I rose as rigid as a corpse
Swath'd in its burial-shroud.
Spell-bound I stood upon the floor,
Bereft of power or will,
For well I knew, where'er he went,
That I must follow still.
Then up the stair he led the way,
By winding steps and steep,
Out to the topmost battlement
Of old Craigmillar's keep.
The moon was down, but myriad stars
Were sparkling in the sky—
'Behold!' he said, and rais'd his hand—
They seem'd to wane and die.
They pass'd from out the firmament,
Deep darkness fell around—
Darkness, and horror as of hell,
And silence most profound.
No wind, no murmur, breath, nor stir,
'Twas utter blankness all,
As though the face of God were hid,
And heaven were wrapp'd in pall.
'Behold again!' the deep voice said,
And straight arose a spire
Of lurid, red, and dismal light,
Between me and the mountain-height,
A peak of wavering fire :
Above it was a kingly crown—
Then sounded in my ear,
'That glorious prize may be thine own !
Nor only that, but honour, power,
Beauty, and love—a matchless dower—
Dominion far and near !
All these await thee, if thy heart
Is temper'd like thy steel,
Keen, sharp, and strong, and prompt to strike—
To strike, but not to feel !
That crown was won by valiant Bruce,
He gain'd it by the blow
That on the slippery altar-steps
Laid the Red Comyn low ;
He won and wore it as a king,
And thou may'st win it now !'
I spoke not, but he heard my thought :—
'Well done, thou dauntless peer !

I love the brave and venturous will
 That knows nor ruth nor fear !
 Come, then, I swear by yonder fire—
 An oath ne'er broke by me—
 That thou shalt sit in Darnley's place
 When Darnley dies by thee !
 Away that pageant !—Spire and crown
 Shut, like the lightning's leap ;
 But overhead a meteor came
 Slow-moving, tinging with its flame
 The murky clouds and deep ;
 It shed a glare on Arthur's Seat,
 It widen'd like a shield,
 And burst, in thunder and in fire,
 Above the Kirk-of-Field."

One of the subordinate particulars in which Professor Aytoun very commonly reminds us of Sir Walter Scott, is in the more pensive character of the introductory stanzas to each of the cantos into which his composition is divided. The resemblance is all the more striking from the superiority of these passages to those which come after them. In Professor Aytoun's case this superiority is so decided as to give rise to a feeling of disappointment and regret that the sweeter strain should be so soon permitted to die away, in order to give place to rhetorical declamation. We know of no other stanzas in the long extent of "*Bothwell*" in which there is as much sustained beauty, as much depth and tenderness of feeling, and sweetness of versification, as in the following passage, which introduces to us Professor Aytoun's fifth part:—

"Ascension-morn ! I hear the bells
 Ring from the village far away :
 How solemnly that music tells
 The mystic story of the day !
 Fainter and fainter come the chimes,
 As though they melted into air,
 Like voices of the ancient times,
 Like whispers of ascending prayer !
 So sweet and gentle sound they yet,
 That I, who never bend the knee,
 Can listen on, and half forget
 That heaven's bright door is shut for me.
 Yes, universal as the dew,
 Which falls alike on field and fen,
 Comes the wide summons to the true,
 The false, the best and worst of men.
 Ring on, ye bells ! Let others throng
 Before the holy rood to pray ;
 Let them have comfort in the song
 That celebrates this holy day.
 Ring on for them ! I hear you well,
 But cannot lift my thoughts on high ;
 The dreary mists that rise from hell
 Come thick between me and the sky !"

It would be easy to extend our remarks to any length by commenting on the good or bad *lines* which Bothwell's declamations offer us in great abundance ; but the goodness and the badness both depend, in almost every instance, on the garb of words, which is sometimes close and elegant, and well-becoming, and sometimes loose and slovenly to the last degree. A consideration of more interest than any such minute criticism is that of the place which Dr. Aytoun's production is entitled to amongst the marketable wares which literature accumulates for entertainment, or instruction, or delight.

We apprehend that the author's best friends will be too prudent to claim any very conspicuous distinctions for him. Our quotations—fair ones, certainly, or, indeed, somewhat favourable—will support us in the assurance that, whatever else its warp and woof may be, "*Bothwell*" is not woven from the golden threads of genuine poetry. It gives us no glimpses of that profound insight into universal nature which is so sure an indication of the poetic faculty,—no serene philosophy in sweet and simple numbers,—no deep and trembling sympathy with all visible and vocal beauty, whether belonging, as its place of birth, to the material world around us, or to the understanding and the heart of man,—no subtle analogies, discerned by the imagination, and set before us by the same transmuting power in all the reality of consummate life and loveliness,—no gorgeous images that dazzle and delight by their magnificence,—no bewitching melodies of verse, even, that sink into the memory's depths as a reserved, unfading joy for ever,—none, in a word, of those high and glorious influences which the great masters of the art have taught and trained us to exact, as indispensable proofs, from all who would have a place allowed them amongst the laurelled brethren of the grand poetic guild. No artifices of rhyme and metre, no picked and pithy sonorousness of language, can ever compensate for those deficiencies. Yet these subordinate accomplishments, manifesting themselves in the narration of an interesting tale, may suffice—and in Dr. Aytoun's case have, we believe, sufficed—for the composition of a work more certain, for awhile, of wide-spread popularity, than many of the productions most richly laden with the truest poetry of genius. The animated rhetorical eloquence of his metrical romance will be appreciated by the taste of that multitude whose forefathers doted on the spirited and striking verse of Scott, whilst they left the most precious effusions of Wordsworth, of Coleridge, and of Shelley, to rot as rubbish in the bookseller's cellars, or to rest as lumber on his shelves. Dr. Aytoun's "*Bothwell*" has no such neglect as this to dread. It comes up to the highest demands of those who love to discuss the merits of the last new poem or romance. Agreeable and varied, though not varied enough, in incident; easy, elegant, and sometimes forcible, in language; almost always accurate in the least intricate form of rhyme and metre; interspersed with lively images and passages of very considerable eloquence—it will please, and interest, and excite the greater number of its readers, and will give them all the satisfaction of a poem, without taxing their unwilling faculties with that toil of emotion and of thought which every true poem, for its adequate acceptance, needs. It has in it, in a word, all the essential qualities of popularity, not of permanency.

The volume is "got up" in such a manner as to render it a graceful ornament for any table—a not unbecoming burden for the fairest hand. In paper, printing, and binding it is alike creditable to the publishers' taste and care. The "rivulet of text" in truth "meanders through a meadow of margin;" but then the rivulet itself is admirably clear, and bright, and well-embanked, whilst the meadow is beyond measure rich and beautiful.

THE TUDOR STATUTE-BOOK.

THIS subject is so wide that it would seem to demand volumes for its discussion, as would indeed be the case if we purposed to dwell upon each individual enactment. Such, however, is not our design, as we conceive that a comparatively few examples, fairly chosen, will afford a picture true in the main, not merely of the government, but of the social condition of England, throughout the sixteenth century. The people in those days were conceived to "have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them," and therefore a line of conduct was marked out for them, even in food, clothing, wages, and dwellings, from which they might not depart, except under severe penalties. The idea that each man might do as he would with his own, was a "dangerous position," which under the Tudors received a practical refutation at the hands of the hangman.

In pursuing our inquiry, we will first advert to the frame of the government, and next to the tone and temper of successive parliaments; then we will enumerate the chief enactments which bore on the every-day life of the people, citing, in some cases, the preambles of the acts, which may be taken as official expositions of the relations that existed, or it was thought should exist, between the governing and the governed classes; and will conclude with such an estimate of the England of the Tudors as our materials will, we think, fully warrant.

I. One of the earliest of the Tudor statutes, that establishing the court of Starchamber, [3 Henry VII. c. 1^a,] may be fairly cited in proof of the assertion that all real power was meant to be centred in the crown. What had been the occasional practice of former kings, of deciding on various matters brought before them without any very strict regard to the letter of the law, is here seen reduced to a system which placed every man at the mercy of the king's council, as it in effect superseded all law:—

"The king our sovereign lord remembereth how by unlawful maintenance, giving of liveries, signs and tokens, and retainders by indenture, promises, oaths, writing or otherwise, embraceries of his subjects, untrue demeaning of sheriffs, in making of panels and other untrue returns, by taking of money by juries, by great riots and unlawful assemblies, the policy and good rule of this realm is almost subdued, and for the known punishment of this inconvenience, and by occasion of the premises nothing or little may be found by inquiry, whereby the laws of the land in execution may take little effect, to the increase of murders, robberies, perjuries, and unsureties of all men living, and losses of their lands and goods, to the great displeasure of Almighty God."

The court thus established was to consist of the chancellor, treasurer, keeper of the privy seal, one other councillor, a bishop, and the two chief justices, and its power extended to the punishment of all classes of offenders equally as if they had been "convict after the due order of the law." To supply it with causes, justices were directed to hold new inquests to inquire of the concealments of former jurors, and it became the great instrument of the extortions of Empson and Dudley. A statute was passed in 1497 [11 Henry VII. c. 24] denouncing heavy punishment on jurors^b who gave untrue verdicts; but it would appear not to have been enforced in relation to causes before the Starchamber, as the false jurors and false witnesses

^a In citing the statutes we employ the edition in 11 vols., folio, published (1810-28) by the Record Commissioners; we mention this, as the numbering in that edition differs in many cases from the ordinary one.

^b An act for remedying the abuse of insufficient jurors had been passed in 1484, [1 Richard III. c. 6].

called "promoters"^c manifestly carried all before them, at least as long as Empson and Dudley lived, and were placed in the pillory by scores on the fall of their patrons.

But beside allowing the establishment of this court, which might at any time, if the king was so minded, supersede all the rest, extraordinary powers were conferred on Henry by his parliament. He was, for a reason which sounds strangely to modern ears, allowed to reverse acts of attainder on his own authority. [19 Henry VII. c. 28]:—

"This present parliament . . . draweth so near to an end, and after the same his highness is not minded, *for the ease of his subjects*, without great necessity and urgent causes, of long time, to call and summon a new parliament."

Some of these acts of attainder had been obtained in a way which became but too common under the Tudors, namely, without hearing the accused. Thus we find in 1491, [7 Henry VII. c. 23,] Sir Robert Chamberlayn, late of Barking, and Richard White, late of Thorp, Norfolk, accused of corresponding with the king of France, and the statute concludes, "Be it therefore ordained and enacted, by authority of this present parliament, that the said Robert and Richard stand and be attainted of high treason^d."

Another statute of the same session [c. 22] relates that one John Hayes had received a traitorous letter (which is recited), and had not made it known, nor attempted to detain the messenger; he is doomed, as guilty of misprision of treason:—

"Be it therefore ordained, by the advice of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that the said John Hayes be convicted and attainted of misprision by him committed and done against the king's most royal person of and for his unlawful demeaning and concealment in the premises afore rehearsed, and that he by the same authority forfeit therefor all his goods, and over that, his body to abide in prison therefor, unto the time he have made fine and ransom for the same."

The fears and jealousies that must necessarily beset the usurper's throne led Henry VII. to obtain a statute [3 Henry VII. c. 14], upon which his son improved [33 Henry VIII. c. 12], and which erected a special court to try offences, which *might* touch the king:—

"Forsomuch as by quarrels made to such as hath been in great authority, office, and of counsel with kings of this realm, hath ensued the destruction of kings, and the near undoing of this realm, so it hath appeared evidently, when compassing of the death of such as were of the king's true subjects was had, the destruction of the prince was imagined thereby."

In virtue of the statute thus introduced, the lord-steward, lord-treasurer and controller, with a jury "of twelve sad and discreet persons of the cheque-roll of the king's honourable household^e," were to inquire of "con-

^c "The lord-mayors and other magistrates of London suffered severely from these men: Sir William Capel (mayor in 1503) paid in 1495 a fine of £1,000; he was now (1507) accused of negligence in the discharge of his office, and refusing to pay a composition of £2,000, was imprisoned in the Tower until Henry's death; Sir Thomas Knesworth (mayor in 1505) paid £1,400; Sir Lawrence Aylmer (mayor in 1499) paid £1,000, and was likewise committed to prison; sheriffs and aldermen also were heavily fined, and one of the latter, Stow says, 'was so vexed by the said promoters that it shortened his life by thought-taking.'"—*Annals of England*, vol. ii. p. 132.

^d This enactment would seem to have furnished the model for the attainder of Sir John Fenwick, in 1697, by act of parliament, [8 & 9 Will. III. c. 4].

^e From the Statute-book we learn the expense of the household under the first and the last of the Tudors. In 1497 the cost was fixed at £12,059 9s. 11d. [11 Henry VII.

federacies, compassings, conspiracies, imaginations, with any person or persons, to destroy or murder the king, or any lord of this realm," or any other member of the royal household; and the persons accused, if found guilty by a jury of "other twelve sad men," were "to have judgment and execution as felons attainted were to have by the common law."

"A declaration what offences shall be adjudged treason," [25 Edward III. stat. 5, c. 2,] confined the grievous penalties of the traitor to those who manifestly laboured to kill the king, or overthrow his government, or dishonour his bed; but this reasonable limit found no favour in the eyes of Henry VIII., and his parliament passed a statute in 1534, [26 Henry VIII. c. 13,] "whereby divers offences be made high treason, and taking away all sanctuaries for all manner of high treasons," the reason for which is thus given:—

"Forasmuch as it is most necessary, both for common policy and duty of subjects, above all things to prohibit, provide, restrain, and extinguish all manner of shameful slanders, perils, or imminent danger or dangers which might grow, happen or arise to their sovereign lord the king, the queen, or their heirs, which when they be heard, seen, or understood, cannot be but 'odible' [odious] and also abhorred of all those sorts that be true and loving subjects, if in any point they may, do, or shall touch the king, his queen, their heirs or successors, upon which dependeth the whole unity and universal weal of this realm, without providing wherefore too great a scope of unreasonable liberty should be given to all cankered and traitorous hearts, willers, and workers of the same; and also the king's subjects should not declare unto their sovereign lord now being, which unto them hath been and is most entirely both beloved and esteemed, their undoubted sincerity and truth."

The offences thus "made treason" are, attempting, or wishing, any bodily harm to the king or queen, denying any of their titles, slandering them as heretics; and, among other things, attempting to keep possession of forts, ships, arms, &c., belonging to the king, when legally summoned to surrender them. Several of these treasons were abolished in 1547, [1 Edward VI. c. 1,] but many of them were revived in 1549 and 1552, [3 and 4 Edward VI. c. 5; 5 and 6 Edward VI. c. 11,] and though again abolished by Mary [1 Mary, c. 1], were again placed in the statute-book by Elizabeth, who indeed, in 1559, 1571, and 1585, even added to their number, [1 Eliz. c. 5; 13 Eliz. c. 1; 27 Eliz. c. 2].

Henry VIII. evinced his dislike to sanctuaries by several statutes, and in the one that we are now considering he gives his reason, conveniently forgetting that the fugitive earl of Richmond had owed his life to such an asylum:—

"And to the intent that all treasons should be the more dreaded, hated, and detested, to be done by any person or persons, and also because it is a great boldness and an occasion to ill-disposed persons to adventure and embrace their malicious intents and enterprises, which all true subjects ought to study to eschew; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no offender in any kinds of high treason, whatsoever they be, their aiders, consenters, counsellors nor abettors, shall be admitted to have the benefit or privilege of any manner of sanctuary, considering that matters of treason toucheth too nigh both the surety of the king our sovereign lord's person, and his heirs and successors."

One mode which the crown had in Tudor times of raising supplies was by way of "benevolence," or forced loan; but we see from a statute of 1495, [11 Henry VII. c. 10,] that there was a difficulty in realizing the

c. 62], while in 1563 it was £40,027 4s. 2½d. per annum [5 Eliz. c. 32]. After every allowance for difference in value, it seems impossible to doubt but that Henry was mean or Elizabeth extravagant.

amounts which had been thus promised, and they were accordingly made recoverable by a summary procedure :—

“Prayen the Commons in this present parliament assembled, that whereas divers and many of your subjects severally granted to your highness divers sums of money of their free-will and benevolence for the defence of this your realm, toward the charge and great expenses that your highness sustained and bare for the said defence, as well in your said voyage royal in the parts beyond the sea, as on this side in, for, and about the same, which voyage your said highness took upon you in your most royal person, to the great jeopardy and labour of the same, as well for the said defence of this your said realm as for the surety, profit, weal and commodity of us all your true liegemen and subjects inhabited in the same, of which sum of money divers your said subjects full lovingly have made to you true payment according to their grants, and other many several sums of money by divers your subjects to you in that part granted as yet remain not content nor paid, part whereof rest in the hands of the said granters, and part in the hands of the commissioners, collectors, and receivers in that part assigned for the levy, rearing, and keeping of the same, which is not only to the damage, loss, and hurt of your said highness, but also to the murmur, grudge, and miscontenting of such your said subjects as have made their said payments in that behalf.”

To remedy this, proclamation was to be made for the payment of the “free gifts” within three months, and lest this should be disregarded,—

“The said commissioners to have authority and power to make process to take every such person or persons as so shall make default of payment by his body, and the same to commit to the common gaol, there to remain and abide without bail or mainprise unto the time he hath paid his said duties, or else find sufficient surety for the payment of the same to the said commissioners agreeable; and if any such person that hath not made payment of his said duty granted be deceased, that then the goods and chattels of him deceased being in the hands of his executors or administrators not administered be charged and chargeable to the said payment.”

II. That the parliaments of the Tudors were but too ready to gratify every caprice of their rulers, can be readily proved by the mere enumeration of a few of their statutes; that the list is not longer is owing, not to any resolute opposition that they ever offered to any demand of the crown, but to the perverse ingenuity of the royal councillors, who interpreted old laws in a new sense, and thus avoided the necessity of asking for fresh enactments so frequently as less sophistical reasoners would have done. They had in this course the support of the judges, who hesitated not to avow that things so contrary to law as arbitrary fine, imprisonment, and torture, were to be justified by prerogative, which was thus made to eke out the statute-book and to strangle justice.

One most glaring instance of parliamentary subserviency is that already noticed, of allowing the king to reverse acts of attainder [19 Henry VII. c. 28], a power also granted to his successor, [14 and 15 Henry VIII. c. 21]. Equally flagrant is one allowing Edward VI. to set aside any law that might be passed before he had attained his 24th year, [28 Henry VIII. c. 17]; the statutes [31 Henry VIII. c. 8, and 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 23] which allow proclamations to be as valid, under certain circumstances, as acts of parliament, need only to be noticed to be condemned; the contradictory acts of settlement of the crown, [25 Henry VIII. c. 22; 28 Henry VIII. c. 7; 35 Henry VIII. c. 1,] with their cruel penalties and their extravagant grant to Henry of power to will away the kingdom, are deep stains on the statute-book; but the servility of the Tudor parliaments is perhaps most offensively shewn by two other acts, [21 Henry VIII. c. 24; 35 Henry VIII. c. 12,] which not only release Henry from his debts, but (the latter) actually compel persons who had received part payment to refund, and bear the loss of the whole.

It would appear that the administrators of the laws were not more

worthy than the law-makers. They might administer even-handed justice where subjects only were concerned, but when the crown was a party a fair trial was evidently hopeless. Of the hundreds who were arraigned for treason during the Tudor era, very few indeed are recorded as having ventured to assert their innocence by a plea of not guilty^f; when once within the meshes of the law, all courage seems to have forsaken them,—a fact irreconcilable with upright judges and honest jurors.

III. All through the Tudor era the government attempted to direct the conduct of men in various matters which are evidently beyond legislative control. Henry VII. endeavoured to prevent the pulling down of towns, and Elizabeth laboured with as little success to hinder the growth of London. The preamble of Henry's act [4 Henry VII. c. 19] says:—

“The king our sovereign lord, having a singular pleasure above all things to avoid such enormities and mischiefs as be hurtful and prejudicial to the common weal of this his land and his subjects of the same, remembereth, that among all other things great inconveniences daily do increase by desolation, and pulling down, and wilful waste of houses and towns within this his realm, and laying to pasture lands which accustomedly have been used in tilth, whereby idleness, ground and beginning of all mischiefs, daily doth increase; for where in some towns two hundred persons were occupied and lived by their lawful labours, now be there occupied two or three herdsmen, and the residue fall in idleness, the husbandry, which is one of the greatest commodities of this realm, is greatly decayed, churches destroyed, the service of God withdrawn, the bodies there buried not prayed for, the patron and curates wronged, the defence of this land against our enemies outward enfeebled and impaired; to the great displeasure of God, to the subversion of the policy and good rule of this land, and [if] remedy be not hastily therefore purveyed...”

To avoid these evils, the owners of houses let to farm are ordered to maintain thereon houses and buildings necessary for tillage, not for pasture merely; and if they make default, the feudal superior is to receive half the rent until the terms of the act are complied with. In a contrary spirit, Elizabeth's parliament prohibited the building of cottages unless with four acres of land perpetually annexed, and then to be inhabited by one family only, [31 Elizabeth, c. 7].

Political considerations led Henry VII. to procure a statute relating to the Isle of Wight, [4 Henry VII. c. 16,] which, though of course inoperative, was only repealed in the last session of parliament, along with many other obsolete enactments. Its preamble runs thus:—

“Forasmuch as it is to the king our sovereign lord's great surety, and also to the surety of the realm of England, that the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, should be well inhabited with English people for the defence as well of [against] his ancient enemies of the realm of France as of other parts, the which isle is late decayed of people, by reason that many towns and villages have been let down, and the fields diked and made pastures for beasts and cattle, and also many dwelling-places, farms, and farm-holds have of late time been used to be taken into one man's hold and hands, that of old time were wont to be in many several persons' holds and hands, and many several households kept in them, and thereby much people multiplied, and the same isle thereby well inhabited, the which now, by the occasion aforesaid, is desolate and not inhabited, but occupied with beasts and cattle, so that if hasty remedy be not provided the isle cannot be long kept and defended, but open and ready to the hands of the king's enemies, which God forbid.”

^f Such a proceeding was evidently regarded as an aggravation of their offence. King Edward says in his Journal that Sir Ralph Fane, one of Somerset's associates, “answered like a ruffian,” and remarks as something wonderful the “long controversy” which occurred at the trial of another. In Mary's reign the jurymen who acquitted Sir Nicholas Throgmorton were imprisoned for their verdict, and even in the time of James I. Stow says that the plea of “not guilty” of Sir Everard Digby and others was “to the admiration of all the hearers.”

That the Isle might be again well peopled, no one person was to hold more than ten marks of rent; those who had more were to relinquish the surplus by Michaelmas, 1490:—

“Provided always that they which have paid any fines, or made buildings, or done great reparation upon any such farms and be put from the same farm by reason of this act, shall be recompensed for such building or reparation as right and good conscience require: the recompense to be adjudged by the discretion of the captain of the said isle for the time being, or his lieutenant of the same in his absence.”

Though not so ostentatiously labouring in the cause of sanitary improvement as is the fashion at the present day, the Tudor government forbade butchers to slaughter cattle in London and other towns, under a penalty of 12d. for each bullock, and 8d. for any other beast, [4 Henry VII. c. 3]; but this act was repealed in 1533 [24 Henry VIII. c. 16], on a representation from the London butchers that drains had been provided, so that the “jeopardous abiding of the king’s most noble person,” when visiting London, which had been alleged as the reason for its enactment, no longer existed.

Wages, clothing, and the supply of food were regulated, or attempted to be regulated, in statutes which abound in curious information. The statutes of preceding princes regarding wages and labourers do not come within our province, but we find an act “for servants’ wages,” [11 Henry VII. c. 22.] which is not the less to our purpose, although repealed soon after its enactment, “for divers and many reasonable considerations,” [12 Henry VII. c. 3]. We learn from it that labourers in husbandry, of every grade,—men, women, and children,—were to receive from £1 6s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per annum, with an allowance of from 5s. to 3s. for clothing; skilled workmen, as “a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner,” were to have, from Easter to Michaelmas, 6d. a-day, without meat or drink, and from Michaelmas to Easter, 5d.; the master shipwright, “taking the charge of the work, having men under him,” was to have, from Candlemas to Michaelmas, 5d. a-day, the hewer 4d., the caulker 4d., the mean caulker 3d., the clincher 3d., and the holder 2d.; from Michaelmas to Candlemas they were to receive, the first three 1d., the others a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the day less. When any of these were fed by the master, their ration was valued at 2d. a-day, which was deducted from their wages; but this could not apply to the labouring holder, whose whole wages for the winter half-year was one halfpenny less. The rights of property were quite as well understood then as now, and we have stringent regulations for procuring a fair day’s work for what was then considered a fair day’s wages; the hours of labour, too, we see were at least as long as those now in use in any handicraft, for if early closing was the rule, so was early rising:—

“And furthermore, whereas divers artificers and labourers retained to work and serve waste much part of the day and deserve not their wages, sometime in late coming unto their work, early departing therefrom, long sitting at their breakfast, at their dinner and noon-meat, and long time of sleeping at afternoon, to the loss and hurt of such persons as the said artificers and labourers be retained with in service; it is therefore established, enacted, and ordained, by authority aforesaid, that every artificer and labourer be at his work, between the midst of the month of May and the midst of the month of September, before five of the clock in the morning, and that he have but half-an-hour for his breakfast, and an hour-and-a-half for his dinner, at such time as he hath season for sleep to him appointed by this statute, and at such time as is herein appointed that he shall not sleep, then he to have but an hour for his dinner, and half-an-hour for his noon-meat; and that he depart not from his work, between the midst of the said months of March and September, till between seven and eight of the clock in the even-

ing; and if they or any of them offend in any of these articles, that then their defaults be marked by him or his deputy that shall pay their wages, and at the week's end their wages to be abated for such rate of time as they have offended contrary to this statute; and that from the midst of September to the midst of March every artificer and labourer be at their work in the springing of the day, and depart not till night of the same day; and that the said artificers and labourers sleep not by day, but only from the midst of the month of May unto the middle of the month of August."

As it was thought practicable to regulate the wages of the workman, it was necessary also to see to the prices of the articles that he was to consume or wear, and hence the laws which have furnished such abundant scope for the censure of political economists,—those, namely, which relate to the freedom of the market and the freedom of apparel. A statute of 1534 [25 Henry VIII. c. 2] gave power to the king's council "to set and tax reasonable prices of all kinds of victuals, how they shall be sold in gross or by retail;" forestallers, regraters, monopolizers, were rigorously dealt with, [5 and 6 Edward VI. c. 15]. The price of wine is repeatedly subjected to the care of the legislature, especially by 23 Henry VIII. c. 7; 28 Henry VIII. c. 14; 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 7; 37 Henry VIII. c. 23; and 7 Edward VI. c. 5; which last statute forbids any one not having 100 marks yearly in land to keep more than ten gallons in his house; allows taverns to be open only in cities, and then not more than two in each, except in London, where forty may be kept, but under the strict supervision of the magistracy, in virtue of a statute of the thirteenth century, [13 Edward I. c. 5.]

The due manufacturing of cloth gave rise to numerous statutes, as well before as during the Tudor era,—as 11 Henry VII. c. 27, "against the deceitful making of fustians;" 3 and 4 Edward VI. c. 2, "for the true making of woollen cloth;" and 35 Elizabeth, c. 9, "touching breadths of cloth;" beside many others for calendering worsteds, the true making of coverlets, and the making of hats and caps. The tradesmen, however, submitted with an ill grace to these restrictions, and charged such "outrageous prices" for their goods, that the parliament in 1489 formally complained of them, and enacted [4 Henry VII. c. 8] that no higher price should be asked or paid them than 16s. a-yard for "woollen cloth of the finest making, scarlet grained, or other cloth grained what colour soever it be." In the same session they forbade the prices of hats to exceed 1s. 8d., or of caps 2s. 8d. [c. 9]. What effect these enactments produced we are not informed, but we find in the time of Elizabeth the cappers complaining of the decay of their trade, and endeavouring to force people to wear their productions, [13 Eliz. c. 19].

The apparel of the people also early engaged the attention of the legislature. Several statutes of the time of Edward III. exist, (37 Edward III. cc. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,) which are intended to restrain "the outrageous and excessive apparel of divers people against their estate and

§ "Forasmuch as drapers, tailors, and others in the city of London and other places within this realm, that use to sell woollen cloth at retail by the yard, sell a yard of cloth at excessive price, having unreasonable lucre, to the great hurt and impoverishing of the king's liege people, buyers of the same, against equity and good conscience."
 "Prayen the Commons in this present parliament assembled, that where afore this time it hath been daily used and yet is, that certain craftsmen named hatmakers and capmakers do sell their hats and caps at such an outrageous price, where a hat standeth not them in 1s. 4d. they will sell it for 3s. or 3s. 4d.,—and also a cap that standeth not them in 1s. 4d. they will sell it for 4s. or 5s., and because they know well that every man must occupy them, they will sell them at no easier price, to the great charge and damages of the king's subjects, and against all good reason and conscience."

degree, to the great destruction and impoverishment of all the land ;” these forfeit to the king the forbidden finery ; but Edward IV. imposes heavy pecuniary penalties [3 Edward IV. c. 5, and 22 Edward IV. c. 1], to which Henry VIII. [1 Henry VIII. c. 14,] adds, for “the meaner sort of men,” imprisonment for three days in the stocks.

Another statute of Henry VIII. dwells on the necessity of repressing “the inordinate increase daily more and more used in the sumptuous and costly array and apparel worn in this realm, to the manifest and notorious detriment of the common weal, the subversion of good and politic order, and distinction of people according to their estates, dignities, and degrees, and to the utter impoverishment and undoing of inexpert and light persons inclined to pride, the mother of all vices,” [7 Henry VIII. c. 6].

Henry’s last statute on the subject [24 Henry VIII. c. 13] is especially minute in its directions. The royal family alone might wear purple silk, or cloth of gold of tissue. Dukes and marquisses were allowed cloth of gold in their doublets and sleeveless coats, but it was not to exceed the value of £5 the yard ; peers only might wear foreign woollen cloth (except in their bonnets), crimson, scarlet, or blue velvet, fur of black jennets or lucerns, and embroidery ; persons having less than £200 a-year were forbidden the use of any chain or ornament of gold above the weight of one ounce ; those with less than £100 a-year were prohibited from using “satin, damask, silk, camblet, or taffeta,” and those of less property than £40 could not have the satisfaction of even wearing “aiglets, buttons or brooches of gold, or silver gilt, or counterfeit gilt.” Husbandmen were forbidden to indulge in greater expense than 2s. a-yard for the cloth for their hose, 2s. 8d. for that of their coat or jacket, and 4s. for that of their gown ; neither were they to have in their doublets “any foreign things except fustians and canvas, nor any fur ;” serving-men and journey-men in handicrafts were restricted to the sum of 1s. 4d. for their hose, and 2s. 8d. for their gowns, jackets, and coats, by the yard ; and they were strictly forbidden to display on their doublets “any other thing than fustian, canvas or leather, or woollen cloth, nor any fur.”

There are numerous exceptions, however ; as, in the first place, the royal servants of every degree are to wear “any manner of apparel according to licence” from the king, or the lord-steward, or the lord-chamberlain ; serving-men may wear their master’s livery, though richer than otherwise to be allowed ; they may have silk ribands for their bonnets, and may display their master’s badge, though of silver ; articles of silver, won as prizes in games of activity, as leaping, wrestling, and casting the bar, may be worn on the bonnet, and mariners may have whistles of silver with a silver chain. Ambassadors, aliens, players, as well as ecclesiastics in the performance of divine service, are exempt ; as are women, except the wives and daughters of husbandmen and labourers.

These acts did not answer their purpose. In 1554-5 it was thought necessary to pass another statute, “for the reformation of excess in apparel,” [1 and 2 Philip and Mary,] which laid a penalty of £10 and three months’ imprisonment on all persons having less than £20 a-year who should wear “any manner of silk in or upon his hat, bonnet, nightcap, girdle, hose, shoes, scabbard, or spur-leathers ;” and persons who kept servants or apprentices who had been found offending in this wise were to forfeit £100.

Elizabeth, perhaps, did as much as any of her predecessors to give effect to these laws, by enacting [5 Eliz. c. 6,] that persons selling foreign

apparel to those with less than £3,000 a-year should not be able to recover the price by action at law, where they had allowed twenty-eight days' credit or more; but the uselessness of the struggle against the tastes or fancies of the people was at last seen, and all these statutes of apparel were repealed in the first parliament under the Stuarts, [1 James I. c. 25].

(To be continued.)

THIERRY'S HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST^a.

IN his short preface to these volumes the translator speaks of them as "the noblest of M. Augustin Thierry's noble productions." This praise is not too high for the occasion or the man. In all the history of literature—bright as its annals sometimes are with the record of a pure and lofty heroism—we shall find nothing to surpass the calm, enduring courage of this illustrious historian. The biographical notice which is prefixed to the translation contains a deeply interesting indication of the author's labours and successes, and a very affecting picture of his proud serenity and still unflagging zeal amidst calamities almost unequalled. Blind and paralyzed, he found in these afflictions nothing to abate the vigour of his intellect or heart. An able writer, in the "British and Foreign Review," has given us a glimpse of him as he was in his days of physical helplessness:—

"The visitor goes," he tells us, "expecting to see the animated, enthusiastic author of the 'Norman Conquest,' and he sees the servant bearing in his arms a helpless creature, who, however, when gently placed in his chair, begins to talk with all the faith and enthusiasm of youth. The spirit-sighted countenance of the 'old man eloquent' warms into a glow as he speaks of his favourite study. You forget, as you hear him talk, that he is so afflicted. He does not forget it, but he does not repine."

No condition of humanity, as we conceive it, can be much grander than that of an equanimity and intellectual life like this in bodily suffering and disease. It is fitted to inspire us with courage amidst the worst misfortune, with resignation under the heaviest burden of an unavoidable evil. The high, unyielding constancy and faith that such a lesson teaches, were thus announced by the sufferer himself in the closing words of one of his most interesting works. He says:—

"Why say, with so much bitterness, that in the world, constituted as it is, there is no air for all lungs, no employment for all minds? Is not calm and serious study there? and is not that a refuge, a hope, a field, within the reach of all of us? With it, evil days are passed over without their weight being felt; every one can make his own destiny; every one employ his life nobly. This is what I have done, and would do again if I had to recommence my career; I would choose that which has brought me where I am. Blind, and suffering without hope, and almost without intermission, I may give this testimony, which from me will not appear suspicious: there is something in the world better than sensual enjoyments, better than fortune, better than health itself; it is devotion to science."

Twenty years after this passage was written, the life of Augustin Thierry, as our readers will remember, very recently ended.

^a "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans. By Augustin Thierry, Member of the Institute. Translated from the Seventh Paris Edition, by William Hazlitt, Esq. In Two Volumes." (London: H. G. Bohn.)

“The History of the Conquest of England by the Normans” was the earliest of Thierry’s great works, and probably the most popular. The *idea* of it—that of the persistent individuality of the conquered people long after they had been as it were enslaved by the conquering race—had occurred to him in the very dawn of his historic studies, and had given birth to one of his very first historic essays. But he had, in that juvenile production—which was published in the *Censeur Européen*—pushed his theory too far. A few years of laborious research and meditation enabled him to correct the errors he had fallen into, and to give to the world this great work, in which the *idea* of the two antagonistic races is preserved as a light that allows us to see clearly throughout the turmoils and discordancies of dark and stormy centuries. In describing his conception of this ampler and more faithful history, he says :—

“I therefore turned once more to my old subject of predilection, and approached it more boldly, with more knowledge of events, in a more elevated light, and with a firmer grasp. . . . I resolved (let the expression be forgiven) to build my epic, to write the history of the conquest of England by the Normans, by going back to its first causes, and afterwards coming down to its last consequences; to paint this great event with the truest colours, and under the greatest possible number of aspects; not only to give England as the theatre of a variety of scenes, but all the countries which had more or less felt the influence of the Norman population, or the blow of his victory.”

How well he succeeded in this immense undertaking, it is not necessary now, nor is this hasty notice of a new translation an appropriate place, to shew. The voice of lettered Europe, with hardly a dissentient, has proclaimed how sound, yet luminous, his theory was, and how faithfully his work was done. But he desired to be an innovator in the *form* as well as the *idea* of his history. “I was ambitious,” he tells us, “to display art as well as science, to write dramatically with the aid of materials furnished by sincere and scrupulous erudition.” So triumphantly did he attain this secondary end, that, on the publication of his work, he became enrolled at once among the greatest of the great historical writers of the age. Never, probably, before had history been so presented to the world. His vast masses of information were marshalled in exactest order, and with admirable ease; important persons and events were brought out in bold relief, and were sustained and set off, not encumbered, by the accessories accumulated round them; and his narrative—lighted up by strong and lucid intellect, and warmed by feeling and imagination—was always clear, animated, eloquent, and picturesque. It is only a natural result of this combination of qualities that the reader’s interest is enchained and his affections moved, by the real events and the real personages passing in review before him on the historian’s page, quite as strongly and as deeply as by the most masterly creations of romance or play. In this regard alone, without consideration of the marvellous amount of learning it contains, this history of the conquest of England will always be entitled to a very high place amongst the works of literary art.

In that early essay in the *Censeur Européen* which we have already referred to, M. Thierry had traced the distinction of races undoubtedly too far, inasmuch as he imagined it to be still visible in the Cavaliers and Roundheads of our revolutionary times; in the finished history this error was, as we have said, corrected, and the fusion of the two races held to be completed about four centuries after the conquest had itself occurred. The historian’s own words on this important point are :—

“We may assign the reign of Henry the Seventh as the epoch when the distinction

of ranks ceased to correspond with that of races, as the commencement of the society now existing in England."

The only indication now remaining of the old prolonged diversity is the greater predominance of names of French aspect in the higher classes of our population :—

"Such," in the closing language of the work, "is all that now remains of the ancient separation of the races, and only within this limit can we now repeat the words of the old chronicler of Gloucester,—

'Of the Normans be these high men, that be of this land.' "

The name of the translator is testimony enough to the fidelity of version and freedom of style with which his portion of the present work is executed. In these respects, the most fastidious reader can desire nothing different. But we are bound to notice, as an important feature which belongs, we believe, exclusively to this edition, the extensive and valuable appendices of documents illustrative of the main body of the history. The whole of these, which amount to more than a hundred pages of condensed matter, as well as many of the foot-notes peculiar to this translation, are rare and curious, and very considerably enhance the value of the publication. On the whole, we congratulate the reading public on the possibility of possessing so superior a book at so small a cost, and hope to see before long the same facilities existing in the case of the "*Letters on the History of France*" and the "*Merovingian Narratives*" of the same distinguished and lamented author.

could not know how to leap and run as well as other men, or even box and wrestle, for the matter of that. To ourselves, we confess there always seems something to regret in the disproportion that so commonly exists between the mental and physical organizations of men of genius. To say the least of it, it is infinitely disappointing to find a mind whose vastness has filled the whole civilized world, tenanted the body of a puny or a dwarf. Size of person, alone, is always imposing,—when it is united with corresponding size of intellect, one can readily understand men being the Lords of Creation. And it was one of these men—one of these princes of Nature's royal family—that Professor Wilson really was. We can picture him as he must have been "in the bounding fever of his prime :"—

"Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten or command;
A station like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill;
A combination, and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man."

It is impossible, we think, to read Professor Wilson's writings, without forming a tolerably correct conjecture as to the sort of man by whom they were written. A man of physical weakness, whatever his other powers might have been, could never have written in the same way;—could never, for example, have written such essays as these before us. However independent the mind and body may seem to be of each other, a man's bodily state does nevertheless greatly influence the character of what he writes. If Pope had not been deformed, he could never have written the "*Dunciad*,"

PROFESSOR WILSON^a.

"BLACKWOOD'S Magazine," middle-aged, respectable, and sober as it is now, is a very different thing from "Blackwood's Magazine" as it was five-and-thirty years ago. In some respects, no doubt it is a gainer by the change that has come over it with the lapse of years; but yet one cannot help but give a sigh to the memory of its youthful days. The wit, the humour, the poetry, the buoyant life, the rollicking merriment even, with which they overflowed so abundantly, shed a charm around it such as can belong to no other period of its existence, and such as belongs to no period whatever of the existence of any other periodical. Indeed, it would be difficult to name any other magazine, except our own, that was ever so fortunate in its supporters. The almost unbounded liberty which it allowed gave it a peculiar attraction to the young Tory geniuses of the day. Nothing, to these young zealots, could possibly have been more tempting than the permission to say what they pleased of Francis Jeffrey, and Keats, and Hunt, and Hazlitt, as well as of some weightier and more learned citizens of the republic of letters.

The time when Thomas Pringle resigned its editorship is the time from which, in reality, the birth of "Blackwood" must be dated: only then can it be said to have begun to *live*; and live it then did, in good earnest. The ten or a dozen years that immediately followed were probably the most brilliant—certainly the most lawless—of its career. Nominally under the control of "Old Ebony," as its proprietor was not very reverently styled, it was in truth under no control at all but that of the wild genius of its contributors, and a more wild, more thoroughly untamed set of madcaps than those, to write dramatically with the disorganised, lawless, and unscrupulous crudition." So triumphantly did he attain this secondary end, that, on the publication of his work, he became enrolled at once among the greatest of the great historical writers of the age. Never, probably, before had history been so presented to the world. His vast masses of information were marshalled in exactest order, and with admirable ease; important persons and events were brought out in bold relief, and were sustained and set off, not encumbered, by the accessories accumulated round them; and his narrative—lighted up by strong and lucid intellect, and warmed by feeling and imagination—was always clear, animated, eloquent, and picturesque. It is only a natural result of this combination of qualities that the reader's interest is enchained and his affections moved, by the real events and the real personages passing in review before him on the historian's page, quite as strongly and as deeply as by the most masterly creations of romance or play. In this regard alone, without consideration of the marvellous amount of learning it contains, this history of the conquest of England will always be entitled to a very high place amongst the works of literary art.

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"We may assign the reign of Henry the Seventh as the epoch when the distinction

in England ;"—a proficiency little, if any, superior to that which he had attained in every other athletic exercise. Of his running he has given a most characteristic description in the book before us, in an article on "Gymnastics." On one occasion, when returning alone from a fishing excursion, he was attacked by a huge Highland bull. To attempt to give battle would, of course, have been absurd ;—the only hope he had was in his swiftness of foot. Dealing the animal, therefore, one hearty blow with his rod, he took to his heels, the enemy pursuing at full speed :—

"We heard the growl somewhat deepening behind us," he says, "and every time we ventured to cast a look over our shoulder, his swarthy eye was more and more visible. But bad as that was, his tail was worse, and seemed the bloody flag of the pirate. The monster had four legs—we but two ; but our knees were well knit, our hamstrings strong, our ankles nimble as fencer's wrist, and our instep an elastic arch, that needed not the springboard of the circus—nothing but the bent of the broad mountain's brow. If he was a red bull—and who could deny it ?—were not we one of the red deer of the forest, that accompanies on earth the eagle's flight in heaven ? Long before gaining the edge of the wood, we had beaten the brute to a stand-still. There he stood, the unwieldy laggard, pawing the stony moor, and hardly able to roar. Poor devil, he could not raise an echo ! He absolutely lay down—and then, contempt being an uneasy and unchristian feeling, we left him lying there, like a specimen of mineralogy, and wandered away in a poetical reverie, into the sun and shadow of the great pine-forest."

From running, the author goes on, in the essay we quote from, to treat successively of all the other branches of gymnastics ; and it is easy to see what an absorbing interest the subject had for him. It appears a little strange to us, now-a-days, to hear a poet and professor of moral philosophy descanting so learnedly, and with such evident gusto, upon topics which we have been taught to consider so entirely anomalous to the pursuits of either vocation. And yet we do not know any reason why poets and philosophers should not know how to leap and run as well as other men, or even box and wrestle, for the matter of that. To ourselves, we confess there always seems something to regret in the disproportion that so commonly exists between the mental and physical organizations of men of genius. To say the least of it, it is infinitely disappointing to find a mind whose vastness has filled the whole civilized world, tenanted the body of a puny or a dwarf. Size of person, alone, is always imposing,—when it is united with corresponding size of intellect, one can readily understand men being the Lords of Creation. And it was one of these men—one of these princes of Nature's royal family—that Professor Wilson really was. We can picture him as he must have been "in the bounding fever of his prime :"—

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or his "Eloisa to Abelard;" if Byron had not been lame, he could never have written "Lara," or the "Corsair;" a healthy man could not have written the "Suspiria de Profundis;" and no one but such a frail little bit of mortality as their author really was, could have written "The Essays of Elia." And just so, as we have said, none but a man of exuberant animal vigour, like Wilson, could have written as he wrote. In all his writings there is an indescribable buoyancy, an overflowing life, which nothing but the consciousness of abundant health and strength could give. He "rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race." This peculiar tone in his compositions is the more to be remarked, perhaps, because some of their other prominent characteristics would lead us not to expect it. There is no writer we can recall, to whose genius the adjective *sweet* is more thoroughly applicable. His passages of tenderest and most pathetic sweetness are invariably his best passages; indeed, so exquisitely beautiful are some of these, that it would be well-nigh impossible, we believe, in the whole range of English literature, to find anything superior. In other writers this quality too often degenerates into effeminacy and sickliness,—in Wilson it is always healthful and manly. Let our readers judge for themselves from the following extract, taken from a paper entitled "Old North and Young North." The author is speaking of his first residence at Oxford:—

"For having bade farewell to our sweet native Scotland, and kissed, ere we parted, the grass and the flowers with a shower of filial tears—having bade farewell to all her glens, now a-glimmer in the blended light of imagination and memory—with their cairns and kirks, their low-chimneyed huts and their high-turreted halls—their free-flowing rivers, and lochs dashing like seas—we were all at once buried, not in the Cimmerian gloom, but the Cerulean glitter, of Oxford's ancient academic groves. The genius of the place fell upon us;—yes! we hear now, in the renewed delight of the awe of our youthful spirit, the pealing organ in that chapel called the Beautiful—we see the saints on the stained windows—at the altar the picture of one up Calvary meekly bearing the cross! It seemed, then, that our hearts had no need even of the kindness of kindred—of the country where we were born, and that had received the continued blessings of our enlarging love! Yet away went, even then, sometimes, our thoughts to Scotland, like carrier-pigeons wafting love-messages beneath their unwearied wings! They went and they returned, and still their going and coming was blessed. But ambition touched us, as with the wand of a magician from a vanished world and a vanished time. The Greek tongue—multitudinous as the sea—kept like the sea sounding in our ears, through the stillness of that world of towers and temples. Lo! Zeno, with his arguments hard and high, beneath the porch! Plato divinely discoursing in grove and garden! The Stagyrte searching for truth in the profounder gloom! The sweet voice of the smiling Socrates, cheering the cloister's shade and the court's sunshine! And when the thunders of Demosthenes ceased, we heard the harping of the old blind glorious Mendicant, whom, for the loss of eyes, Apollo rewarded with the gift of immortal song!"

And again, as another illustration of the peculiarity we allude to, take this exquisite little lucubration about Byron:—

"The wicks of our candles are long—and their light is lost in that of the spacious window, from the moon and stars. There thou standest, pale, glimmering, and ghost-like—image of Byron. Methinks the bust breathes! Surely it gave a sigh—a groan—such as often rent and rived that bosom of flesh and blood! But thou art but a mockery of the mighty—moulded of the potter's clay! Lo! the stars, which a voice, now for ever mute, once called 'the poetry of heaven!' Onwards they come—clouds upon clouds—thickening and blackening from the sea,—heaven's glories are all extinguished, and the memory of Byron forsakes me—like a momentary brightness, self-born, and signifying something imperishable—in the mysterious moral of a dream!"

The dissimilarity in the tone of such passages as these—and Professor Wilson's writings abound in such—and that of the flights of some other

writers, in styles "alike, but oh! how different," must be palpable enough to everyone. There is the same distinguishing character in Professor Wilson's poetry; in his poetry, strictly so called, we mean, for the greater part of his prose is poetry in all but rhyme and metre. He has not the remotest kinship, as a poet, either to the maudlin, or the mystical, or the "spasmodic" order,—to one or the other of which they would fain persuade us, just now, all genuine poets must belong; yet that he is, nevertheless, a genuine poet, and that of no inferior rank, who that reads can doubt? To him in a pre-eminent degree was vouchsafed that highest privilege of the poet's vocation,—the privilege of a free, unrestrained communion with Nature. To him was granted the happy fortune of

"finding in her eyes
Maternal favour—undimiss'd to sit
At her dread feet, while her much-musing voice
Like muffled thunders of a storm unburst
Did murmur to her heart;"

and to him she taught the secret of the eloquence of her creations. She taught him to find

"—tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones,"

and, above all,

"good in everything."

If it were not inconsistent with our present business, we might adduce, from Professor Wilson's poems, superabundant evidence to establish his claim to the title, not only of a genuine, but of a fine, poet. Fortunately for us, however, as we said just now, his prose compositions are in themselves sufficient to place the fact beyond dispute. Aye, even though we were not permitted to bring any witnessing quotations from the "Noctes," the book before us would furnish us with more than enough to serve our purpose. Can anything be more truly poetry, for instance, than this passage from the very first paper it contains. After having described, with infinite pathos, the dismal pangs that "clutch the heart" when, "after grief and guilt have made visitations to the soul," we behold again, though it be only in a vision, some place that we have known and loved in happier and more sinless days, the author goes on:—

"But, reader, if thy early footsteps were free and unconfined over the beautiful bosom of the rejoicing earth, thou wilt understand the passion that the dream of some one solitary spot may inspire, rising suddenly up from oblivion in all its primeval loveliness, and making a silent appeal to thy troubled heart in behalf of innocence vanished long ago, and for ever! From the image of such spots you start away, half in love, half in fear, as from the visionary spectre of some dear friend dead and buried, far beyond seas, in a foreign country. Such power as this may there be in the little moorland rill, oozing from the birchen brae—in some one of its fairy pools, that, in your lonely angling-days, seemed to you more especially delightful, as it swept sparkling and singing through the verdant wilderness—in some one deep streamless dell among a hundred, too insignificant to have received any name from the shepherds, but first discovered and enjoyed by you, when the soul within you was bright with the stirred fire of young existence—in some sheltered, retired nook, whither all the vernal hill-flowers had seemed to flock, both for shadow and sunshine—in some greenest glade, far within the wood's heart, on which you had lain listening to the cushat crooning in his yew-grove—ay, in one and all of such places, and a thousand more, you feel that a power for ever dwells omnipotent over your spirit,—adorned, expanded, strengthened, although it may now be, with knowledge and science,—a power extinguishing all present objects, and all their accompanying thoughts and emotions, in the inexpressibly pensive light of those blissful days when time and space were both bounded to a point by the perfect joy of the soul that existed in that now, happier than any angel in heaven."

A passage like this would be enough, we repeat, if he had never written anything else, to prove a man to be a poet;—indeed, it is precisely in passages like this that the true poet is to be recognised. When a man takes some common feeling of humanity, and describes it with a force, and a truth, and a minuteness which gains for it instantaneous reception into every heart, and brings tears of recollection into every eye, then we *know* that man to be a poet. Hostile judgments may pronounce otherwise; hostile judgments may, in fact, say what they will; moistened eyes, quivering lips, choked voices, are, after all, the best criticism. What is it but because this power of reproducing that which we have all felt and known belonged to him in so marvellous and matchless a measure, that has obtained for Shakespere a fame that will be extinguished only when time itself shall be no more; what is it but the possession of this power that has given to Cowper a place in every homestead in the land; what is it but the possession of this power that sheds such a wondrous charm around the very name of Robert Burns? In these touches of nature Professor Wilson's writings are singularly rich. How many thousand hearts have beat responsive to the beautiful faithfulness of the recital of "The Trials of Margaret Lindsay;" of the tale of the joys and sorrows of "The Foresters," and of the pictures of the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life." Professor Wilson had seen much of the world, and had studied all he had seen with the most earnest and profound attention. Of these studies, he gives in one of the articles from which we have already quoted, the following noble description. He says:—

"The peace and happiness that have blossomed in the bosom of innocent life, the loves that have interwoven joy with grief, the hopes that no misery can overwhelm, the fears that no pleasure can assuage, the gnawing of the worm that never dies, the bliss of conscience, the bale of remorse, the virtue of the moral, and the piety of the religious spirit,—all these, and everything that human life, in its inexhaustible variety, could disclose, became the subjects of inquiry, emotion, thought, to our intellect seeking knowledge of human nature, to us a student desirous, in restless and aspiring youth, to understand something of his own soul—of that common being in which he lives and breathes, and of which, from no other source, and no other aid, can he ever have any uninspired revelation."

But we are lingering too long over the "imaginative" part of our volume. We must glance now for a moment at the "critical" essays. Professor Wilson was as able in criticism as he was in everything else, which is not saying a little. His criticism, in fact, is of the very highest kind,—acute, delicate, conscientious, and without one particle of rancour, or one trace of self-sufficiency. He was not one of those critics—

"that other names efface,
And fix their own, with labour, in their place;"

never, in any instance, can he be charged with the attempt to shew off his own ability at the expense of the author under review, to be very witty upon very small grounds, or very severe upon very small provocation, without any regard whatever to the feelings of his unhappy victim. Keen as was his sense of the ludicrous, and overflowing as was his fun, they never betrayed him into barbarity. Even upon books of very mediocre merit, his strictures, except under peculiar circumstances, were uniformly favourable. The most conspicuous characteristic of his criticism, indeed, was his disposition to find beauties rather than defects. No flower, however much it might lie out of the way, or however much choked up it might be by weeds and briars, ever escaped his eye, or failed to elicit from him a hearty word of recognition. The contrast is really amusing between the tone of

his criticisms and that of the dashing animadversions of some of the reviewers of the present day. Not but Professor Wilson could be bitter enough when it so pleased him,—we do not mean to say that,—but it was not often that he put forth his power. At the devoted heads of the Whigs, he would now and then, we confess, let fly some rather rude missiles ; but to all besides he was the gentlest of critics. Not even to the most unmitigated blockheads did he use unnecessary cruelty. Nothing can be truer than what he has himself told us about the subject :—

“The plain matter of fact is, that we insult and slay—nobody. Sometimes, when we meet an ass who, in the march of intellect, is faithless to his natural love of thistles by the roadside, and is not contented till he is cutting capers in a flower-garden, like Love among the roses, or treading down corn-fields or vineyards, whereby much bread and wine is prevented from cheering the hearts of men, we take him by the tail, or ears, and do drag or kick him—we shall not, ought not, cannot deny it—out of the enclosure, and, in conclusion, off the premises Observe, too, that we drag or kick him, tail or ear-ways, ‘as gently as if we loved him.’ The truth is, we do love him, although he be such an ass as not to know it ; for were the poor braying animal to be suffered to eat his fill, and afterwards to get at water, why he would burst, and then his death would be laid at our door, and all Cockaigne would cry out that we had killed King Cuddy.”

We cannot conclude without a word of hearty thanks to the editor of Professor Wilson’s works, for the treat he has been the means of giving us. It is an incalculable advantage to possess these beautiful papers in their present convenient form, instead of having to hunt them up and follow them about in old magazines. Professor Ferrier deserves the gratitude of the whole reading public for the gift with which he has presented it. Little, if any, of the multifarious literature of the day has afforded, or will afford, as many hours of delight. We shall look out with anxious expectation for the forthcoming of the next volumes. There is many a beautiful essay still remaining, that it will be an infinite enjoyment to us to read again, at our ease, in the fine text of Professor Ferrier’s publication.

PERTHES’S MEMOIRS^a.

HISTORY is frequently best studied in biographies. In the lives of individuals who have taken a prominent part in the events of their time, we obtain a more intimate knowledge of the secret springs of great actions than is supplied by the historian, who deals chiefly with events. A nation’s heroes must not always be sought in the court and the camp, nor are those who most influence the age in which they live always the most marked or best recognised by public ken. The most industrious historian of the latter half of the eighteenth century would scarcely have thought of looking for a hero behind the counter of a bookseller’s shop in a narrow, dingy street in Hamburgh. Yet Perthes was a man who exercised no insignificant influence upon the intellectual, moral, and political progress of his time. Entertaining an exalted idea of the nature of his calling, he dignified it by the lofty principles under which he carried it on. Neither subdued nor ridden by the routine of his craft, he gave an ideal worth to his

^a “Memoirs of Frederick Perthes ; or, Literary, Religious, and Political Life in Germany, from 1789 to 1843. From the German of Clement Theodore Perthes.” (Edinburgh : Thomas Constable & Co. 2 vols., 8vo.)

work; and the volumes before us proclaim the heroism of the shop that transformed bookselling into a mission of intellectual morality, and which eventually spread its pure influence over a large portion of the German empire.

The year 1772 was a very calamitous year for Germany. Dearth and famine were almost everywhere present, while scarcely any district escaped the visitation of a malignant pestilence. It was in this, "the great hunger year," that Frederick Christopher Perthes was born at Rudolfstadt, on the 21st of April. While but a child his father died, leaving his widow and family almost destitute. Until his seventh year he found a home with his maternal grandmother, and upon her death was transferred to the keeping of his uncle and aunt. In their household he was brought up with tender and even parental affection. The impressions of his childhood were so deeply graven upon his mind as to influence him through life. Born with an excitable temperament, he always ascribed to his uncle and aunt the horror with which he regarded every kind of immorality, and also that respect for the rights of others so often alien to extremely energetic characters such as his.

His early education was irregular and imperfect. Upon attaining his fourteenth year he was taken to Leipzig, and apprenticed to one Böhme, a bookseller. Here his lot was a hard one, and he found but little opportunity for that self-improvement he desired to make; and when more leisure came, his poverty forbade the employment of a teacher. In conformity with the fashion of that day, he took to the study of philosophy. Kant was a tough morsel, so he sought refuge with Cicero, in a translation of *De Officiis*. "Here he believed he had found true satisfaction!"

In due time he fell in love with his master's daughter, but his affection was not reciprocated: she had been his faithful nurse during illness, and continued to be his playfellow and companion in subsequent years. She grew into a very handsome girl of sixteen. Lovers without number soon gathered round her, yet she could not do without the shy and anxious apprentice at the other side of the room, who numbered only nineteen years, and who never expressed his feelings to her except by the involuntary attention that he bestowed upon everything she said and did.

But the course of Perthes's love was far from smooth. "Assuredly she is not in love with me," he writes to his uncle. He looked into the maiden's eyes, but found there nothing but a deathlike coldness:—"Cold as ice, hard as iron." He sought to overcome his passion by plunging deeper into Kant's philosophy; but more effectual was the aid of an intimacy formed with seven young Swabians, men of talent, education, and good-humour. Through them he had his first genuine experiences of the joyous life of youth, and the acquaintance of Herder, Schiller, and Goethe.

The term of his apprenticeship expired, he went to live at Hamburgh with the bookseller Hoffman, a man of education, and possessed of much knowledge of the world. The business was one that called forth all his powers, and his Hamburgh life became a tolerably happy one for the nonce, though it was not long before he felt its insufficiency to satisfy him. His heart yearned for the society of many, and of cultivated men:—"Such society is necessary for me, and I must compass it, unless I am to sink entirely." Hamburgh, at that time the most stirring city of Germany, was exactly the place where an ardent desire for the variety and excitement of improving society might best be satisfied. Still there were impediments in the way. Bookselling was not considered "respectable" by the Ham-

burgh merchantocracy; besides, Perthes was poor, and without "influential" friends. Gradually, however, he made his way; his undaunted spirit could not but burst through the conventional *cordon* that opposed his way to "good society." When twenty-two years of age, he became acquainted with three men who were destined to exercise a powerful influence on his moral progress. "Little Perthes has the most manly spirit of us all," said his friends, and they could tell of the surprizing power which his invincible will had exercised over the stubbornness and physical superiority of strong, rough men. Perthes was conscious of his power, and in reliance on it would often, both then and in more advanced life, advance boldly to encounter difficulties in circumstances under which men who possessed more physical strength would have quietly held on their way:—

"His small and slender, though firm and well-formed body, his curling hair and fine complexion, and a peculiarly delicate curve in the formation of the eye, gave to his appearance an almost girlish form. Singularly susceptible, the slightest allusion to women brought the colour to his cheeks. When he had determined on carrying out some settled purpose, the decision and resoluteness of his mind were manifest in the expressiveness of his slender form; his strong, sonorous voice, his bearing, his every gesture indicated that he both could and would carry out his resolution."

"Perthes," writes one at this time, "is a man to whom I feel marvelously attracted, by his tender susceptibility, and his earnest striving after all that is noble." Another, at a later period, says, "I could not withdraw my eyes from him: the charm of his external appearance I could not but regard as the true expression of his inner nature." How deep was the impression Perthes received from his contact with men of superior stamp, we learn from his letters to his uncle:—

"I am now," he writes, "enjoying to the uttermost all that a quick and ardent sensibility *can* enjoy. I have found three friends full of talent and heart—of pure and upright minds—and distinguished by great and varied culture. When they saw me striving after the good, and my love for the beautiful—when they perceived how I sought and endeavoured, they gave me their friendship; and, oh! how happy I now am! Through them I have attained what I stood most in need of. They know how to call into life and activity all that is best in me."

The society in which Perthes now mixed made him feel keenly the defects of his own education,—defects which he saw little likelihood of his now being able to supply: the daily calls of business occupied every hour. "In culture," he says, "I make no progress, and cannot hope to make any: this is a source of grief to me." He hoped to be able to retire, one day, with a small income, to some secluded spot, where he might devote himself to study, and give unity to his various but only partially digested knowledge; and he shaped his plans accordingly. His future was rendered pretty sure by his uncle's promise to give him the reversion of his business at Gotha. His plan of life was so simple, that he did not see how anything could occur to thwart it.

At the outset Perthes had regarded bookselling as a means of acquiring property and achieving independence; but with such a nature as he possessed, it was not possible to carry out a mercenary career solely. A sense of the importance of his calling to the whole intellectual life of his countrymen soon took such entire possession of his soul, that during the whole course of his long life the mere question of gain had little weight with him. He thought that where a large conception of the nature of the book-trade did not exist, learning and art were endangered by its operations. In more than one district where literature lay dead, he had seen it revive and flourish by the settlement of an active bookseller in the locality. Viewing

the business in this light, he could not but complain that far too little attention had hitherto been devoted to this most interesting branch of industry. He had also observed that where a bookseller possessed an educated taste, works of a high class were in demand; and that where, on the other hand, a bookseller was a man of low taste and immoral character, a licentious and worthless literature had a wide circulation. Supported by these facts, Perthes ascribed to the book-trade in general, and to each individual bookseller, an important influence on the direction in which the public sought its mental food; and clearly perceiving the influence of literature upon thought and life, he was convinced both then and throughout his whole life, that the book-trade, and the manner in which it was conducted, had a most important part to play in giving direction to the course of events, political and moral.

With these views, through the assistance of friends, he started as bookseller,—“a bold and adventurous undertaking,” but the success of which soon proved that he had not miscalculated the important movements and requirements of the literary life of that period.

His new position was well calculated to extend his acquaintance with the intellectual men of that period. Among the first that found his way to the “new shop” was “a tall, slender man, with a finely formed face, a darkish complexion, and glorious, thoughtful, blue eyes.” Superiority was stamped upon him, but it was neither cold nor repulsive. His dress, expression, and bearing had the air of being studied, and yet were perfectly natural. He appeared to be about fifty, but in all his movements there was the ease and power of youth. This was Jacobi, younger brother of the poet of that name; he had come from Düsseldorf, and was at that time residing at Hamburg and Holstein. He was early distinguished by his deep religious feeling. He devoted himself chiefly to metaphysico-theological speculation, and rendered great service to the philosophy of his time by his criticisms on Mendelssohn, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling.

His attractive appearance inspired Perthes with immediate confidence, and he expressed to the astonished philosopher the reverence and affection with which he had instantaneously been inspired. Pleased with his candour and animation, Jacobi invited him to visit his family,—from which Perthes derived much benefit in furthering his mental development. “I love and honour the glorious man as I love and honour none beside,” he writes to his uncle: “I met him with a full heart; he recognised it, and thought it worth his while to occupy himself with my inner being.” Other “influential” men were in due time added to Perthes’s circle of friends; influential, not in the worldly sense, but for high intellectual and moral power. There was Claudius, “earnest and humorous,” Niebuhr, Stolberg, Voss, and others whose fame has not reached our shores. They exercised a powerful influence both on his intellectual development and on his worldly prosperity. But we must pause to describe an event of so great importance that it was to become the source of all his earthly happiness. Perthes takes to himself a wife:—

“Caroline Claudius, eldest daughter of Matthias Claudius, was two-and-twenty when Perthes first visited at her father’s house. Although there was nothing remarkable or dazzling in her general appearance, notwithstanding her fine regular features, her slender figure, and her delicate complexion, yet the treasures of fancy and feeling, the strength and repose of character, and the clearness of intellect which shone in her deep hazel eyes, gave her a quiet but irresistible charm. Throughout her whole life she inspired unbounded confidence in all who approached her. To her the glad brought their joys, secure of finding joyous sympathy; and to many of the afflicted both in body

and in mind, she ministered consolation, taught resignation, and inspired them with fresh courage. Accustomed to the simple life of her parental home, contact with the bustle of the outward world appeared to her as fraught with danger to her childlike, simple walk with God. Household duties, study, and music occupied her time. When more advanced in life, she retained a rich, clear voice, and a fine musical taste. She was acquainted with the modern languages, and had gone far enough in Latin to enable her subsequently to assist her sons."

Her bright eyes and clear open look pleased Perthes, and he loved her, and was loved in return. Caroline's love was frankly confessed and pledged, but to her father the decision not unnaturally appeared a hasty one; Perthes was only four-and-twenty, had but just established a business attended with much risk, and his mind was fermenting with a struggle between conflicting moral principles. Although he would not oppose the marriage, yet he could not at first be persuaded to give his full and formal consent. But it was not long withheld; the wedding took place in August, 1797.

Caroline's affection for her husband was strong; but she did not find her married life easy. Two creatures more different, in culture and tendency, than Perthes and his wife, it would be difficult to find. "Yet," said Perthes,—

"In the first hour of our acquaintance Caroline recognised what of worth there was in me, and loved me, and, in spite of all that she subsequently discovered in my character that was opposed to her own modes of thought and life, her confidence has remained unshaken and unalterable. I, on my part, soon perceived her love, and at once apprehended the true and noble nature, the lofty spirit, the life-heroism, the humility of heart, and the pure piety which now constitute the happiness and blessing of my life."

Had Perthes and Caroline not met till later in life, it is probable they would have repelled each other; but now the fusion of two characters so diverse was facilitated by the passionate ardour of youthful affection,—an ardour which long survived their marriage.

The business Perthes had established was not immediately prosperous, but the timely accession of capital enabled him to adhere to his "lofty aim." He entered into partnership with Besser, whose calmness and presence of mind under harassing and complicated circumstances, united with the vigorous mind and active, invincible spirit of Perthes, carried the business through great difficulties to a position of consideration and influence.

But the even tenor of Perthes's life was soon to be disturbed by the political storm now looming in the horizon. The events of 1805 and 1806 involved the loss to him of all that he had realized by ten years of toil and anxiety. In those sad years of political oppression for Germany, the importance of the family life, in all its calm independence, revealed itself to many. The darker the political atmosphere appeared, the more gratefully did Perthes acknowledge the value of the gift that had been bestowed upon him in Caroline. To shut himself up within the happy and attractive circle of his family and his business was not, however, in Perthes's nature; his inclination and the influence of the times led him rather to take a lively interest in those events which commanded the attention of the whole civilised world.

For the deliverance of Germany from the yoke of the oppressor, Perthes looked to united action on the part of the German nation itself. He was, however, too practical and clear-sighted to involve himself enthusiastically in any undefined and ill-digested plans. Yet it was impossible for him to

stand still as it were in beating the air in attempts to act upon others ; he must work from a centre, and he found it in his calling of bookseller. He therefore organized a periodical for the purpose of keeping alive the embers of patriotism, and preparing fuel for the flames of liberation that must one day burst forth. To the "National Museum," as the new journal was called, many among the most eminent thinkers contributed, and upon its appearance in 1810, was favourably received ; but it was soon silenced, for Hamburgh became a French city, and its burghers subjects of Napoleon.

In the eventful year 1813 Perthes took an active part in the events that led to the temporary expulsion of the French from Hamburgh, and its speedy re-occupation by Davoust. On regaining possession of the town, the French proclaimed a general pardon ; but ten names were exempted from the amnesty, and one of the ten was Perthes. He was obliged to flee, his premises and dwelling were taken possession of by the authorities, and his property sequestered. He was now penniless, but his courage and faith in God never deserted him.

We pass over the episode of his forced banishment from Hamburgh : in May, 1814, the Hamburghers got rid of Davoust, and Perthes returned to his home and his business. Such was the confidence reposed in him by all parties, that he had been deputed to represent the Hanse towns at the Diet of Frankfort, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with the sturdy Baron von Stein. Entertaining broad and liberal views of all things, but not infected with the then prevailing rage for pure constitutionalism, according to English or French models, Perthes exhibited more wisdom in his conduct at this period than most of his ardent compatriots. He saw clearly that "nothing but a strong and firmly established monarchical government will still be necessary for us." For liberalism, as interpreted by those who received that word from the French, he had no respect, but for *liberality*, "the fruit of love," the greatest.

Perthes's correspondence during this period, and during the war in France, embraces many interesting particulars, and we see that the demands of a business to be recovered and re-established did not so entirely engross his attention, as to divert him wholly from the attempts which were then being made to restore the old civic constitution. As much as his position and the circumstances of the time permitted, he performed, like a true patriot. "Germany had come out of the war with a glowing faith in its own greatness ; a faith which was the result of the spirit of poetry, of idealism, and of romance—of the admiration of German science and art, and of the pride of having brought the war to a successful termination." Many centuries of contradictions and anomalies in the political existence of Germany had to be attacked and overcome. Germany had possessed a political existence for centuries, but no political life : at this time she had neither. In the schemes for political organization now put forth, the unity of the German nation was the basis, but the practical difficulties were insurmountable. Austria was grasping, Prussia dishonest. Besides, although every one knew what he did *not* want, and ardently proclaimed it, none could state precisely and practically what he *did* want. Amid all the fluctuating events of the years 1814 and 1815, Perthes firmly adhered to the conviction that the nationality of the Germans was the gift of God, and he believed that Germany would never rest until it had attained the full recognition of its nationality ; but this problem of German nationality seems beset with unusual difficulties, for it remains yet unsolved.

The distress called forth by the terrible events of 1814 and 1815 severely

afflicted Hamburg. The whole trade and commerce of that city had given place to a deathlike stillness. When trade ceased, hunger began to tell upon the working population, whose labour yields their daily bread. Thousands had lost home and all when Davoust set fire to the suburbs; and though death had made provision for a large number of the 120,000 grey-headed and helpless men, women, and children whom Davoust had driven out of the city on a cold December night, still thousands survived to return, bringing sickness and sorrow with them, and no property of any kind, save what they carried on their persons. To provide food and lodging, and a bed of straw for each, was the least that could be done. In every corner urgent wants that craved immediate attention sprang up. The public charities were admirably worked, and turned to the best account; collections were made from the wealthy burghers, and sums, larger or smaller, were sent from various European cities. Perthes, with a few others, undertook the distribution of a portion of these funds, and the minute accounts still preserved attest the care and conscientiousness with which he discharged this duty.

It was at this time, also, that the London Bible Society began to direct its efforts towards Germany, which resulted in the founding of the Hamburg-Altona Bible Society. Its preliminary meetings were held in Perthes's house; and when its twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated in 1839, the important services he had rendered to the society in its infancy were gratefully acknowledged.

In connection with this subject, Perthes relates the following:—

“During the first ten years of my establishment at Hamburg I sold not a single Bible, except to a few bookbinders in neighbouring country towns; and I remember very well a good sort of man who came into my shop for a Bible, and took great pains to assure me that it was for a person about to be confirmed, fearing evidently lest I should suppose it was for himself.”

Ever active in promoting good works, Perthes continued pursuing the even tenor of his way until the death of his wife in the year 1822. Being then fifty years of age, he carried out his long-cherished object of removing to Gotha, and pursuing there “the quieter and less wearing vocation” of publisher. Resigning the Hamburg business to his partner Besser, he quitted scenes which had become painful to him since the death of his Caroline. This event caused Perthes to feel the constant bustle of business most irksome, while a quieter life and a simpler style of living seemed indispensable for the motherless children.

He was now called upon to begin life again, as it were, under new circumstances. His departure from Hamburg he had felt keenly, and the shadow of the last sad months spent there followed him into his new home. Writing to Count Adam Moltke, he says:—

“It is a heavy year that lies behind me. My childhood was passed in poverty; as a youth I was thrown about from place to place, till, as a compensation for all besides, Wandsbeck was given me as a home. Home died with Caroline. The gradual removal from my desolate house of objects endeared by memory, the last look into the now empty rooms, which for eighteen years had been consecrated by the closest ties,—all this cut me to the heart. We must be unspeakably guilty in God's sight, otherwise when, through the darkness in which we walk, light shines through love, death would not be permitted to take it away.”

In a letter to Besser he says:—

“It is not the labour, nor the turmoil, but the emptiness of the pursuit, which weighs upon me now. Everything seems to me null and void, and I can no longer get up an interest in things as I used to do.”

Again, he says:—

“My spirit is deeply troubled. This returning home without Caroline, without finding the love, the fulness of soul from which I drew my life, is horrible. I can impart nothing, receive nothing; all is barren and dead.”

The state of mind exhibited in these passages did not seem propitious for a man commencing life anew at fifty: but time, the healer of all human woes, brought its sovereign balm to that of Perthes. He found relief in the active occupation incident to his new career. Writing to a friend at this period, he says:—

“It was no small matter to me to give up a long-established, certainly unquiet, but perfectly secure situation, for a new and certainly quiet, but by no means an assured future. However, if one ever wishes to make a decided change in life, it must be while one has still strength not only to break off from the old, but to found the new; otherwise there results a wretched half-and-half existence, full of divided regrets and weak yearnings after the past, and a depressed disposition, which unfits for business, and never can prosper. Ten years later I should not have been able to carry out my resolve; now, God will help me onward.”

We have already spoken of the exalted notions with which Perthes entered upon a business life, and it is gratifying to find that he had not miscalculated upon so critical a problem. Seldom,—too seldom, it must be confessed—can success in business be secured, in these competitive days, upon any other than sordid principles. Many who have essayed the experiment of Perthes have found, to their cost, that a shopkeeper cannot serve both God and mammon. The calling in which Perthes engaged was, however, an exceptional one, in its direct influence upon the intellectual and moral condition of society. A bookseller can be an important instrument for good or for evil, both by his negative as well as by his positive actions: still more so can the publisher. Perthes's views on this head are worthy of quotation. He says, in a letter written soon after his settlement at Gotha:—

“You are aware that I rank the book-trade highly, as the indispensable condition of a German literature. Now the strength of the book-trade is the bookseller's shop. This possesses the art of diffusing books widely, and an appreciation of the best works, with a determination to sell them rather than any other, that gives it moral worth. . . . Publishing is the other branch of the trade, in all its relations perfectly distinct from the first; but only he who is experimentally acquainted with the shop can become a publisher advantageously to himself or to literature. . . . Book-making prevails in almost every branch of literature; criticism is in the last stage of decline: but we may assume with certainty that the nation is better than its authors, and has literary wants they do not satisfy.”

Perthes's purpose was to become an historical publisher, and in furtherance of his plans he associated himself with Heeren, Ukert, Raumer, Schlosser, Eichhorn, and Rehberg, who expressed cordial sympathy in his views, and promised advice and active assistance. His lively interest in the ecclesiastical and religious movements of his own time, as well as his personal acquaintance with many leading theologians, led him, “according to his custom of linking his spiritual life with his outward calling,” also to become a theological publisher, and he had the merit and honour of giving to the world the productions of such minds as Neander, Ritter, Stolberg, Ullman, Fleury, Tholuck, Nitzsch, Sartorius, Bunsen, and others of note. With regard to theology, it was in its scientific rather than in its devotional aspect that, as a publisher, Perthes was most engaged with. He seemed to possess an instinctive discernment both of what was essentially necessary, and what was required or rendered superfluous by the mood of the moment, and theologians themselves deferred to his experience. Fortunately, he

was sufficiently affluent to be able to carry on his calling on a most liberal scale. If the matter in question were an able work, whose character suited him, he was a stranger to close calculations. He often accepted writings by which he foresaw that he should be more or less a loser, expecting his publications, as a whole, but not each separate work, to bring him a fair profit. But he found towards the end of his life that this maxim might be carried too far. He writes in 1842 :—

“In the course of the last four years I have had some painful experiences. The works by which I have lost considerably are scientific, and acknowledged to be able and admirable. I have done all I could to forward such, but the sacrifice is too great; I must draw in. I rather rejoice at it than regret it, but I am firmly convinced that the scientific department of my business will not last much longer. For some years back, book-collectors and library possessors have been becoming rarer. Large works on science have but a small sale; the book-trade is supported by writings of the *belles lettres* school, which are bought by lending libraries and book-clubs; by school-books and abridgments, and by handbooks for the different professions.”

The experience of our own publishers is doubtless very similar to that of Perthes. If we were called upon to account for so deplorable a state of things literary, we should ascribe it to our contracted scheme of education, and to the ignorance of “educated” people. Their limited knowledge of the interest and value of scientific subjects narrows their sympathies, in intellectual pursuits, to mere personal matters; hence the novel and historico-biographical fiction engross all, or nearly all, the attention of the patrons of literature.

To the end of his long life Perthes continued to pursue the career he had marked out for himself; fortunate, more than falls to the lot of most men, in securing the reward his noble and unselfish views justly entitled him to. Honoured for his uprightness, candour, justice, and liberality, no less than for his mental activity and energy, his reputation and influence spread wider year by year. He numbered among his friends some of his country's wisest, noblest, and best. Fulfilling his duties as a husband, father, and citizen,—having, indeed, no ambition but to do the duty that laid nearest to him, and to ennoble his calling by making it subservient to the great ends he had in view,—Perthes is an example to imitate and to encourage :—

“The history of a human being resolves itself into the history of his affections. And at the close of his life the only question should be, How sincerely and strongly have I loved God, my neighbour, and myself, with that spirit-love which is divine?” “Love is the sum-total of life, and it is only according to our measure of it that we are accessible to truth.”

Such are his own words, and they form a just clue to the principles to which his whole life were in obedience. Perthes was an *honest man*,—the noblest work of God.

On the 18th May, 1843, this good man breathed his last, and his remains were buried in the churchyard of Gotha, around which his assembled friends sang one of his favourite hymns.

THE GREEK EPIGRAM.

THOSE beautiful remains of Greek poetry which are preserved to us under the term EPIGRAMMATA, have long attracted the attention of scholars, and their several merits are now duly appreciated. Many of these short pieces are valuable as historic inscriptions, as contemporary records of public transactions; many, as disclosing to us the still more interesting events of private life: in these, evidently written from the heart, we have the loves and the enmities, the hopes and the disappointments, the joys and the sorrows of that sensitive and intellectual people; sometimes chaining us in astonishment by sublimity of thought, and sometimes subduing the heart by the most pathetic touches of tenderness. An English critic, of the most exact taste and judgment, has marked the distinction between a man of *wit*, a man of *sense*, and a true *poet*: it may be said, generally, of the inscriptions we are speaking of, that they exhibit some of the most perfect examples of each of these intellectual attributes that are to be met with in Greek literature; well calculated to enlarge the mind, to strengthen the judgment, and to refine the taste. It can hardly, therefore, be without its interest or its use to select a few specimens which exhibit one or other of these characteristic excellences; accompanied with a translation, into Latin or English, as either language may seem better suited to convey the spirit of the original.

For concentrated energy of thought and diction, it might be difficult to find anything superior to the three following. The first is by Lucian: Clytemnestra addresses Orestes, who had just raised his sword to slay her:—

πῇ ξίφος ἰθύνεις; κατὰ γαστέρος, ἢ κατὰ μαζῶν;
γαστήρ, ἢ σ' ἐλόχευσεν' ἀνεθρέψαντο δὲ μαζοί.—*Stephens*, p. 40.

“Strike at my womb!—it bore thee; or my breast!—
It nurtur'd thee in infancy to rest.”

The second is on the Omniscience of the Supreme Being, by the same:—

Ἀνθρώπους μὲν ἴσως λήσεις, ἄτοπον τι ποιήσας,
οὐ λήσεις δὲ θεοὺς, οὐδὲ λογιζόμενος.—*Steph.* p. 55.

“Man's secret acts by man are vainly sought,
But known to God his soul's most secret thought.”

The third is the “Step-mother,” by Parmenio; on a statue of Juno giving the breast to Hercules:—

Αὐτὴν μητρὶν τεχνήσατο· τοῦνεκα μαζὸν
εἰς νόθον δὲ πλάστης οὐ προσέθηκε γάλα.—*Steph.* p. 333.

“Callidus hic sculptor mira facit arte novercam;
En! mammam infanti dat, sine lacte, Dea.”

For sublimity, there is hardly a finer prosopopœia in the Greek writers than that of Virtue guarding the tomb of Ajax, by Asclepiades:—

Ἄ δ' ἐγὼ ἅ τλάμων Ἀρετὰ παρὰ τῷδε κάθημαι
Αἶαντος τίμβω, κειραμένα πλοκάμους,
Θυμὸν ἄχει μεγάλῳ βεβολημένα, οὐνεκ' Ἀχαιοῖς
ἅ δολόφρων ἅπαντα κρείσσον ἐμοῦ κέκριται.—*Steph.* p. 237.

“Ad tumulum Ajacis custos, en! pallida Virtus
Invigilo; passas dilaniata comas;
Ægra dolens, et fracta animum: nam Graia Juventus
Me spretam indecori, posthabuere Dolo.”

There is a fine *prosopopœia* also by Philippus, in his lines on a Bride, who died on the day of her marriage :—

Ἄρτι μὲν ἐν θαλάμῳ Νικιππίδος ἡδὺς ἐπήκει
 λωτὸς, καὶ γαμικοῖς ὕμνος ἔχειρε κρότοις·
 θρῆνος δ' εἰς ὑμέναιον ἐκώμασεν· ἡ δὲ τάλαινα,
 οὐπω πάντα γυνή, καὶ νέκυς ἐβλέπετο.
 δακρυόεις ἀτῆ, τί πόσιν νύμφης διέλυσας,
 αὐτὸς ἐφ' ἀρπαγίμοις τερπόμενος λέχεσιν.—*Steph.* p. 224.

Which may be thus paraphrased :—

“The hymns were sung upon thy bridal day,
 The mellow flutes and pipes did sweetly play ;
 But *Sorrow*, in her sable garb and state,
 Unseen and silent at the banquet sat.
 O'er the pale brow of the yet virgin-bride
 Dim shadows pass'd ; she bow'd her head, and died.
 Oh Death ! stern ravisher ! who couldst dispel
 The dawning joys of those who lov'd so well !”

Herrick, in his “*Hesperides*,” has an epigram on the same subject from the Greek of Meleager ; indeed, several of Herrick's ideas are taken from the Greek and Latin writers. The thought in the following lines, by Æmilian, is exceedingly pathetic :—

Ἐλκε τάλαν παρὰ μητρὸς ὅν οὐκ ἔτι μαζὸν ἀμέλξεις,
 ἔλκυσον ὑστάγιον νᾶμα καταφθιμένης.
 ἡδὴ γὰρ ξιφέσσι λ. πότινος· ἀλλὰ τὰ μητρὸς
 φίλτρα καὶ εἰν ἀτῆ παιδοκομεῖν ἔμαθον.—*Steph.* p. 231.

“Take, take, poor babe ! the last warm stream that now,
 Pierc'd by their swords, thy mother can bestow :
 Ah ! still she gives, unconscious tho' she be,
 From her dead breast, the source of life to thee.”

An affecting painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, of the young fawn drawing the udder of its lately-slain dam, expresses a similar thought. Sir Edwin entitles it “*The Random Shot*.”

There is much tenderness and regret in the following, by Anyte :—

Λοίσθια δὴ τάδε πατρὶ φίλῳ περὶ χεῖρε βαλοῦσα
 εἶπ' Ἐρατῶ, χλωροῖς δάκρυσιν λειβομένα.
 ὦ πάτερ, οὗτοι ἔτ' εἰμὶ, μέλας δ' ἐμὸν ὄμμα καλύπτει
 ἡδὴ ἀποφθιμένης κυὰ εὖς θάνατος.—*Steph.* p. 288.

“Hæc Erato, patri castis amplexibus hærens,
 Ultima, per gelidas imbre cadente genas :
 Heu ! moritura tua est, pater O, tua filia supplex ;
 Lumina jam tenebris mors odiosa premit.”

A very competent critic has remarked, in respect to style, that sweetness, simplicity, and terseness are characteristics of the Greek epigram. The three following are good examples of this, and display also that elegance of thought which is peculiar to the Greeks. The first is on a Sleeping Cupid, by Statyllius :—

Εὔδεις ἀγρύπιοις ἐπάγων θνητοῖσι μελίμνας,
 εὔδεις ἀτηρῆς, ᾧ, τέκος Ἀφρογενοῦς ;
 οὐ πεύκην πυρόεσσαν ἐπηρμένος, οὐδ' ἀφύλακτον
 ἐκ κεράος ψάλλων ἀντιγόνοιο βέλος.
 ἄλλοι θαρσεύωσαν· ἐγὼ δ' ἀγέρωχε δέδοικα
 μὴ μοι καὶ κνώσσων πικρὸν ὄνειρον ἴης.—*Steph.* p. 332.

“Nate dea ! placido potes indulgere sopori,
 Qui miseros torques ignibus ipse tuis ?
 Fax tibi restincta est ; nec jam tua sæva sagitta
 Labitur ex arcu, qualis ut ante, levi.
 Sint alii audaces ! sed me timor, improbe, turbat
 Ne mihi, vel somno vinctus, acerba pares.”

The second is by Plato, on Cupid sleeping in a grove :—

Ἄλσος δ' ὡς ἰκόμεσθα βαθύσκιον εὔρομεν ἔνδον
πορφυρέοις μήλοισιν εὐικότα παῖδα Κυθήρης.
οὐδ' ἔχ' ἰσδόκον φαρέτρην, οὐ καμπύλα τόξα·
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν δένδρεσσιν ἐπ' εὐπετάλοισι κρέμαντο,
αὐτὸς δ' ἐν καλύκεσσι ῥόδων πεπεδημένος ὕπνῳ,
εὐδεν μειδιάων, ξουθὺ δ' ἐφύπερθε μέλισσαι
κηροχύτοις ἐντὸς λαγαροῖς ἐπὶ χεῖλεσι βαῖνον.—*Steph.* p. 332.

“Far in a grove we found th' unconscious boy,
Glowing like ripen'd fruit, Cythera's joy.
Above him on a bough his arms were hung,
The arrows idle, and the bow unstrung :
Tranquil he lay on clust'ring roses wild,
And gently in his dreams the sleeper smil'd :
Bees dropp'd around the sweet balm of the south,
Adding fresh fragrance to his dewy mouth.”

And in the following, by Archius, the thought is very beautiful :—

Λυσίππησ δ' νεογνὸς ἐπὶ κρημνοῦ πᾶϊς ἔρπων,
Ἄστυνακτεῖης ἤρχετο δυσμορίας.
ἡ δὲ μεθωδήγησεν, ἀπὸ στέρνων προφέρουσα
μαζδὴν, τοῦ λοιμοῦ λύτορα καὶ θανάτου.—*Steph.* p. 19.

“Lysippes scopuli dum vertice luderet infans,
Astyanacteam cœpit inire necem :
At mater bene docta, soluta veste, mamillam
Profert ; hunc redimens morte, fameque simul.”

This epigram was gracefully paraphrased by the late Mr. Rogers.

For short descriptive pieces of pastoral poetry, few writers surpass Leonidas of Tarentum ; his “Shepherd's Tomb” is eminently beautiful :—

Ποιμένες οἱ ταύτην ὕρεος ῥάχιν οἰοπόλεις,
αἴγας κ' εὐμάλλους ἐμβατεύοντες ὄϊς,
Κλειταγόρῃ (πρὸς γῆς) ὀλίγην χάριν ἀλλὰ προσηνῇ
τίνοιτε, χθονίης εἵνεκα Φερσεφόνης.
βληχῆσαιντ' ὄϊες μοι, ἐπ' ἀξέστοιο δὲ ποιμῆν
πέτρης συρίζοι πρὴεα βοσκομέναις
εἴαρι δὲ πρώτῳ λειμῶϊ· αἶθος ἀμέρσας
χωρίτης στεφέντω τύμβον ἐμὸν στεφάνῳ.
Καὶ τις ἀπ' εὐάρνοιο καταχραίνοιτο γάλακτος,
οἶδς ἀμολγαῖον μαστὸν ἀσχόμενος,
κρηπιδ' ὑγραίνων ἐπιτύμβιον· εἰςὶ θανόντων,
εἰσὶν ἀμοιβαῖαι κἄν φθιμένοισι χάριτες.—*Steph.* p. 283.

“Quisquis es hæc montis qui forte cacumina lustrans,
Lanigeras dulci gramine pascis oves ;
O Te, per Terram, Te per Plutonia regna,
Hunc, precor, in tumulum dona suprema feras ;
Carmine arundineo pastor demulceat umbras,
Balatus teneros plurima reddat ovis ;
Fundat, vere novo, quæ præbent prata viator,
Et mea purpureis floreat urna rosis ;
Ubera dent pecudum niveos bene pressa liquores,
Et grata irriguum lac mea busta bibant.
Talibus his meritis cineres lenibis amicos,
Hæc animæ tenui munera casta placent.”

So the signs of approaching spring, by Theatetes, is another beautiful example of descriptive poetry, marked by distinctness and truth :—

Ἦδὴ καλλ' πέτηλον ἐπ' εὐκάρποισι λοχείας
λήϊον ἐκ ῥοδέων ἀνθοφόρει καλύκων.
ἡδὴ ἐπ' ἀκρεμόνεσσιν ἰσοζυγέων κυπαρίσσω
μουσομανῆς τέττιξ θέλγει ἀμαλλοδέτην.
καὶ φιλόπαις ὑπὸ γείσσει δόμοις τεύξασα χελιδῶν
ἐκγονα πηλοχύτοις ξεινοδοκεῖ θαλάμοις.

θπων δὲ θάλασσα φιλοξέφύροιο γαλήνης,
νηοφόροις νάτοισι, εὐδία πεπταμένης.
οὐκ ἐπὶ πρυμναίοισι κατ'ιγίζουσα κορύμβοις,
οὐκ ἐπὶ βηγμίνων ἀφρόν ἐρευγομένη,
ναντίλει, ποντομέδοντι καὶ ὁρμοδοτήρι Πιρήμφ
τευθίδος ἢ τρίγλης ἀνθεμόεσσαν ἴνυν,
ἢ σκάριν αὐδήεντα παρὰ βωμοῖσι πυράσας,
ἄτρομος Ἰονίου τέρμα θαλασσοπόρου.—*Sterh.* p. 77.

"Jam bene parturiens omnis revivescere silva,
Promere jam calyces, vere tepente, rosas;
Dumque ligat messor redolentes mella maniplos,
Fronde sub umbrosa festa cicada canit.
Jam pia sub trabibus nidum suspendit hirundo,
Jam pullos lutea colligit alma domo.
Stat mare pacatum; zephyrisque vocatibus, audax
Velivolus prora navita sulcat aquas.
Amplius haud agitant puppes freta turbida ponti,
Haud levis horriscono litore spuma tumet.
Tunc tibi, qui tribuis portus, fluctusque serenas,
Serpia sit facili sanguinolenta deo;
Aut scavus halantes stridens libetur ad aras;
Sic, nauta, Icarium per mare tutus eas."

The "Mountain Spring," by Leonidas, short as it is, exhibits a scene of much pastoral wildness:—

Μὴ σὺν' ἐπ' οἶονόμοιο περιπλέον ἱλὺς ᾄδε
τοῦτο χαρὰραῖς θερμὸν ᾄδ'τα πῖγ'ς'
ἀλλὰ μολὼν μάλα τυτθὸν ὑπὲρ δαμαλ. βατον ἄκρην,
καίσε γε πᾶρ κείνα ποιμενίᾳ πιτῦτι.
εὐρήσεις κελαρίζον ἐν κρήμνου διὰ πέτρης
γᾶμα, βορειᾶλης ψυχρότερον νιφάδος.—*Sterh.* p. 336.

"Ho! traveller! drink not here; the sun's bright beam
Hath warm'd, and panting flocks have stirr'd the stream:
But climb yon steep to where the wild goats feed,
Where the dark pine-boughs overhang the mead:
Beneath the rock a living fountain flows,
Sparkling, and colder than the northern snows."

There is much elegance in the inscription, by Plato, upon the pedestal of a group in sculpture, representing a Satyr, and near him a Cupid sleeping by a fountain:—

Τὸν Βρομίου σάτυρον τεχνάσασα δαιδαλία χεῖρ,
μούνη θεσπεσίῳ πνεῦμα βαλοῦσα λίθῳ.
εἰμὶ δὲ ταῖς νύμφαισιν ὁμείστιος' ἀντὶ δὲ τοῦ πρὶν
πορφυρίου μέθους, λαρὸν ὕδωρ προχέω.
εὐκλειαν δ' ἴδυνε φέρων πόδα, μὴ τάχα κούρον
κινήσει ἀταλῶ κόματι θελγόμενον.—*Sterh.* p. 339.

"Me Satyrum Bromii redivivum, ex marmore duro,
Reddidit artificis sola magistra manus.
Suavis nymphae socius, Dryadumque sodalis,
Præbeo nunc latices qui modo vina dabam.
Perge, hospes, tacite; male gratam comprime vocem,
En! puero veneris dat sua dona soror."

And in that by Alcæus, on a statue of Pan playing on his pipe:—

Ἐμπνέει Πᾶν λαοῖσιν ὀρειβάτα χεῖλεσι μούσῃν,
ἔμπνέει ποιμινίῃ τερπόμενος δόνακι,
εὐκλειᾶδ' ἀργυγί χεῖρ' ἰλίου' ἐκ δὲ στυφίδου
κλάδε κατιθύνων βήματος ἁρμονίην.
ἀμφὶ σοὶ θυμὸς κατὰ κρότον ἐνθεον ἴχνη
βασσέσθω νύμφαις ταῖς δὲ μεθυδρίαισιν.—*Sterh.* p. 335.

"En! deus Arcadiæ musam meditatur avena
Montivagum, calamo scita labella terens:

Spiritus harmoniæ resonat super æthera sudum,
 Dum ciet exhilirans fistula dulce melos.
 Nereides circum, mirantes carmina, pulsan
 Candidulo faciles gramina læta pede."

Simonides has a graceful epigram addressed to a Vine that was planted by the tomb of Anacreon ; it possesses what is justly called the charm of propriety :—

Ἡμερὶ πολυθέλκτειρᾶ μεθυτρόφε μήτερ δπώρης
 οὕλης. ἧ σκολιδὸν πλέγμα φύσεις ἔλικος,
 Τητοῦ ἡβήσειας Ἀνακρείοντος ἐπ' ἄκρη
 στήλῃ, καὶ λεπτῷ χώματι τοῦδε τάφου.
 ὥς δ φιλάκρητος τε καὶ οἶνοβορῆς φιλόκωμος,
 παννύχιος κρούοι τὴν φιλόπαιδα χέλην·
 κῆν χθονὶ πεπτηὺς, κεφαλῆς ἐφύπερθε φέροιτο
 ἀγλαδὸν ὑραίων βότρυν ἀπ' ἀκρεμόνων·
 καὶ μιν αἰεὶ τέγγοι νοτερὴ δρόσος, ἧς δ γεραῖδς
 λαρότερον μαλακῶν ἔπνεεν ἐκ στομάτων.—*Steph.* p. 276.

"Alma meri genetrix, curarum dulcē lenimen!
 Quæ ramos graciles texere læta soles;
 Plurimus incolumi palmes tuus hæreat urnæ,
 Mollis ubi in tacita sede poeta jacet.
 Ebrius ille tui fautor, lepidusque sodalis
 Pulsabat Paphiam nocte dieque lyrum.
 Tempora maturis niteant redimita racemis,
 Dum ratem egregium conscia terra premit.
 Et bene sopitum perfundat roscidus imber :—
 Stillabat suavi dulcius ore melos."

The uncertain knowledge of a future state possessed by these gifted writers necessarily gives a dark and gloomy colouring to their allusions to death. With a few exceptions, it is regarded by them as a subject either of useless regret, or of unfeeling indifference. Even later writers adopted the same tone. Thus the sole reflection of Statyllius Flaccus on the Shipwrecked Traveller is the barren truth, that death is unavoidable ; and yet how concisely and gracefully expressed :—

Αἰίλαπα καὶ μανίην ὀλοῆς προφυγόντα θαλάττης
 ναυηγδὸν Λιβυκαῖς κείμενον ἐν ψαμάθοις,
 οὐχ ἐκὰς ἡϊόνων πυμάτῳ βεβαρημένον ὕπνῳ,
 γιμνδὸν, ἀπὸ στυγερῆς ὅς κάμε ναυφθορίας,
 ἔκτανε λυγρὸς ἔχισ. τί μάτην πρὸς κύματ' ἐμόχθει
 τὴν ἐπὶ γῇ φεύγων μοῖραν ὀφειλομένην ;—*Steph.* p. 246.

"Naufragus irato jactatus gurgite ponti,
 Marmaricos tandem fertur ad usque sinus.
 Hic terra prostratum, et vinctum lumina somno,
 Vipera lethali vulnera cæca petit :
 Heu ! frustra nos fata cavebimus ! obrutus illic
 Fluctibus ; hos fugiens, ictus ab angue, perit."

The transitoriness of beauty and youth is alluded to by Rufinus in a tone of tender melancholy that is very pleasing :—

Πέμπω σοι, Ῥοδόκλεια, τόδε στέφος, ἀνθεσι πλέξας,
 αὐτὸς ὑφ' ἡμετέραις δρεψάμενος παλάμαις.
 ἐστὶ κρίνον, Ῥοδέῃ τε κάλυξ, νοτερὴ τ' ἀνεμώνη,
 καὶ νάρκισσος ὑγρὸς, καὶ κυαναυγὲς Ἴον.
 ταῦτα στεψαμένη, λήξον μέγалаυχος ἐοῦσα.
 ἀνθεῖς, καὶ λήγεις καὶ σὺ καὶ ὁ στέφανος.—*Steph.* p. 474.

"Take, take this flow'ring wreath from me,
 Twin'd by these hands, and twin'd for thee.
 Narcissus here its scent discloses,
 With lilies, violets, and roses :

And when they bind thy lovely brow,
Let pride to gentler feelings bow,
At thought of that no distant day,
When thou, as these, must fade away."

Antipater of Thessaly has a fine moral epigram upon a Light Sea-Bark :—

τὴν μικρὴν με λέγουσι, καὶ οὐκ ἴσα ποντοπορεύσῃς
ναυσὶ διϊθύνειν ἄτρομον εὐπλοῖην.
οὐκ ἀπόφημι δ' ἐγὼ, βραχὺ μὲν σκάφος, ἀλλὰ θαλάσση
πάν ἴσον. οὐ μέτρων ἢ κρίσις, ἀλλὰ τύχης.
ἔστω πηδαλίοις ἐτέρῃ πλέον. ἄλλο γὰρ ἄλλη
θάρσος· ἐγὼ δ' εἶην δαίμοσι σωζομένη.—*Steph.* p. 80.

"They tell me I am slight and frail,
Unskill'd to breast the waves and gale:
'Tis true; yet many a statelier form
Than mine, has founder'd in the storm.
It is not size, it is not power,
But Heav'n, that saves in danger's hour;—
Trust, helmsman, to your spars; but see!
God, 'midst the tempest, saved e'en me!"

With respect to the kind of wit exhibited in the Greek epigram, one example may suffice; for their humorous pieces are necessarily less valuable and instructive than those of a higher character. Dr. Jortin, when remarking on the Sibylline Oracles,—to which, as may be supposed, he lends a very academic faith,—cites an epigram by Lucilius, with the remark, that it was as good an oracle as the Sibyl ever uttered. The following is of the same kind; and both were obviously intended to ridicule those pious frauds which existed in the earliest ages, and which will no doubt continue to exist as long as avarice and superstition. Its author is unknown :—

The Astrologer.

Καλλιγένης ἀγροῖκος ὅτε σπόρον ἔμβαλε γαίῃ,
οἶκον Ἀριστοφάνους ἦλθεν ἐς ἀστρολόγου,
ἦτεε δ' ἐξερείνων εἰ θέρως αἴσιον αὐτῷ
ἔσται, καὶ σταχύων ἀφθονος εὐπορίῃ.
ὅς δὲ λάβων ψηφίδας, ὑπὲρ πίνακός τε πυκάζων,
δάκτυλά τε γνάμπτων, φθέγγατο Καλλιγένηι.
εἴπερ ἐπομβῇ τὸν ἀρούριον ὅσσον ἀπόχρη,
μηδὲ τιν' ὑλαίην τέξεται ἀνθοσύνην,
μηδὲ πάγος ῥήξῃ τὴν αὐλακα, μηδὲ χαλάξῃ
ἀκρὸν ἀποδρυφθῇ δράγματος δρυνμένου,
μηδὲ νεβροὶ κείρῃσι τὰ λήϊα, μηδὲ τιν' ἄλλην
ἥρος ἢ γαίης ὕψεται ἀμπλακίην,
ἔσθλόν σοι τὸ θέρος μαντεύομαι. εὖ δ' ἀποκόψει
τοὺς στάχους. μούνας δείδιθι τὰς ἀκρίδας.—*Steph.* p. 133.

"Calligines cultor, dum semina crederet arvis,
Astrologi tripodem, consiliumque petit:
Quærens, an faciles votis feliciter austri
Spirarent? falci messis an ampla foret?
Ilicet astrologus magicas accingier artes,
Et leviter digitos flectere, vera canens:
Si satis imbre levi bibulum madefeceris agrum,
Si nulla et Cererem læserit herba novam,
Si tibi nec sulcos confundant frigora, nec si
Grandine brumali sancia arista cadat,
Si nihil hostilis detondeat hinnulus arva,
Si neque vel tellus, læva nec astra nocent—
Augur ego cornu tibi plenum, et præcino messas
Immensam;—at caveas, Rustice, centipedas.

LITERARY FORGERIES.

A NEW chapter remains to be added to the next edition of the "Curiosities of Literature,"—"On the Impositions of Literary Swindlers, and the Credulity of Scholars," a chapter, the materials for which may be gathered in ample abundance from the times—to go no higher—of Chatterton and Ireland, till quite recently, when Simonides gained such unenviable notoriety. Some twenty years ago the learned world was startled to hear that the lost books of Sanconiathon's Phœnician History had been brought to light from the recesses of the Portuguese monastery of Santa Maria de Merinhao, by a Colonel Pereira; and true enough a volume in genuine Greek characters was edited by a Dr. or Herr Wagenfeld, who had succeeded in manufacturing a spurious composition, blending fluent Greek and colourable ancient history in equal proportions; a composition, however, which the Grotefends and the Schmidts of Germany refused to swallow. Happily, such cases are rare indeed among scholars, who, it is to be hoped, when they yield to the temptation of deceiving the public, are only conscious to themselves of intending a little mischievous waggy, and of watching the effects of their perverted ingenuity on a credulous public, without stopping to reflect on the immoral nature of their proceedings. Such an excuse, however, cannot possibly be extended to the unprincipled Greek, Simonides, whose forgeries have been executed with all imaginable talent and skill, but with a direct view to money-making. Constantine Simonides is now said to be in his 36th year, and to be a native of the island of Symé, in the Ægean sea, where his father, who is still living, is a merchant. Constantine received an excellent education, and resided for a long time during his youth in the monasteries on Mount Athos, where he devoted himself chiefly to the study and practice of early Greek calligraphy, and towards acquiring an extensive knowledge of Greek and Egyptian antiquities. At the same time he occupied himself with the arts of design and lithography, both of which came to his aid in his admirable imitations of ancient manuscripts.

It was in the year 1847 that he first made his appearance on the stage of public life, by offering for sale at Athens a number of what he pretended to be the rarest and oldest MSS. of works which had long been given up for utterly lost; as well as of standard works in the existing classical literature. His statement of the way in which he became possessed of them was to the effect that his uncle had discovered them in a monastery on Mount Athos, and that he (Constantine) had brought them away secretly; being afraid, as he pretended, of enemies and spies, of whom he professed to stand exceedingly on his guard. We will not dwell, however, upon his exploits at Athens and Constantinople, from both of which cities he was compelled to withdraw in disgrace, but accompany him to England, at the commencement of the year 1854, in order to complete our previous account to the latest time.

In London his first visit would be, of course, to the British Museum, where he disposed of some genuine MSS.,—for he took care to have a few of these among his spurious wares;—but Sir Frederick Madden foiled Simonides in his attempts to dispose of any of his forgeries^a. We are not fully aware of the measure of his success among private individuals in

^a See GENT. MAG., vol. xlv., p. 375, for Sir F. Madden's account of this transaction.

England, but have heard that traces of his presence may be discovered in the vast collections of Middle-Hill. For the sale of his MSS. in England he is said to have received important sums of money.

From England he returned to Leipzig in 1855, after stopping a few days in Berlin.

His proceedings in Leipzig, and subsequently, relate chiefly to the remarkable case of the pretended MS. of "Uranios," which will, in all probability, form the concluding act in his disgraceful career, unless he can discover some new country, to which the fame of his tricks has not travelled.

At Leipzig, in July, 1855, Simonides went to reside with a countryman of his own, named Alexander Lykurgos^b, from whose pamphlet of "Revelations" we are chiefly indebted for the present statements, and who was cognizant, he says, of the previous suspicious proceedings of his compatriot, but esteemed him, nevertheless, on account of many valuable qualities and accomplishments, and wished, by proper management and advice, to lead him to become a good character. Lykurgos charitably attributed the previous disorderly career of Simonides to the excessive licence of an unbridled fancy, and an enthusiasm which only needed restraint to be directed to worthy purposes. How deceived he was, good easy man, we shall see anon. Simonides was not long in acquainting his friend respecting the manuscript treasures brought from Mount Athos. Of these MSS., that one described as "Uranios" has become most notorious, from the belief in its authenticity entertained by the celebrated Greek scholar, Professor William Dindorf, of Leipzig, by whose representations the University of Oxford was induced to print a specimen of the MS., said to have been written by Stephanus of Byzantium, and to be a record of the early history of Egypt. Lykurgos says that a critic in the "Athenæum" has fallen into a great error in stating that Dindorf has perhaps seen more Greek MSS. than any living scholar; on the contrary, the greater part of Dindorf's labours consists in his making use of the results which other scholars have obtained from their study of manuscripts. Although Dindorf was deceived, it was only for a short time; for his obstinate belief in the genuineness of the "Uranios," notwithstanding the warnings of Lykurgos, could not resist the investigations of the profoundly learned Egyptian scholar, Lepsius, who was the first to detect the cooked-up text, partly derived from his own works and the works of Chevalier Bunsen, or refuse to yield to the experienced glance of Tischendorf, whose extensive travels in search of ancient MSS. of the Holy Scriptures enabled him to pronounce at once that the palimpsest of "Uranios" was a forgery. It should not be forgotten that the illustrious Humboldt refused to yield his belief to the genuineness of "Uranios," while most of the scholars of Berlin were disposed to acquiesce in a contrary opinion. Professor Dindorf allows that he advised Simonides at first to try and sell the MS. in England, where it might be disposed of to most advantage; but says that he afterwards withdrew from any thought of a personal agency in the affair, and that he neither offered the MS. for sale in England nor in any other place, except at Berlin. We know its history there, and how Simonides was apprehended at Leipzig, when on the point of starting

^b 1. *Enthüllungen über den Simonides—Dindorfschen Uranios*, 2^{te} Auflage, von Alexander Lykurgos. (Leipzig, 1856. 8vo.)

2. *Simonides und sein Prozess*. (Berlin, 1856. 8vo.)

afresh for England, with all his packages and effects ready for the journey; how he was transported to Berlin, put in prison there, tried, and—acquitted to the surprise and astonishment of all. The reason assigned for this unlooked-for escape of Simonides from merited punishment, is said to have been his ignorance of the transaction of Professor Dindorf with the Berlin Academy, which purchased the MS. of “*Uranios*” for 5000 dollars, by advice of Dindorf; and in consequence of this ignorance, Simonides, by law of Prussia, was held not amenable to punishment. On the 29th of May Simonides made his triumphant appearance at the *Café Français* in Leipzig, boasting of his innocence, and declaring his resolution to have satisfaction for the unjust persecution he had suffered from the Leipzig scholars. To Professors of Berlin, he said, (*teste Lykurgos*), accompanied him as a guard of honour to the railway-station, and Lepsius offered him money, should have occasion for it. He was even offered the choice, he affirmed, of receiving back his MS., or money in exchange for it. This state of things however, did not last long; for on March 30 the police gave him notice quit Leipzig, and to bend his steps homewards; and at 3 p.m. on the same day he took his departure for Vienna, with a guard of police on this occasion to do him honour.

As to Professor Dindorf’s concern in this unfortunate affair of “*Uranios*” no one will believe, who knows the high character of the worthy Professor and his devotion to Greek literature, but that his only fault consisted in letting his zeal outrun his discretion, in the hope of ushering a long-work into notice and fame, and thus diverted his attention from the very suspicious antecedents and character of Simonides. That the Professor who had been so long the friend and correspondent of the late eminent Greek Professor at Oxford, should have induced the Curators of the University Press to listen to his proposal to print a specimen of “*Uranios*,” not to be wondered at, considering Dindorf’s reputation at Oxford, as editor of many Greek classics printed at the University Press; but surely Oxford has scholars of her own capable of editing any ancient author without seeking to delegate such an office to foreign scholars, however eminent. Oxford was not deceived by Simonides; on the contrary, the able and accomplished Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, the Rev. H. O. Coxe, (who edited a Catalogue, in 2 vols. 4to., of the Greek MSS. in the Bodleian), immediately detected the forged Greek MSS. placed before him by Simonides, and compelled him to make a hasty retreat from the banks of the Isis. We know also that a translation of the celebrated article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, published more than two years since, was in circulation in Oxford at that time, in quarters not likely to see an original, and had the effect of acting as a further warning against the attempts of Simonides to foist off his false wares in that great mart of literature; where we pray that “true religion and learning may for ever flourish and abound.”

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

PART I.

LITERARY history is by no means the least interesting branch of study. Our own biography, of which we have given already some portions, is, as matter of course, the most worthy of investigation, as being the most important, the most entertaining, and the most instructive; but next to that we may perhaps place that of the Society whose name heads this article. Not that there is much likeness between Mr. Urban and the Society. The one has ever been all modesty and diffidence; the other, like some unfortunate, possessing neither, but endeavouring to supply their want by ill-becoming, gaudy second-hand finery.

It was in the year of grace 1827, a period little short of a century after the appearance of the first number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, that another periodical prodigy arose, and for a time became lord of the ascendant as the reigning literary exhalation of the day, which, rising like a meteor, as a meteor flashed itself out, leaving no trace behind. We therefore propose to revive the memory of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" from the oblivion which has attached to it, by giving a summary of its origin, progress, decline, and ultimate decay, with a list of its publications, and the names of the authors, or rather compilers, of them.

It might, in addition, be desirable to have been able to state the effects of the Society during its short career of thirteen years, but we must leave to others the task of making that discovery—what we have failed in doing—any impression whatever made on the public mind by the publications in question, or any profit derived from them, except to the authors, on whom a friendly government lavished preferment and promotion without stint, from the highest offices in the state to commissionership of every description, and the humblest colonial and fiscal appointments.

But still, as has been before observed, the compositions issued partook of the meteoric character and all the flash was in the pan—more akin to the flimsy fictions of the French Encyclopedists than to the sterling substance of the British mental requirements.

The proximate cause of the premature decrepitude of the ambitious undertaking may be found in the abstruse subjects of the treatises, which ranged over the heads of the persons for whom they professed to be written, and entered not into the heads of one of them: and how should they, when the mere titles of some of those works are considered?—e.g. Polarization of Light,—Probability,—Differential Calculus,—Dynamics,—Signs of Thought, natural and arbitrary,—Affinity,—Association of Habits and Ideas,—Conic Sections, &c. The authors, however, had no reason to be dissatisfied with the thirty, and fifty, or one hundred guineas, obtained for each treatise; and the public were gulled into the belief that knowledge could be thus acquired and diffused.

A member of the committee, Mr. Bingham Baring, now Lord Ashburton, early saw the futility of this proceeding, and in consequence devised his nostrum of Common Things for Common Men, but with no better success; while Lord Stanley's subsequent less intelligible scheme, of workmen's self-sustaining associations, has proved equally impracticable and abortive.

In the result it will appear conclusively established, that all attempts at public education, beyond Scripture and other reading, with writing and

mere elementary arithmetic, have hitherto met with no success, and thus the Mechanics' Institutions throughout England have altogether failed of their original intent, and are reduced to mere reading-rooms, or are otherwise dormant or expiring; while the earliest of these, founded with all appliances and means to boot, by Dr. Birkbeck, and designated *par eminence* as the London Mechanics' Institution, could not avert the common fate, after resorting to every expedient of balls, concerts, and public amusements, to protract a torpid existence.

For the great mass, or, according to fashionable phraseology, the million, it is demonstrable that for all useful purposes, tuition in reading, writing, and arithmetic will amply suffice for all purposes of national education; while in the rare instances of genius or talent being so developed, it will by its own native energy soar to higher pursuits and aspirations, attract notice and conciliate patronage, thus making or forcing its way to knowledge and distinction.

On a review, in a future part, of the several treatises published, and of the abrupt and extraordinary manner in which they were closed by a *rechauffe* of treatises, or rather lectures, which had already been delivered on various occasions and at various towns in England, on the political constitutions of the several kingdoms of the world, an opportunity will occur for a more specific view of the causes of the failure of the Society in particular, and of the various endeavours to promote a more extended course of popular education in general.

The first of these propositions will be sufficiently established by the list we propose giving in our next part of the several treatises issued by the Society. These, gradually advancing to a sale of many thousands, and then as gradually subdividing to hundreds, and in either case rather bought than read, were printed in small type, and mostly in double column, so as to unfit them for standard library volumes; they therefore soon sunk within the unfathomable vortex of ephemeral waste paper, and have since become scarce only because they are of no value, and have now recovered some value only because they are scarce.

The Society originated with Lord, then Mr., Brougham, who in May 1827, convened a few personal friends at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn and suggested to them in detail the expediency of establishing an association for promoting useful information. His plan was considered and approved, a provisional committee named, subscriptions raised, and chambers in Furnival's Inn engaged as an office wherein to hold the meetings and carry out the objects of the Association.

Having given this outline sketch of the formation of the Society, we reserve for a future number a more detailed recapitulation of its proceedings, subjoining only the first official announcement of its plan, the names of its first officers and committee, and a copy of the charter conferred on it at a later date by the Crown.

PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Society is strictly limited to what its title imports, namely, the imparting useful information to all classes of the community, particularly to such as are unable to avail themselves of experienced teachers, or may prefer learning by themselves.

The plan proposed for the attainment of this object is the periodical publication of

Treatises, under the direction and with the sanction of a superintending Committee.

As numerous Societies already exist for the dissemination of Religious Instruction, and as it is the object of this Society to aid the progress of those branches of general knowledge which can be diffused among all classes of the community, no Treatise published with the sanction of the Com-

mittee shall contain any matter of Controversial Divinity, or interfere with the principles of revealed religion.

1. Each Scientific Treatise will contain an Exposition of the fundamental Principles of some Branch of Science, proofs and illustrations, application to practical uses, and an explanation of facts or appearances.

2. For this purpose, the greater Divisions of Knowledge will be subdivided into Branches; and if one of such Subdivisions or Branches cannot be sufficiently explained in a single Treatise, it will be continued in a second.

3. When any part of a Subdivision is of sufficient practical importance to require being minutely pursued in its details, an extra or separate Treatise upon such part will be given, without interrupting the Series; and care will be taken, as far as possible, to publish those Treatises first that relate to subjects the knowledge of which is necessary for understanding those which follow.

4. Thus the great division of Natural Knowledge, commonly called Natural Philosophy, will be subdivided into different branches, as, Elementary Astronomy — Mechanical Powers — Application of these to Machinery — Hydrostatics — Hy-

draulics — Pneumatics — Optics — Electricity — Magnetism. Separate Practical Treatises will be given on Dialling—Mill-work—Optical Instruments; and Treatises on Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry will be published, before extending Natural Philosophy to its higher branches of Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, and Physical Astronomy,—the object being thus to furnish the means of acquiring, step by step, the whole of any department of Science, to the study of which interest or inclination may lead.

5. To each Treatise will be subjoined a reference to the works, or parts of works, in which the same subject is discussed more at large, with suggestions for enabling the student, who may feel so disposed, to prosecute his studies further.

6. Each Treatise will consist of about thirty-two pages octavo, printed so as to contain the quantity of above one hundred ordinary octavo pages, with neat Engravings on Wood, and Tables. It will be sold for Sixpence; and one will appear on the 1st and 15th of each month. Reading Societies, Mechanics' Institutions, and Education Committees, in the country, will be furnished with supplies at a liberal abatement in price.

COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

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WM. ALLEN, Esq., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Lord ALTHORP, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Lord AUCKLAND.
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J. WROTTESLEY, Esq.

Treasurer—WILLIAM TOOKE, Esq., F.R.S., V.-P. Soc. Arts.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS our trusty and well-beloved William Tooke, of Russell-square, in our county of Middlesex, Esquire, a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and others of our loving subjects, have formed themselves into a Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, by causing to be composed, compiled, and written, Treatises and Works, and Elementary Tracts on or relating to Arts, Sciences, and Letters, and by causing to be made, engraved, and constructed, prints, maps, plans, models, and instruments connected with Arts, Sciences, and Letters, and by causing such treatises, works, tracts, prints, maps, plans, models, and instruments to be printed, made, and published in an economical manner, and to be sold at a reasonable price; and have subscribed and collected considerable sums of money for those purposes; and we have been besought to grant to them, and to those who shall hereafter become members of the same Society, our Royal Charter of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid: Now know ye, that we, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed, granted, and declared, and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will, grant, and declare, that the said William Tooke, and those others of our loving subjects who constitute the London General Committee of the said Society, or who have been elected Honorary Members of the said Society, or who, since the thirty-first day of December last, have respectively subscribed the sum of one pound or upwards to the funds of the said Society, and shall continue to contribute to the funds of the said Society such annual sum as, under the future bye-laws of the said Society, shall be payable from the members thereof respectively, or who have at any time heretofore respectively subscribed the sum of ten pounds or upwards, in one sum, to the funds of the said Society, or who shall at any time hereafter become members of the said Society, according to such regulations or bye-laws as shall be hereafter framed and enacted, shall, by virtue of these presents, be the members of and form one body politic and corporate, for the purposes aforesaid, by the name of "THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL

KNOWLEDGE," by which name they shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with full power and authority to altar, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in every court of us, our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law, to purchase, receive, possess and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever; and also, be able and capable in the law, (notwithstanding the statutes of Mortmain,) to take, purchase, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, a hall, and any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever, the yearly value of which, including the site of the said hall, shall not exceed in the whole the sum of one thousand pounds, computing the same respectively at the rack rent, which might have been had or gotten for the same respectively, at the time of the purchase or acquisition thereof; and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate, for the purposes aforesaid, as fully and effectually to all intents, effects, constructions and purposes whatsoever, as any other of our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in our united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not being under any disability, may or might do in their respective concerns: and we do hereby grant our especial licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, (otherwise competent,) to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain, unto and to the use of the said Society and their successors, any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding such annual value as aforesaid. And our will and pleasure is, and we further grant and declare, that there shall always be a General Committee to direct and manage the whole concerns of the said body politic and corporate; and that such General Committee shall have the entire direction and management of the same, in manner and subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned. And we do hereby also will, grant, and declare, that the said General Committee shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Treasurer, and not more than sixty, and not

less than forty, other members, to be elected from time to time by the said General Committee, out of the other members for the time being, of the said body politic and corporate; and that our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor of that part of our united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Great Britain, shall be the first Chairman of the said General Committee; our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, John Russell, commonly called Lord John Russell, shall be the first Vice-Chairman of the said General Committee; and that the said William Tooke shall be the first Treasurer of the said body politic and corporate; and that they the said Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux, John Russell, commonly called Lord John Russell, and William Tooke, or any two of them, shall and may within one month after the date of this our charter, under their respective hands, nominate, constitute, and appoint the several persons who now constitute the London General Committee of the said Society as aforesaid, to be the General Committee of the said body politic and corporate, for all the purposes contemplated by this our charter, as applicable to such General Committee: and we do hereby further will, grant, and declare, that it shall be lawful for the General Committee of the said body politic and corporate, after the same General Committee shall have been nominated, constituted, and appointed as aforesaid, to hold meetings from time to time, for the purposes of the said body politic and corporate, and to appoint Sub-Committees, consisting either entirely or partly of members of the said General Committee, or entirely or partly of other members of the said body politic and corporate; and to confer on such Sub-Committees, the like powers and duties as the said General Committee may exercise or perform, for such time and with such restrictions as the said General Committee shall think expedient; and at any meeting of the said General Committee, at which ten or more of the existing members of such General Committee shall be present, to make and establish such bye-laws as they shall deem to be useful and necessary for the regulation of the said body politic and corporate, for the admission of members into the said body politic and corporate, for the management of the estates, goods, and business of the said body politic and corporate, and for fixing and determining the manner of electing the Chair-

man, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, and other members of the said General Committee and Sub-Committees, and the period of their continuance in office; as also of electing and appointing two Auditors, a Secretary, and such other officers, attendants, and servants as shall be deemed necessary or useful for the said body politic and corporate; and such bye-laws from time to time to alter, vary, or revoke, and to make such new and other bye-laws as they shall think most useful and expedient, so that the same be not repugnant to these presents, or to the laws and statutes of this our Realm; and also to enter into any resolution, and make any regulation respecting any of the affairs and concerns of the said body politic and corporate that shall be thought necessary and proper: And our will and pleasure further is, that at all meetings of the said General Committee, consisting of not less than ten members, or of such greater or less number as shall be fixed by the bye-laws to be made in pursuance of these presents, the majority of the members present shall decide upon the matters propounded at such meetings, the person then presiding having, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote, and the decisions at such meetings shall bind the said General Committee, and the said body politic and corporate, except in the case hereinafter specially provided for: And we further will, grant, and declare that the said General Committee shall have the sole management of the income and funds of the said body politic and corporate, and also the entire management and superintendence of all the other affairs and concerns thereof; and shall or may, but not inconsistently with or contrary to the provisions of this our charter or any existing bye-law, or the laws and statutes of this our realm, do all such acts and deeds as shall appear to them necessary or essential to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects and views of the said body politic and corporate: and we further will, grant, and declare, that the whole property of the said body politic and corporate shall be vested, and we do hereby vest the same, in the said Society, subject to the disposition and control of the said General Committee thereof, and who shall have full and absolute power and authority to sell, alien, charge, or otherwise dispose of the same as they shall think proper, in the name of the said body politic and corporate, and under the common seal thereof; *provided always*, that no sale, alienation, charge, or other dis-

position of any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments belonging to the said body politic and corporate, shall be made, except under the sanction of a meeting of the said General Committee, at which three-fourths of the members of the said General Committee for the time being, shall be present: And we lastly declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, that no resolution or bye-law shall, on any account or pretence whatsoever, be made by the said body politic and corporate, in opposition to the general scope, true intent and meaning of

this our charter, or the laws or statutes of this our realm; and that, if any such rule or bye-law shall be made, the same shall be absolutely null and void, to all intents, effects, constructions, and purposes whatsoever. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at our Palace at Westminster, this sixteenth day of May, in the second year of our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

SCOTT.

(To be Continued.)

THE SKETCHER^a.

Two or three pleasant pages of biographical notice introduce to us "The Sketcher," and interest us, by anticipation, in the work. The son of an elegant scholar, and bred up under literary teachers and in good schools, it was natural enough that Mr. Eagles, at an early age, gave proof of his unusual taste for art. During his studentship at Oxford this bias of his mind was plainly manifested, and it continued with him, active and unerring, to the close of life. For many of his latter years he relinquished the parochial duties of his profession, and gave himself wholly up to his artistical pursuits. Secluded, and somewhat reserved in manner, he brooded on the beautiful in nature and in books, and reproduced his ideal of it both on canvas and in type. In each of these departments he was equally successful; and seldom, probably, in this world of toil and care, is any man enabled to pass through a life more full of pleasantness and poetry than his—which was cheered and brightened by the love and honour of many friends, dignified by the consciousness of piety and usefulness, and delighted by an unrestrained and irreproachable indulgence in those occupations to which the bent of all his powers led him.

The volume of his works which is now presented to the public consists of a collection of essays, which were originally contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine," something over twenty years ago, under the title of "The Sketcher." Buried in the marvellous treasure-chambers of that vast miscellany, it was quite desirable that it should be disinterred, and published separately, for such purposes as writings full of thought and grace might serve. In the beginning of the first essay the design of the book is stated to be—

"To lay before the lovers of art some observations and principles of study, the result of neither a few years nor a few labours. And this," continues the author, "I propose to myself to do in a novel way—by inviting all, as fellow-students, to an imaginary companionship, that amidst actual scenery we might learn together what nature is; what, beyond the mere imitative process, is required of those who would receive her best lessons; how the poetry that is ever in her may be drawn into the mind, and be transferred visibly on the painter's canvas, and that thus Nature and Art may be better known, and, by being poetically felt, their differences, agreements, and mutualities better understood,—and both more loved for their own and each other's sake."

^a "The Sketcher. By the Rev. John Eagles, A.M. Oxon." (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons.)

For this result which Mr. Eagles sought for, there is undoubtedly both high and clamorous need. No deeper ignorance can be conceived of than that which prevails, generally, on all the subjects comprehended in his scheme. Many lovers of art, and professional artists too, are apt to rest contented with that impulsive emotion of pleasure which is called up within them by the external object, without endeavouring either to understand the philosophy of the impression they experience, or to render it by culture more permanent and vivid. A beautiful scene in nature is to them a happy combination of form and colour, likely, in a faithful representation, to give rise to some degree of the same agreeable emotion as is excited by the presence of the real landscape. Beyond this, they neither know, nor covet, anything. All the certainties that a long succession of philosophers have by observation and analysis learned concerning the true nature of beauty, and the unlimited improbability of that faculty for entertaining it which is called taste—practically useful as it might be in the discipline of natural power, in the multiplication of the sources of an elevated, innocent delight, and in the dissemination of these advantages, by means of early training, to the young inquirers growing up around us,—are actually ignored, as though they had never been arrived at, by all but a few minds in which quick and ardent sensibilities to beauty have not impaired the vigour and activity of thought.

How great may be the influence of the Sketcher's labours in promoting a more conscientious study both of nature and of art, and, especially, of the relations which they bear to one another, we are, of course, unable to determine. But we can unhesitatingly declare that, if his success in this respect should be at all commensurate with the merit of his book, it will be very considerable. A more sensible, judicious, or attractive instructor cannot indeed be well desired. He teaches us the mysteries of his craft in old Walton's manner, and with the same loving, winning charm. The pleasant rambles that he takes us—the pleasanter talk with which he entertains us on the way—the golden lessons of experience, breathed unostentatiously into our ears, as we journey onwards, or pause awhile in some sweet resting-place to look and learn around us—the gushes of song that diversify our entertainment and make it more delightful—are all conceived in a spirit wise and gentle as the immortal Angler's own. But then, over and above these methods of allurements and instruction which belong to them in common, the Sketcher has resources of attraction which his great original wanted. His occasions lead us amidst lovelier and more varied scenes; his subject is a wider and a nobler one, commanding sympathy from well-nigh countless hearts; his own accomplishments are rich and scholarly; and his theme invites, rather than admits of, a ceaseless stream of deep, clear, genial criticism, on many a dainty work, by some great predecessor in the art. His whole heart and soul, too,—but in this, again, he is the counterpart of Izaak Walton,—are in his occupation; and as we go with him in our glad companionship we feel, in every word that falls from him on his fond pursuit, the deep and glowing earnestness of an enthusiast, but of an enthusiast whose reason is kept calm and clear, and all-controlling, amidst the license of the fancy and the utmost warmth of the affections.

In a work in which hardly a page is without something to attract, it is difficult, amidst the multiplicity of good things, to know where to make a selection. The following passage, coming at the close of an interesting notice, and correction of the errors in Allan Cunningham's life, of the

painter Bird. may be taken as a fair example of the Sketcher's skill in word-painting. He says :—

“ While I had been giving this account, Pictor, who did not at first intend to sketch at this spot, finding the tale likely to be of some length, had begun a study of some broken ground, and a few leaves shooting out and curiously bending over into, and relieved by, the depth of the dell which we were about to enter. It was a beautiful study ; the little flower and leaves had a sensitive cast about them—they looked inquiringly into the deep shade, as if somehow connected in interest with all below. This peculiarity did not escape Pictor, who repeated Wordsworth's creed :—

‘ And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.’

We now entered the dell, and it was not long before we came upon a very striking scene, which, though having something in common with others described, was yet in reality very different. It is difficult to paint a *picture* in words, and perhaps the reader may think I have already tired his patience by the attempt. Imagine you are looking to the centre of the piece. You see down through a great depth of deep bluish-grey, (yet blending with it so many colours, it is difficult to say what it is ; but it is very dark, and perhaps blue-grey prevails) ; this shade gradually becomes lighter as it approaches the sides of the picture, and loses itself on the right, where it is approached by a golden light of distant illuminated trees. The right is one of these ridges that separate the dells from each other ; it has receding parts, out of which grow large trees, part of the stems of which only are seen throwing themselves out in various directions, but more or less tending to the centre. This ridge terminates abruptly in rock—of no great depth, perhaps twenty feet—and is here broken into the foreground, which forms the passage through the dell. At the edge where the bluish depth described commences, is a fallen trunk stretching its length across, and gracefully throwing upwards the end towards the left ; thus, in composition, uniting the two sides. But the line of the bank, or continuation of the foreground, runs down towards the left corner, over which, of a lighter colour, though falling into the deep grey, is a misty distance of wood, broken only by the stems of tall trees, that rise up boldly from it, and spread out their bending branches to the right : these are dark, but some light slender ones rise up, as it were seeking them, and insinuating their tendril-like boughs among the stronger branches, all dropping with thick foliage, but playfully and lightly edged. On the right there is a continuation of the rocky ridge into the central depth, where it is lost, but you see the continuation further marked by the tops of brown trees that evidently shoot from it below. Near the centre the rock is rather abrupt, and out of it there grows a cluster of beautiful, graceful trees, one of which rises up right through the whole shade ; and nearly half-way up its smooth and clean bole it is strongly illuminated by a sunlight—the same which gilds the background, over the ridge towards the right. This tree, and the rock from which it grows, form the character of the picture ; all else is excellent, but the more so because it accords with that key to the sentiment. The rocks are just the colour to bring out the greens, of which there is great variety, all set off appropriately in their different parts by the reds and greys of the rock. Imagine the whole overarched with foliage, the blue sky only seen dotted through it ; and from the nearest rock, in the very foreground, a great branch, boldly thrown to the very centre of the picture, with its large leaves as it were dropping gold and verdure, dark-green, yet transparently illuminated at their edges. Moss-covered stones are thrown about, and luxuriant weeds and leafage growing, and springing, and bending all around.”

Descriptions of sea and sky and landscape, as effective and detailed as this, and certainly not less agreeable, are scattered through the volume with so liberal a hand as to make up, upon the whole, the most marked of its constituent parts. And next, probably, to these, in the frequency with which we meet them, and the pleasure they afford us, are the Sketcher's free and earnest criticisms on some of the most celebrated painters and productions in his own department of the art. The whole of these are fresh and vigorous, and fearless in their execution, abundant and profound in knowledge ; and sometimes, it may be, a little bordering on injustice in their intimated or outspoken condemnation of the works in which nature has been copied faithfully, without receiving anything from the imagi-

nation of the artist. His own idolatry, or rather his own enlightened worship founded upon insight and conviction, is given, as is meet, to Poussin. On many another painter he expatiates with a frank and hearty eloquence of admiration, which bears full witness to the ardour of his sympathies with excellence, although it may leave us still in doubt—as, indeed, his volume does—whether excellence of every kind was able to arouse them.

We are the more disposed to mistrust the catholicity of the Sketcher's taste in this respect, because there is abundant evidence of his want of that catholicity in regard to other things. A scholar, an artist, and a poet, cultivating his own graceful accomplishments in dignified retirement amidst his pictures and his books, may be well excused for any personal indifference to science, or any personal dislike to those social changes which tend to put enjoyments and advantages like his own within the reach of thousands to whom they are at present as unattainable as the comfortable homes and habiliments they now rejoice in would have been a few centuries ago. As far as the ignorance or prejudice of the individual is concerned, it is only matter for a smile or sigh; but then we must not be expected to think much of the catholicity of mind of him in whom we find them, or to approve at all of his putting them forward in an attractive and, in all that relates to his own art, instructive work. Yet flippant and dogmatic passages in this vein—passages disparaging the toils and trophies of the intellect, because, forsooth, the truth might mar the fictions which imagination loves to weave—are, unhappily, but too common in the Sketcher's pages. Thus in one place we are sagely told—"There may be a surfeit of knowledge, as of other things, that creates disease, makes the heart gross, and the fancy sick." In another, there is a pathetic notice of some "fair lass of nineteen," whose sin was a desire to inspect the machinery of a manufactory, and whose mind, we are informed, could only *be occupied on these things at the expense of purer, feminine thoughts*. In another, in connection with the depravity of this same young lady, we learn that "dull utilitarian knowledge is as much an ague, as the passions, when unruly, are the fevers of the heart." And in a very noteworthy tirade against the communication of any of the "heterogeneous and tatterdemalion stores of knowledge of the pawnbroker" to young girls—a tirade, by the way, which should arouse in arms against him all the charming *alumni* of the college in Bedford-square,—he enforces a system of training for our English maidens very much akin, as we conceive it, to that which has been already found to answer well in preparing Circassian beauties for the joys and honours of an Eastern harem.

We touch upon these absurdities because they are the spots and blemishes on an otherwise fascinating work. That the Sketcher should have written them more than twenty years ago is less hard to understand, than that he should have left them un erased when his effusions underwent the last corrections of his skill and care. Society had travelled far enough, through mighty and portentous changes, in the intervening time, to make it prudent as well as courteous that such prejudices—where they still lived—should have been as much as possible hidden from the public eye. If they were too dear to him to be destroyed as worthless altogether, the Sketcher should have put them into some unvisited hiding-place in his mind, as he would have put old-fashioned furniture into a lumber-room, or garments of an obsolete fashion into some ancient and unopened press. The only dangers to be apprehended now from knowledge are, that it

should make the myriads more intelligent even than it was the privilege of their masters formerly to be; and should make our young women, without the least abatement of the poetry and feeling that belong to them as their beauty does, the companions, counsellors, and friends, and not the playthings merely, of the men whose good fortune it may be to be united to them.

Our brief excursion with the Sketcher has been far too agreeable to us to allow us willingly to take our leave of him in terms of disapproval or complaint. Our parting words must be words of admiration and esteem,—words expressive of the delight we have received from his abundant memories of old classic lore, his meditative wisdom, and his rich and thoughtful cast of poetry and eloquence. Nor would we leave the reader without enabling *him* to feel the companionable charm which belongs to the Sketcher in a genial mood. Let him take the following as a first example:—

“Allan Cunningham acquaints us, that one day, while Gainsborough was studying in his favourite woods in Suffolk, Margaret Burr, in all the bloom and beauty of sixteen, came suddenly across the landscape. Who can doubt that sunshine from his pencil followed her steps? Whatever season it was when he sketched, ere he finished his picture, and his whole heart was in it, there was fresh, joyous, delightful Margaret Burr—[afterwards Mrs. Gainsborough]—and the season was converted into spring. There was the honeymoon long before the gloomy month. There is nothing bridal in autumn, whose garlands are funereal, cast by the moaning winds upon the great general cemetery—the earth. How unlike must be these two pictures—both poetry! I dare to say, in the last he had no other figure but sweet Margaret Burr, that none might look on her but himself. But the hope, the joy, the spring of life was thereby the better felt. It was not solitude, *because* there was but *one* figure, for the painter himself was ever there, and he knew whoever should look at the picture would feel himself present too, and the sweet maid would never be alone, for there would ever be eyes to see and a heart to love her.”

If our readers cannot feel the sweetness of a descriptive criticism like this, we shall grudge them that ideal of an English winter-piece which we have set aside as a concluding and consummate treat. It is as follows:—

“Brilliant, indeed, might be the pictures that such a view of it [England] would offer. The noble mansion, the forest, the deer, the coming guests, laughing in gaiety and health, their rich equipments, all superbly admitting contrast of colour, the warmth of vigorous vitality glowing in their cheeks, the result of pleasant exercise—ladies, and palfreys proud of their burthen, and more gladsome, as they ever are, in such a season—the large retinue—the poor not unheeded, nor unthankful: all these, with such incidents as the poet would conceive and the painter execute, would make winter-pieces delicious, and vie with any of any season. What an admirable subject would be the closing in of a winter day, with its solemn sky, shewing the lighting-up of the old mansion among the trees, looking like a castle of enchantment; for then how much would be untold and left to be imagined!—

‘Oh! ’tis merry in the hall,
When beards wag all.’

And when was that but when the ashen fagot was blazing, and jocund winter made all cheerful, though he whistled somewhat rudely?”

THE PRISONERS OF POICTIERS.

(FROM THE FRENCH OF S.A.R. LE DUC D'AUMALE.)

THE Philobiblon Society has issued to its members the second volume of its Miscellany, which is not less richly stored than its predecessor with historical, bibliographical, and literary curiosities. The longest article, and one of the most important, is contributed by his Royal Highness the Duke

of Aumale, being a memoir upon the captivity of King John of France in England after the battle of Poitiers; accompanied by various documents relative to his household expenditure, some of which have been recently published by the Société de l'Histoire of France, and others are now produced for the first time from the archives of the house of Condé. We beg to present our readers with a translation of the more interesting portions of his Royal Highness's memoir, introducing a few specimens of the accompts.

KING JOHN had displayed at the battle of Poitiers (fought on Sept. 19, 1356,) the most brilliant valour as a soldier, but complete incapacity as a commander. After having by deplorable tactics assured the victory to his enemy, he had witnessed the bravest of his relations and friends fall around him; he had seen three of his sons and a part of his army leave the field of battle a little sooner than they should have done; but nothing could force him from the combat. On foot, almost alone, armed with an axe which he wielded with equal strength and skill, he defended himself until exhausted, and, having received two wounds on the head, he was at length obliged to surrender. It was then, perhaps, that he incurred the greatest danger. A crowd of knights and esquires surrounded him, disputing the lucrative honour of having captured him, and bid fair to smother him in their struggle*. The Prince of Wales found it necessary to intervene to withdraw the King from their brutal rapacity. Treated with the most delicate courtesy by the conqueror, John was conducted to Bordeaux, where also were assembled the principal prisoners made in the campaign.

In the first place, the princes of the blood, or as they were then called *les Sires des fleurs-de-lys*, Philippe de France, Jacques de Bourbon, Jean and Charles d'Artois.

Philippe de France, *le maisné*, that is, the youngest of the King's sons, was then fifteen years of age; he subsequently became Duke of Burgundy, and died in 1404. The conduct of this young man, or rather child, in the battle of Poitiers had been greatly admired; he would not quit his father, and had followed him on foot to the hottest of the strife. Placed behind him, he warned him of the blows which were directed at him: "*Père, gardez-vous à droite! père, gardez-vous à gauche!*" It was thus that the prince began to earn his surname of *le Hardi*. It is observable also, in perusing the present accounts, that he had already ac-

quired that taste for splendour and expense by which both himself and his descendants were subsequently characterized.

Jacques de Bourbon, the first Comte de la Manche, but afterwards better known as Comte de Ponthieu, the younger brother of Pierre I. Duc de Bourbon, Jean d'Artois, Comte d'Eu, and Charles, Comte de Longueville, his brother, were the other prisoners of the royal blood of France. Besides these princes, of the great officers of the crown the most prominent was Arnoul sire d'Audenhain, marshal of France, a very brave soldier, already advanced in age, and who had arrived at his high dignity solely by his valour; in other respects, a very indifferent captain, like the greater part of his contemporaries. For we may make the passing remark that, of all the Frenchmen of this period, Duguesclin is the only one who deserves to figure among the great warriors commemorated in history; he was the first of his compatriots that knew how to conceive the plan of a campaign with skill, and to carry it out with steadiness. D'Audenhain took part in all the negotiations that went on during the king's captivity. Jean de Melun, comte de Tancarville, great chamberlain of France, Jean seigneur de Châtillon, Jean comte de Sancerre, and Jean comte de Joigny, were also among the prisoners of high rank.

Thus, from the earliest period of his captivity, King John had around him a perfect court. He was in other respects encompassed with respect. Notwithstanding that Edward the Third in all his processes affected to term him only "our adversary of France," for all the world besides he remained the King of France; and he was served and honoured as such. An air of plenty reigned in his house, thanks to the generous sympathy of some of his subjects. At the first news of his disaster, the Comte d'Armagnac, his lieutenant in Languedoc, had sent him every kind of provision for the table, with 276 marks of silver plate; and the estates of

* The claims of many of them are still preserved; but it was ascertained that the King had delivered his sword to Denys de Morbeke, a knight of Artois. Froissart's assertion of this fact is confirmed by a certificate granted to Morbeke by King Edward on the declaration of King John, Dec. 20, 1357, printed in Rymer's "*Fœdera*."

that province, or rather of that region, (for all the south of France went by the name of Languedoc,) established extraordinary taxes to be placed at the disposal of the King. In the north and centre of France it was different. There, whilst there had been more suffering from the evils of war, no remedy had been applied to the errors of government; society was not protected by those powerful municipal institutions which were so vigorous in the south, where the manners, not less than the language, had preserved the Roman impress; but all authority, whether royal or feudal, was next to nothing. The regency had devolved on a weak and timid prince, who might hereafter acquire in the school of adversity all the qualities of a great king, but who had not as yet any prestige, nor any regal power. Among the nobles, the bravest were dead or prisoners, and the two great battles of Crecy and Poitiers, lost at the interval of ten years, had removed all the flower of the aristocracy; the castles, scattered among the provinces devastated by the enemy, contained scarcely any but women, old men, children, and men that had lost their honour. The peasants, irritated by the excess of misery, were everywhere in rebellion; and whilst the *jacquerie* completed the desolation of the country, the *bourgeoisie* of the towns, dominating in the States General, led by a bold reformer, Etienne Marcel, assumed the place of the vanquished royalty and nobility, and undertook at once to repulse the foreigner, to change the officers and system of government, perhaps even to raise a new dynasty to the throne. An eminent historian (Thierry) has recently developed and criticised with equal sagacity and eloquence this great social and political movement of the fourteenth century; we refer the curious reader to his elegant pages, having now said enough to explain how the captive king could from the north of France expect neither aid for his wants, nor deference to his wishes.

In truth, when John, (in March, 1357,) concluded a truce with the Prince of Wales, the tidings of that arrangement caused the utmost excitement in Paris. The cry of treason was raised, and the lords whom the King had sent from Bordeaux to make known his will to his son, were obliged to conceal themselves and to quit the capital in haste. The truce was observed for better or worse; but it was evident that the struggle was not near its conclusion. Edward the Third was aware that the continued presence of "his adversary" on the soil of France restricted the motions of his army, and threatened

more than one danger. He therefore directed his son to bring his prisoners to England, and the Black Prince embarked with them on April 11, 1357, in a numerous fleet, which arrived at Sandwich on May 4. Some days after, the Prince with King John and the French lords proceeded to Canterbury, to make their offerings to Saint Thomas, and there they were welcomed by a deputation from the city of London. On the 24th of the same month, the cavalcade arrived at that capital, and the King of France was lodged in the palace of the Savoy, situate in the Strand, and which then belonged to the Duke of Lancaster. It was not long before he was there visited by the King and Queen of England.

For nearly two years the Savoy palace continued his usual, but not sole, residence. He appears to have made during this interval frequent visits to Windsor, and probably other excursions of which no trace remains. A large degree of liberty was accorded to him, as well as to the other prisoners of mark. They were permitted (as Froissart says) upon their honour only to hawk, hunt, ride, and take all their recreations as they pleased. John was not yet forty years of age; he was courteous, affable, lavish, careless, and the good nature of his disposition had won him the name of *le Bon*. Little enough concerned in the miseries of his kingdom, much too easy in all the negotiations which were made for peace, he was chiefly inclined to pleasure, and to physical exercises. So the horses, dogs, and hawks hold a prominent place in his household accounts. But we also find there, though in small number, some purchases of books, and even some expenses of binding. He gave 4s. 4d. for a romance of Renart (Reynard the Fox), 28s. 8d. for a romance of Loherenc Garin, and 10s. for one of the Tournament of Antichrist. Margaret the binder received 32d. for covering anew and putting four clasps on a French bible; James, another binder, had 3s. 6d. for rebinding one of the breviaries of the chapel, putting to it a new board, covering it with a vermillion skin, and other items; a garniture of latén nails for a romance of Guilon cost 20d.

King John had also among his valets-de-chambre a painter of some distinction, Maistre Girart d'Orleans, whom he had before employed in 1356 to decorate the chateau of Vaudreuil in Normandy. We learn from these accounts that during his captivity the King employed this artist to execute some pictures and other works of art, such as to complete a set of chessmen (*un jeu d'échecs*), to ornament some fur-

niture, &c. We must, however, admit that the foremost place among the "extraordinary" expenses is occupied by the wardrobe of Messire Philippe de France and that of Messire Jehan the Fool.

From among the many tailoring bills for the prince we take the following (p. 89). It is for the making of a "pourpoint," or quilted jacket, of cloth of gold, which material had been previously purchased:—

"For two ells and a half of lining (*toile*), vjd. For two ounces of silk, ijs. For three quarters of wax taper, vjd. (this was to wax their thread). For three pounds of tallow candle, vjd. (the work was done in December). For the making of four-score buttons, xvijjd. For four straps of buckskin, ijd. For half-a-quarter of black *sendal* (a kind of taffety) to garnish the sleeves of one of the king's coats, iiijd.; and for one ounce of thread to sew the sleeves, ijd. The last was a little additional job done by the two *compaignons* employed, who were occupied altogether for eight days, and received for each day's work vjd., in all viijs., besides jd. each day for their bever of ale. In addition a pound and a half of cotton (to stuff the pourpoint) cost xd. ob., and iiijd. was paid for carding the same. Total of the work, 18s. 5½d."

Mons. Philippe's shoes were very liberally provided, as appears by the following bill (p. 92) of—

"William Cannell, Cordwainer, of London.

"For two dozen pair of shoes, at vijs. a dozen, xiijs.

"For one pair of boots (*estuiiaux*) of calf, vs.

"For one shoe-case (*estuef a soler*) xijd.

"Total, xxs. the 13th Jan., paid at the order of the *maistre d'ostel*."

It will scarcely be credited that on the last day of the same month (p. 99) Mons. Philippe required another dozen pair of shoes, and another pair of boots, of the same description, and from the same cordwainer; so that he must have worn a new pair of shoes every day.

As for *Maister Jehan le fol*, in March (p. 111) we read of his having been provided with white furs, which cost thirteen shillings, to trim his gown (*robe*), hood, and tippetts (*aumuces*). In April, 6s. 8d. was paid for the making for him of a *cote hardie* and *housse*, the materials for which had been given by the Duke of Lancaster. The *housse*, which is said to have been a flowing gown, was *deschequeté*, or chequered, like that of a modern harlequin.

The King himself, so far as these accounts shew us, seems to have been more extravagant in jewellery than in clothes. We now transcribe one of his bills from—

"Hankin, Goldsmith, of London.

"For fitting up the box (*drageoir*) which is daily supplied with spices, for silver and workmanship, ijs. Item, for gold to make a ring in which is set a fair ruby which the King has bought at London, xixs., and for the making of the ring, xxvjs. viijjd. Item, for gold and making of the pendant of the King's little signet, ijs. vjd. Item, for gold to put a balass ruby in a clasp

(*fermail*), vs., and for the making of the clasp, xxvjs. viijjd. Item, for gold to make a ring in which the King has placed a little diamond, vs. vjd., and for the making, xiijs. iiijd. Item, for the foil of the said balass ruby, vs. Item, for the gold of a clasp with a griffin in the middle, iijs. vjd.; and for the making of the clasp, xxxs. Item, for the key to a lock which Master Gerard has made for the King, ijs. vjd. Total, vijl. vijs. viijjd."

The following description of the King's new signet is especially remarkable:—

"To Thènes de la Brune, for a yellow stone bought of him for the King, to make him a signet, which signet is of a crescent surrounded with stars (*un creissant semé d'estoiles*); paid, by the King's order, eight Philippe crowns, amounting to xxvjs. viijjd."

The consumption of sugar, confections, and spices in the royal household was very great, and from one of the long bills of Michael Gerard, grocer, of London, which amounted to £7 18s. 9d., we select the following items, (p. 115):—

"19 lb. of loaf sugar, at 21d.

4 lb. of white honey, 8d.

1 quarter of clean annis, 5d.

2 lb. of cinnamon, at 14d.

3 lb. of *baladit* ginger, 3s.

¼ quarter of long pepper, 3d.

1 lb. of garingal, 3s. 4d.

1 lb. of cloves, 3s. 4d.

¼ lb. of mace, 18d.

1 lb. of grain of paradise, 20d.

¼ lb. of cut ginger, 10d.

12 lb. of *pignons*, at 14d.

A receipt to cure the ears, 16d.

4 lb. of madrian^b, at 16d.

9 lb. of moist sugarc, at 19d.

1 lb. of mouscade nuts, and a little paper for Thomassin Doucet, (who was the spicer and confectioner of the King's chamber,) to write the work of his office, 2s. 2d

For wood and coals, and other things necessary to make the confections from the above materials by the said Thomassin, 14d."

Among our many extinct trades, that of a hatcher is now quite forgotten, though we retain the surname of Hatcher, which was probably of the same origin^d, and we still talk of a rabbit-hutch. The following shews that the original trunk-maker under St. Paul's was so designated:—

"To Peter the Hucher, of London, for a square oaken chest for Denys de Collors, to hold the writings and papers for the business of the King's expenditure, and for bringing it to the Savoy, vs. vjd."

The grocer Michael Gerard, as we have seen already, sold paper as well as sugar. On another occasion he was paid, for four quires (*mains*) of paper of the greater size (*forme*), 3s.; for one of the smaller, 4d.; for a pound of wax, 8d.; and for a paper to make the journal, 2s.

But we must content ourselves for the present, at least, with the slight sketch of the domestic expenses of the fourteenth century which these extracts have now un-

^b Elsewhere called *conserve de Madriain*. ^c *Sucre casson*; there was also *sucre cassetin*, at 21d.

^d *Huche* is now French for a kneading-trough or meal-tub. We used to talk of the buttery-*hatch*.

folded, and return to the historical memoir of H. R. H. the Duc d'Aumâle:—

With his reputation as a brave and honourable knight, with his tastes, and his disposition, King John could not fail to please the English barons. There existed little animosity, and almost a perfect conformity of language and manners between the nobility of the two nations, and the French captives seem to have woven around them numerous and agreeable associations. The illustrious and valiant companion of the Black Prince, Sir John Chandos, presented to the King four greyhounds; the countesses of Warren and Pembroke frequent supplies of various game, and fish. These two ladies are both half-French: the former being a daughter of the Comte de Barr (and granddaughter of King Edward I.), and the latter born of the illustrious house of Châtillon. Isabella, the dowager queen of Edward II. was also living during the first year of King John's captivity, and he was frequently at her court. This princess, as the daughter of Philippe le Bel, and the last survivor of the direct Capetian line, had brought to the royal family of England its claim to the crown of France: but this rivalry, so terrible in its effects, did not prevent Isabella from shewing herself full of regard for the adversary of her son and his companions. She received the King at her table; and we even find that, to charm away his sorrows, she lent him the two most favourite romances of the time, the *Saint Graal* and the *Lancelot*. The other French prisoners,—the Comte de Ponthieu, the Sire d'Aubigny, the Seneschal of Toulouse, the Maréchal d'Audenham, and the Comte de Tancarville figure amongst her most frequent visitors, and the ease with which they went to see her in her residence at Hertford is one of the best proofs of the liberty which they enjoyed*.

But this liberty appears to have been restrained a little after the death of Queen Isabella had occurred on the 23rd of August, 1358. The negotiations which were continually pursued with the utmost activity from the time that Jean le Bon had come to England, had not yet produced any result; the humiliating conditions accepted by the captive King were always rejected by his son the Regent, whether the young prince in that respect yielded to the public indignation, or whether that his judgment and patriotism prevailed over his filial obedience.

Did Edward the Third hope to overcome this resistance most readily by straitening the captivity of the vanquished of Poitiers? did he suspect some attempt for his deliverance? However that was, in December 1358 steps were taken to remove the King of France to the castle of Somerton in Lincolnshire; the baggage was already packed and about to depart; four tons of wine had been provided in that fortress for the use of the English men-of-arms destined to mount guard there; when the remove was countermanded for some reason that does not appear. John and his suite remained at the Savoy Palace; but they had no longer free course to Windsor or to the environs, and Roger de Beauchamp was charged to keep constant watch upon the King; sixty-nine soldiers or servants of various kinds being placed under his orders for that purpose.

However, no hindrance seems to have been offered to the communications of the King with his subjects. Messengers of all kinds readily obtained safe-conducts, some to go into France, and others to come thence. Among the latter there was a party whose arrival must have been particularly welcome to John. Ten knights and citizens of Languedoc, belonging to the Senechalries of Beaucaire, Toulouse and Carcassonne, to the towns of Beziers and Narbonne, provided with passports from the Pope, from the Comte of Poitiers (the King's son John, lieutenant-general of Languedoc), and from the kings of France and England, came as far as London to seek their sovereign, charged by the estates of the province to ascertain his good health, and to offer to him the persons, property and families of the inhabitants for his deliverance. The long and troublesome journey undertaken and accomplished, not without peril, by these courageous men, was in itself an act of devotion which could not fail to touch the heart of the King. But the deputies brought him also a testimony, not less precious, of the affection of his subjects of Languedoc, a present of money very considerable for the period, and which brought upon the change of London an amount not less than 1268*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* This sum arrived seasonably, for, since the King had quitted Bordeaux, his resources had been very straitened, and he was much embarrassed to provide for the current expenses of the six offices of his household, for the entertainment of his officers

* These particulars are derived from a Paper by Mr. E. A. Bond in the 35th volume of the "*Archæologia*," founded on a household book of the Queen preserved in the Cottonian collection.

and servants, for the moderate gratuities which, at the feasts of Easter or St. John, he gave them in the form of wages, and altogether for the various extraordinary expenses of his little court. He did not receive in this respect any assistance from the English king, although the latter subsequently claimed the expenses of keeping his captive at the rate of 10,000 ryals a month, independently of the sum fixed for the King's ransom. John had consequently already been obliged to have recourse to various burdensome loans, but which do not appear to have been renewed at a later period, whether it was that their negotiation had become more difficult, or whether the King's financial position permitted him to abstain from such ruinous operations. In effect, from this time forward, our accounts make mention of a variety of receipts, which may be grouped in three classes:—

1. The presents of money made to the King by his devoted subjects. Subsequently to those from Languedoc already described, considerable sums arrived from the Cardinal de Tulle, and the towns of Amiens and Laon.

2. The recovery of debts due to the crown, of imposts conceded by provincial parliaments, and sums spared by some of his most devoted servants.

3. The produce of the sale of horses and other articles, particularly wine; for John, proud cavalier as he was, did not disdain to make a little by commerce. Some of the wine which he received from the affectionate generosity of the inhabitants at Languedoc, as well as other parties, being more than sufficient for his consumption, was resold at a handsome profit.

The rich merchants of London were the agents of all these financial operations; they facilitated the sale of the material produce, and managed the exchange and receipt of the funds sent from France. These agents were, Sir John Stody, vintner, then mayor of London; Adam de Bury, skinner, who arrived at the same dignity in 1364; and, more usually, the famous Henry Picart, who is celebrated in the chronicles for having given a magnificent banquet to the kings of France, Cyprus, Scotland, and England, and who, though supposed to have been a Gascon, had also held the chief government of London, in the year 1356. He was the wine-merchant and banker of Edward the Third.

Having now seen the budget of ways and means sufficiently established for the

royal prisoner, we return to the narration of the vicissitudes of his captivity. After having suffered the abridgment of his liberty, already mentioned, in Dec. 1358, on the 4th of April 1359 he was removed to the castle of Hertford, where he had previously experienced the courteous hospitality of Queen Isabella. When there he was apprised of the rupture of the negotiations for peace of which he had signed the preliminaries before his departure from London. The dauphin had definitively refused to adhere to the treaty formed by his father. He had acted wisely and patriotically, but the blow was painful to the King; "Ha! ha! Charles, my boy," he cried, "you are counselled by the king of Navarre, who deceives you, and would deceive forty such as you!" But John deceived himself. It was the unanimous sentiment of the nation that his son had followed; they were "the prelates, the nobles, the councillors of the good towns" who had arrived at this disagreeable resolution; and they unanimously replied to the knights and lords who brought the King's letter, that they had much rather continue to endure the great mischief in which they found themselves, than that the kingdom of France should undergo such humiliation^f.

As soon as the reply of the regent and his council was known at London, Edward the Third announced his early passage into France with a powerful army; his preparations having been otherwise long since commenced. The French prisoners were not forgotten in the measures taken upon this occasion. On the 21st of June, thirty-five persons of King John's suite, and among them the chaplain who was at once his poet and falconer, Gaces de la Buigne, together with nearly all the servants of the Comte de Ponthieu and other captive lords, received orders to return to France. On the 26th of the following month, the number of persons permitted to reside with the King and his son were limited to twenty, the whole of whom were designated by name in the license for their stay; but John remonstrated energetically against this new deprivation, and he obtained that nineteen names should be added to the list, and he was permitted to keep about him his tailor, Tassin du Breuil, his painter, Girard d'Orleans, and his son's falconer, Jean de Milan, who had been before sentenced to dismissal.

This reduction of the household of the captive King was a preparation for another change of residence. The stay at Hert-

^f Froissart.

ford seems never to have been intended to be more than temporary. It did not last quite four months, and ceased as soon as the castle of Somerton could be prepared for the reception of its illustrious guests. Leaving Hertford on the 29th of July, they arrived in their new abode on the 4th of August, 1359. A knight banneret, Sir William Deyncourt, was entrusted with the escort of the King during his journey, and with his custody at Somerton; three other knights, twenty-two men of arms, and twenty archers, were placed under his orders; but, notwithstanding the special commission of Deyncourt, Sir Henry de Greystock, the constable of the castle, retained what we call in modern military language the command of the place.

The *surveillance* exercised over the French became daily more strict. In November Edward had crossed the sea, leaving England almost emptied of soldiers; and the prince Thomas, one of his sons, invested with the regency of the kingdom, found it necessary to place some restrictions on the communications which the prisoners had hitherto readily enjoyed with France. The safe-conducts registered by Rymer become much more rare, and the objects of such as were granted are always carefully specified. It even required a special order for the King's secretary Jean le Royer, (who had in May accompanied the lords then sent to the Dauphin,) to be received at Somerton and return to his master's service; nor was he permitted to reside in the castle except in place of the minstrel Sauxonnet, who returned to France. All the licenses of residence accorded to the King's servants were renewed monthly. Soon a report was spread that the enemy meditated a descent upon England, and that an attempt would be made for the deliverance of the illustrious prisoner. Various measures were taken for the defence of the kingdom, and it was judged prudent to transfer the King into a place stronger and more accessible from London than Somerton. John of Buckingham and Ralph Spigornell were ordered (on March 1, 1360) to conduct him to the castle of Berkhamstead. This movement was about to be executed when the regent learned the descent of a French expedition near Winchelsea, and the destruction of that little town. The inquietude was great; order was immediately given to shut up everywhere the French prisoners in strong castles, and to bring to London

King John with his son and suites. The greatest precautions were directed for guarding him during the journey, and on the 25th of March, 1360, he was installed no longer in the palace of the Savoy, but at the Tower. The bannerets John and Roger de Beauchamp were appointed anew for his custody.

However, Edward the Third had found in France a resistance beyond what he had expected. He was master of the open country; no army could be brought against him; but the great towns defended themselves with the most courageous obstinacy, and all of them successfully repulsed the attacks of the English. The citizens of Paris gave the example; they had abandoned the provost Marcel^b on the day when, at the commencement of the struggle, he had sacrificed the cause of the nation to his political passions. Their discontent had always yielded to their patriotism. Edward did not misapprehend the attitude of the nation. He soon discovered that the contest would be interminable; besides, the sight of provinces horribly devastated, without cultivation, and covered with ruins, saddened his noble heart; to crown all, a violent storm which assailed him near Chartres struck his mind with a kind of superstitious terror. He shewed himself more conciliating, and offered to the regent conditions which, though still very hard, were more acceptable. The peace was signed at Brétigny on May 8, 1360.

This good news reached King John on the 15th of the same month, and the squire-jeant of the English queen who brought him the intelligence received the large gratuity of one hundred nobles. However, the King could not be released until after the payment of 600,000 crowns in gold, which formed the first division of his ransom; and as, in the state of his kingdom, this enormous sum could not be readily got together, little haste was made for his departure from London, but his strict captivity ceased. From that period the accoupts shew him going and coming, hunting, making visits, and altogether enjoying the same comparative liberty which had been allowed him during the early days of his stay in England. On the 30th of June he departed for Dover, where he arrived on the 6th of July. On the same day Edward the Third sent him, as a token of friendship, the cup which he was himself accustomed to use, and John in return presented to Edward his own casket.

^a Orders of the 14th and 17th March, 1360, in Rymer.

^b He was slain by the citizen Jean Marcel on the 31st July, 1358, as he was about to open the port of St. Antoine to the English and Navarrais.

which had belonged to Saint Louis, and which had always been preserved as a relic. Two days after, the King sailed for Calais, but he still remained for more than three months in that town, and even that long delay would not have sufficed to collect the sum exacted by Edward, without a sad expedient enforced by existing circumstances. Matteo Galeazzo Visconti,

doge of Milan, offered to pay immediately 600,000 florins if the hand of Isabella of France, the King's daughter, were accorded to his son Giovanni Galeazzo. The bargain was struck, and, in the energetic words of Villani, John sold his own flesh to recover his liberty. At length, on Oct. 25, 1360, he re-entered his own kingdom, and slept within the walls of Boulogne.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Courtship of George Villiers—Expenses of an Ambassador—A Ballad temp. James I.—Licences to Crenellate.

THE COURTSHIP OF GEORGE VILLIERS, SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

A FRIEND has recently shewn us two original letters^a, penned in the early days of that spoiled child of fortune, the "gallant and gay" George Villiers. They relate to his marriage, which was most flattering in its prospects, but failed to steady his character, or to realize any true domestic happiness. It was an event of some historical importance, considering the party with whom it was contracted; and though it may be difficult to estimate the extent of its political influence, yet we probably are not wrong in regarding it as one of the causes which contributed to the restoration of the monarchy.

The great parliamentary general, now Lord Fairfax, had an only daughter and heiress, just of marriageable age, having been born on the 6th of July, 1636. The Duke of Buckingham was nine years older. He had fought with the King at Worcester, and had escaped to the continent. His only brother, Lord Francis Villiers, had been slain in his early youth, valiantly fighting under the oak at Kingston, in the year 1648. The Duke's estates, said to be "the greatest of any subject in England," had been seized by the parliament^b, and some of them had been assigned to Lord Fairfax. This circumstance led to communication with that stern Presbyterian chieftain, and seems to have recommended to either party an alliance which on the one hand would restore the Duke to a portion of his patrimony, and on the other make the heiress a lady of the foremost rank in the country. Besides, it has been remarked that it secured to Fairfax and his family an amnesty at the hands of injured royalty, should royalty regain the ascendant. The story is thus told by the lady's relative, Mr. Bryan Fairfax:—

"There now happened a great turn in the course of his life. My Lord Fairfax had part of the Duke's estate, about £5,000 per annum, allotted him by the parliament towards the payment of his arrears due to him as a General^c, &c., and he remitted more than would have purchased a greater estate. They gave him the manor of Helmesly,

^a They were formerly in the possession of James Gomme, Esq., F.S.A., but we cannot find that any public notice has ever been taken of them.

^b "The parliament seized on his estate, the greatest of any subject in England, having now his brother's estate fallen to his; the yearly value was above £25,000. It happened that the manor of Helmesly, which was his brother's, was given to my Lord Fairfax," &c.—*Life of the Duke, by Bryan Fairfax*.

^c Fairfax resigned his commission as General in 1650, not approving of the war with Scotland.

the seat of the noble family of Rutland^d, in Yorkshire, as a salve for the wound he received there, being shot through the body. They gave him also York-house, in London, which was also the Duke's. The Duke heard how kind and generous my Lord Fairfax was to the Countess of Derby, in paying all the rents of the Isle of Man, which the parliament had also assigned to him for his arrears, into her own hands, and she confessed it was more than all her servants before had done. The Duke had reason to hope my Lord had the same inclinations as to this estate of his, which his Lordship never accounted his own, and the Duke wanted it (i.e. such relief) as much as the Countess. He was not deceived in his hopes; for my Lord Fairfax wished only for an opportunity of doing it. He lived in York-house, where every chamber was adorned with the arms of Villiers and Manners, lions and peacocks. He was descended from the same ancestors, Earls of Rutland, Sir Guy Fairfax's two sons having married two of the daughters of the Earl of Rutland, which my Lord took frequent occasion to remember. The Duke resolved to try his fortune, which had hitherto been adverse enough, and he had some revenge on her (i.e. Fortune) by his translation of the ode in Horace, *Fortuna sævis læta negotiis*. Over he came into England to make love to his (Lord Fairfax's) only daughter, a most virtuous and amiable Lady. He found a friend to propose it, and I think it was Mr. Robert Harlow^e. The parents consented, and the young lady could not resist his charms, being the most graceful and beautiful person that any court in Europe ever saw, &c.; all his trouble in wooing was, *He came, he saw, and conquered*. When he came into England he was not sure either of life or liberty. He was an outlaw, and had not made his peace with Cromwell, who would have forbid the banns if he had known of his coming over. Cromwell had a greater share of his estate^f, had daughters to marry, and would not have liked such a conjunction of Mars and Mercury as was in this alliance, knowing my Lord's affections to the royal family, which did afterwards produce good effects towards its restoration.

"They were married at Nun-Appleton, six miles from York, Sept. 7, 1657, a new and noble house built by my Lord Fairfax, and where he kept a noble hospitality. His friend Abraham Cowley wrote an epithalamium, now printed.

"When Cromwell heard of it, he rested not till he had him in the Tower, and would have brought him to Tower-hill had he lived a fortnight longer^g.

"He had liberty given him to be at York-house with his lady; but going to Cobham to see his sister^h, he was taken and sent to the Towerⁱ. This so angered Fairfax that he went to Whitehall to the Protector, and expostulated the case so as it put him into great passion, turning abruptly from him in the gallery at Whitehall, cocking his hat, and throwing his cloak under his arm as he used to do when he was angry. Thus I saw him take his last leave of his old acquaintance Cromwell, whose servants expected he would be sent to bear the Duke company at the Tower the next morning, but the Protector was wiser in his passions.

"I carried the Duke the news of the Protector's death, and he had then leave to be a prisoner at Windsor Castle, where his friend Ab. Cowley was his constant companion. Richard Cromwell soon after abdicated, and then his liberty came of course.

"This was the happiest time of all the Duke's life, when he went to his father-in-law's house at Appleton, and there lived orderly and decently with his own wife; when he neither wanted nor so abounded as to be tempted to any extravagance, as he was after when he came to possess his whole estate. He now understood the meaning of the paradox, *Dimidium plus toto*, with which he used to pose young scholars; and found by experience, that the half or third part of his own estate which he now enjoyed, was more than the whole which he had at the King's and his restoration.

"Now he lived a most regular life, no courtships but to his own wife, not so much as to his after-beloved and costly mistress, the philosopher's stone. My Lord Fairfax was much pleased with his company, and to see him so conformable to the orders and good government of the family. If they had any plots together, they were to the best pur-

^d Descended to them from the lords Roos of "Haulake," as it was called in ancient times. The Duke's mother, the heiress of Francis Earl of Rutland, had brought it to the house of Villiers. It was at the house of a tenant near Helmesly that the Duke breathed his last—converted by Pope into "the worst inn's worst room."

^e Who Mr. Robert Harlow was we do not know. The Duke himself mentions "Mrs. Worsnam" as the origin of his hopes, but she is equally unknown to us.

^f He had particularly the mansion of Newhall, in Essex.

^g Cromwell died on the 3rd of September, 1658, almost a year after the marriage.

^h The Duchess of Richmond.

ⁱ On the 24th of August, 1658.

poses, the restoration of the Royal Family."—*Life of the Duke of Buckingham*, printed in 1758.

Even with this very explicit narrative there remains something mysterious about the marriage, which is not surprising, considering the secrecy with which it was necessarily conducted. In Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*, (edit. Wood,) vol. i. p. 563, it is stated that the Duke was married at Hackney, near London, on the 19th of November, 1657; instead of the 7th of September at Nun-Appleton. Lysons was quoted as the authority, but we turned to Lysons without finding the statement confirmed. Under this difficulty we have written to the incumbents of Hackney and Nun-Appleton respectively, and have received from both the most obliging answers. The Rector of Hackney has informed us that the marriage does *not* occur in the register of his parish; and the Rector of Bolton Percy has found in his register, but under the date of the 15th instead of the 7th of September, the following entry:—

"George Villiers Duke of Buckingham and Mary y^e daughter of Thomas Lord Fairfax Baron of Cameron, of Nun-Apleton within this parish of Bolton Percy, were maryed the fifteenth day of September An. Dñi. 1657. Test. Hy. Fairfax rect'."

The two letters would seem to have been written, the first about two months, and the second only a fortnight, before the marriage was completed:—

1. *To Lord Fairfax.*

MY LORDE,

Since my condition whilst you were here made mee uncapable of paying you my respects as I desired to have done, I hope you will not be offended if, as soon as I am at liberty, I doe mysele the honour of wayting upon your Lordship, there being nothing I am soe ambitious of as the good fortune to let you know how high a value and esteeme I have for your Lordship and your family, and with how much passion I long to be owned by your Lordship as,

My Lorde,

Your Lordship's

London,
July 10.

Most humble and

Most faithful servant,

BUCKINGHAM.

2. *To Lady Fairfax.*

MADAME,

I shall hope from the intercession of the person that does mee the favour to deliver this to you, what I could hardly have expected upon any other account, that your Ladyship will be pleas'd to pardon mee the boldnesse of writing lately to your Daughter. Mrs. Worsnam was the first that gave me the confidence of making my adresses to her, and it was by her meanes only that I had the hapines of wayting upon her, and if that interview has made me soe little Master of my selfe as not to bee able to refrain the laying hold of an oportunity was offered me of letting her know the paine I endure for her sake, I hope your Ladship may be persuaded to make the true interpretation of it, and to beleeve it could proceed only from an excesse of that respect and devotion I ever shall beare Mistris Fairfax, whom (if my fortune were in any kinde proportionable to my affection) I should have the impudence to pretend to deserve, at least as much as any other body whatsoever, since I am sure it is impossible to love or honnour anything more than I truly doe her, or to wish for anything with greater longing or impatience, than I doe for some means of giving both her and your Ladship undeniable proofes of it, being confident that if your Ladship knew the nature of the passion I have for her, you could not be soe ill-natured (how averse soever shee might bee) as not to pittie my condition, or to refuse the endeavouring to further mee by your favour, to the enjoying of what only in this world can make mee perfectly happy. That is, Madame, the honour of being your Ladship's Most Dutiful Son; as I shall, however (whether your Ladship will or noe), challenge eternally that of being,

Madame,

Aug. 23.

Your Ladyship's

For the Right Honorable
The Lady Fairfax.

Most humble and most obedient Servant,

BUCKINGHAM.

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3 O

Of the Duchess, her cousin, Bryan Fairfax gives the following character :—

“Mary Dutches of Buckingham was the only daughter of Thomas Lord Fairfax and Anne the daughter of Horace Lord Vere, a most virtuous and pious lady in a vicious age and court. If she had any of the vanities, she had certainly none of the vices of it. The Duke and she lived lovingly and decently together; she patiently bearing with those faults in him which she could not remedy^k. She survived him many years, and died neer St. James’s Westminster, and was buried in the vault of the family of Villiers, in Henry VIIth’s chapel, An. 1705, Æt. 66.”

The Duchess of Buckingham is once mentioned by the Count de Grammont in his Memoirs, on occasion of the Duke’s fatal duel with the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1667. He says :—

“The Queen was at the head of those who exclaimed against so public and scandalous a crime, and against the impunity of such a wicked act. As the Duchess of Buckingham was a short fat body, like her majesty, who never had had any children, and whom her husband had abandoned for another, this sort of parallel in their situations interested the Queen in her favour. But it was all in vain. No person paid any attention to them: the licentiousness of the age went on uncontrolled, though the Queen endeavoured to raise up the serious part of the nation, the politicians and devotees, as enemies against it.”

In the Memoirs of the English Court by Madame Dunois, quoted in Sir Walter Scott’s edition of Grammont, it is remarked :—

“The Duchess of Buckingham has merit and virtue. She is brown and lean, but had she been the most beautiful and charming of her sex, the being his wife would have been sufficient alone to have inspired him with a dislike. Notwithstanding she knew he was always intriguing, yet she never spoke of it, and had complaisance enough to entertain his mistresses, and even to lodge them in her house: all which she suffered because she loved him.”

It will be observed that one of these authors calls this accommodating lady fat, and the other lean: all authorities, however, agree that she was short. The old Viscountess de Longueville, (grandmother of the last Earl of Sussex,) who died in 1763, aged near 100, used to tell many anecdotes of the days of Charles the Second :—

“She described the Queen as a little ungraceful woman, so short-legged that, when she stood upon her feet, you would have thought she was on her knees, and yet so long-waisted, that when she sat down she appeared a well-sized woman. She also described the Duchess of Buckingham, to whom she was related, as much such another in person as the Queen; a little round crumpled woman, very fond of finery. She remembered paying her a visit when she was in mourning, at which time she was lying on a sofa, with a kind of loose robe over her, all edged or laced with gold.” (MS. Notes in Oldys’s copy of Langbaine.)

This last circumstance tallies with Bryan Fairfax’s allusion to the unfortunate Duchess partaking of “the vanities,” if not “the vices,” of the court. She is probably the short Duchess figured in Sandford’s Coronation Procession of James II. Plate 13, walking next to the tall Duchess of Richmond. There are also two engraved portraits of her: one by Worlidge, and the other by I. I. Claessens, in Harding’s Grammont. They are both from a miniature at Strawberry-hill, attributed to S. Cooper, but the head is one very little in the style of the Duchess’s day.

Her burial is recorded in the register of Westminster Abbey on the 30th of October, 1704. (*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, viii. 14.)

J. G. N.

^k The Duchess had no children. Fairfax, notwithstanding his partiality towards the subject of his biography, owns that “his amours were too notorious to be concealed and too scandalous to be justified.”

EXPENSES OF AN AMBASSADOR. A.D. 1566.

MR. URBAN,—As an old correspondent now and then renewing his intercourse with your Magazine, allow me to lay before your readers an ambassador's account of the expenses of a mission to Spain in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

John Man, who had been chaplain to Archbishop Parker, and by whom, upon a dissension among the Fellows in 1562, he had been appointed Warden of Merton College, Oxford, was selected, in 1565, to go ambassador to Spain. Francis Allen, in a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated Westminster, December 11, 1565, says—"About the end of this week the Ambassador of Spain is looked for. And as Mr. Hollys goeth shortly into France, so doth one Mr. Man, of Oxford, go into Spaine to King Philip. The Queen on that respect hath presently promoted the same Mr. Man to the Deanery of Gloucester."

The original of the instructions given to the Dean of Gloucester, signed at the beginning by the Queen, and at the end by Lord Burghley, is still preserved in the Cottonian volume, Vespas. c. vii. fol. 291, dated Greenwich, Feb. 20, 1565-6.

The following account of his expenses outward, with the charges he was put to for presents upon his reception at Madrid, is preserved in another volume of the same collection, entirely in his own handwriting.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY ELLIS.

"The Bill of the Costes of transportation of myself, my men, and my stuffe, from the Court of England to the Court of Spaygne.

MS. Vespasian C. xiii. fol. 407.

In primis for Post horses from London to Plimōthe, being eight score and thirtene myles, at the rate of ij ^d . the myle, for my self, my servants and a guyde from towne to towne, in all xiiij. horses, for everie horse xxvij ^s . x ^d ., in all xx ^{li} . iiij ^s . viij ^d .	} xx ^{li} . iiij ^s . viij ^d .
Item in rewardes to the guydes	xx ^s .
Item for cariage of a loade of stuffe, by cart, and viij. horses from London to Plimōth, being viij. score and xij. myles, at the rate of ij ^d . the myle, xj ^{li} . x ^s . viij ^d .	} xj ^{li} . x ^s . viij ^d .
Item in rewardes to the Carters at severall tymes	xxx ^s .
Item to the M ^{rs} . of the Trinitie of Plimōth for transportation of my self, my servants, horses, and stuffe, and xx ^{li} . French Crownes	} xxxvj ^{li} .
Item in rewardes to the mariners, 8 French crownes	xlviij ^s .
Item for Cariage of my stuffe on ship bourde	v ^s .
Item to the pilate for safe conducting the Ship over the barre of Bilbowe, 3 French crownes	} xvij ^s .
Item for Cariage of my self, my servants and stuffe in a pinnes, from Porto Galletto to Bilbowe	} xvij ^s . vj ^d .
Item for the hyer of xij. Mules, from Bilbowe to Madrid, after the rate of xij. Crownes a moyle, Clvj. Crownes, everie Crowne at the rate of vj ^s ., xlvj ^{li} . xvj ^s .	} xlvj ^{li} . xvj ^s .
Item to the Muletors, our guydes	xxx ^s .
Item for conveying my stuffe from Bilbowe to Ordunia, 10 crownes, after the rate of vj ^s . the crowne	} iij ^{li} .
Item for my ij. mens costes, and theyre mules, going twise to Ordunia, for my stuffe, from Madrid, 60 crownes, after the rate of vj ^s . the crowne, xvij ^{li} .	} xvij ^{li} .
Item for howserome of my stuffe at Ordunia, and wryting of pasportes, 6 crownes, after the rate of vj ^s . the crowne	} xxxvj ^s .
Item for the hyer of vj. mules for the convaying of my stuffe from Ordunia to Madrid, after the rate of xij. Crownes a mule, lxxij. crownes, at the rate of vj ^s . a crowne, xxj ^{li} . xij ^s .	} xxj ^{li} . xij ^s .
Summa, Clxviij ^{li} . xvij ^s . x ^d .	

Ordinarie Rewardes at my first coming given unto the Officers of the Court.

In primis to the Porters of the chayne	. . . . .	xxij ^s .
To the porters of the haule	. . . . .	xx ^s .
To the porters of the little haule	. . . . .	xxiiij ^s .
To the porters of the princes haule	. . . . .	xx ^s .
To the Ushers of the little haule	. . . . .	viiij ^s .
To the porters of the King's Chamber	. . . . .	xij ^s .
To the Kings droñers and fifers	. . . . .	xiiij ^s .
To the Quenes porters of the haule and Chamber	. . . . .	xxv ^s .
To the portiers of the Princessa	. . . . .	x ^s .
To the King's Violines	. . . . .	xx ^s .
To the Herbingers, 20 Crownes, after the rate of vj ^s . the Crowne	. . . . .	vj ^l .

Summa, xiiij^l. xv^s.Summa tot^s., Clxxxiiij^l. xij^s. x^d.Rec. already, C^l.

After residing for a short period at Madrid, Mr. Man was accused of having spoken irreverently of the Pope, upon which he was excluded from Court, and afterwards sent from Madrid to reside in a village, his servants compelled to be present at mass, and the exercise of his own religion in his own house forbidden.

It is more than possible that Queen Elizabeth thought Mr. Man imprudent. The ambassador from Spain, mentioned in Francis Allen's letter, who arrived previously to Man's mission from England, was Guzman de Sylva, whose name by the English was pronounced *Goozman*. Anthony à Wood says that Queen Elizabeth used merrily to say, that, as her brother the King of Spain had sent to her a *Goose-man*, so she had sent him a *Man-goose*. Man returned in 1567. The following is the account of his expenses on his return. He died in London, March 18, 1568.

"MS. Cotton. Julius C. ix. fol. 83.

Mr. Mañ his bill, late Ambassado^r in the Courte of Spaigne, for transportation of him self, his men, and carriage from the Courte of Spaigne to the Court of Englande.

In primis for portage of Lrēs since the beginninge of Januarie, till my arrivall in Englande	} vj ^l .
Item to the Secretories clerkes for my pasporte of the Kinge at Madrid, fowre Frenche crownes	} xxiiij ^s .
Item for xvj. post horses from Madrid to S ^t . Sebastiane, beinge xxx ^l . postes at iiij ^s . the poste for everie horse, Lxxij ^l	} Lxxij ^l .
Item in rewarde to postiliones	iiij ^l . vj ^s . viij ^d .
Item for a coche for my self, xij. daies forward, & viij. daies of returne, at xj ^s . the daie	} xj ^l .
Item to the Muletours, and for the Mules meate	iiij ^l .
Item for iiij. Mules of cariage for my stufte from the Courte of Spaigne to S ^t . Sebastian	} xv ^l .
Item to a notarie for givinge testimoniall of the bargaine for my cariage	vj ^s .
Item to the Customer at Agrada, for passage of my cariage from Castile into Navarra	} xxvj ^s . viij ^d .
Item to the notarie of Agrada for my pasporte there	xij ^s .
Item to the watche at the gates of Agrada	vj ^s . viij ^d .
Item for passage at the ferrie	ij ^s .
Item to the Customer of Pamplona for passage by the Kingdome of Navarra	} xlviij ^s . viij ^d .
Item for transportacon of my men & stufte by Sea from S ^t . Sebastian to Kenton in Devonshire	} xxvj ^l .
Sompageine, cxliij ^l . x ^s . viij ^d .	
Item for transportacon of my men & stufte by sea from Kenton to Excestre	} xv ^s . ij ^d .

Item for xv. horses for my men and stuffe from Excester to London, } xvij^{li}. x^s.
 beinge 140 myles at ij^d. the myle a horsse

Item in rewardes to guides and carriers xxx^s.

Item for x. horses from London to Dover, for my men that met wth. me }
 there, beinge Lvij. myles at ij^d. the myle for everie horsse, at the rate } iiij^{li}. xv^s.
 of ix^s. vj^d. eche horse

My owne chardges wth. vj. parsons passage from S^t. Sebastian into and
 thorowe Fraunce.

From S^t. Sebastian to Paris, Liiij. postes wth. viij. horssees, everie horse } Liiij^{li}.
 at everie poste ij^s. vj^d., one poste, xx^s. the whole

Item to be allowed for twoe longe postes uppon everie horse, vij^d. ob. in } x^s.
 whole

Item in rewardes to postiliones from S^t. Sebastian to Parris v^{li}.

Item to the sercho^r at Iroun in Spaing xij^s. vj^d.

Item to the notarie for my pasporte vj^s.

Item to the watche at the passage of Beovia, devidinge Spayne and } vj^s.
 Fraunce

Item to the ferrie man for passage there iiij^s. vj^d.

Item at S^t. Juan de Luz in Fraunce for passage the Bridge xij^d.

xx
 Som pagine, iiijv^{li}. ix^s. ij^d.

Item at the passage of Goronda from Bourdeaux to Lermonte viij^s.

Item at the passage of Dordonia vij^s.

Item at Poictiers to the clerkes for the governors pasporte vj^s.

Item to a messinger sente from Orleanns to Paris to provide me a } xij^s.
 Lodgeinge

Item from Parris to Bolloyne, xvi. postes wth xj. poste horses at ij^s. vj^d. } xiiij^{li}.
 the horse for everie poste, one poste xvij^s. vj^d., the whole

Item to the postiliones xxiiij^s.

Item for a Coche for my self for xij. daies forward and backward, at } vj^{li}.
 x^s. the daie

Item for horsemeate, and to the Cocheman xxx^s.

Item for my passage from Bollonie to Dover vj^{li}.

Item for a bote at Bolloigne to cary me and my men to the shipp, }
 another at Dover to lande, for cariadge of my stuffe into the shippe } xxx^s.
 & to lande wth. porters

Item for xvj. horssees from Dover to London, Lvj. myles at ij^d. a myle } vij^{li}. xiiij^s.
 everie horse, at the rate of ix^s. vj^d. eche horse

Item for the hier of a litter and horses from Dover to London xl^s.

Item to two men going wth. the litter xx^s.

Item to other that came wth. post horses v^s.

Sin pagine, xlij^{li}. xiiij^s.

Item for horsemeate xv^s.

Item for xvj. horses from London to Windsore iiij^{li}.

Item for a litter from London to Windsore xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Sin pte., v^{li}. viij^s. iiij^d.

Sin Tot^{lis}., cclxxvj^{li}. ij^s. ij^d.

More dewe unto him for his diett, accomptinge from the xxxth. of }
 Auguste inclusive to the vjth. of October exclusive, beinge xxxvij. } cxxiiij^l. vj^s. viij^d.
 daies after the rate of five marches the daie
 per me Jo. Mañ.

Sin Totalis. tam }
 pro transporta^{ti} }
 qua pro diette, &c. } ccciiij. xix^{li}. viij^s. x^d.
 xx

Ex p me Humfridum Shelton.

A BALLAD.

MR. URBAN, — I send you a copy of a ballad which has been met with in rather an unexpected place for such a composition, and which I have not been able to find in print. In the 21st year of King James I., (A.D. 1623-4,) one Henry Moore was prosecuted in the Court of Star-Chamber, at the suit of the King's Attorney-General, for having used contemptuous and treasonable speeches in some house of entertainment (not named) in London; maintaining that King Henry VIII. was a vicious man, a tyrant, and a sc. rilege, — Queen Elizabeth a bastard, &c., — being the articles of faith in which most Roman Catholics of the period were brought up, and for the expression of which so many suffered.

In defence, Moore alleged that he had been much aggravated in the expressions he had used by the singing of "diverse libells or songes in skorne of the Romaine religion," by some of those who witnessed against him; and he put in evidence a copy of the following ballad, as one of the songs so sung, and cross-examined the witnesses as to their having composed or sung it. One of them he asked, "And whether did you offer to give anie man a copy of this song that wold give you eight farthing tokens; yea or no?" But to these questions negatives were given. In all this, how much there is similar to what has occurred in other and later political trials.

At the period of the ballad Prince Charles had just returned from his unsatisfactory expedition to Spain in search of a wife; and the burden of the song is to abuse the "Toleration" which was then so strenuous an object of contention on the part of the Catholics, and for the assurance of which the conclusion of the projected marriage with the Infanta was so anxiously desired. It was, however, as stoutly opposed by the larger and more popular portion of the community.

Ballads being then so much in use for the expression of popular opinion, were doubtless pretty plentiful upon the subject of the Spanish marriage; but I think very few have descended to our times, — which would be reason enough, independently of its merits, for its insertion in your pages. The somewhat mournful allusion

to Buckingham shews he had not then quite lost the popular favour, though it was much on the wane.

Yours, &c.,

J. B.

"Rare thinges are come from Spayne,
From Charles & his joy,
Camells & elephantes
And o'. vice roy;
But here will greater good
Go from o'. nation—
The papistes the do brag
Of tollerac'on.

Clergy men looke about & now lament it,
'Tis for yr. pride of lif, therefore repent it.

"Noble brave Buckingham,
Thou hast high honor,
Yet doest this land much harme—
Lord looke upon her.
Custos wth. threasurer*
And all that faction
Are said to be then men
For tollerac'on.

Clergymen, &c.

"Our priestes are worldly growne—
Though their gold lasteth,
They still looke after more
While the light wasteth.
The whore of Babilon
Her occupac'on
Still renewes, and she sues
For tolleration.

Clergymen, &c.

"Yf she bringes over mines
Youle not abide them,
Nor will you praise their bunnes
Till you have tried them.
Plaine dealing leacherye
Youle have none do it,
The whore I named before
Sheele put yo^s to it.

Clergymen, &c.

"Pardons & pretty thinges
Wth. reliques manie
She will bring here to sell,
Yf youle buy anie.
Bald pated friers too
In the old fashion,
They can shrive anie wyf
By tolleration.

Clergymen, &c.

"Puritines they are mad,
Their glory burneth,
Good subjectes they are sad,
Piety mourneth.
Manie now do covet
To se the straung fashion,
But when they have tried it
Theil curse tollerac'on.

Clergymen, &c."

"16th., 20th., 24th. die Decembri anno 21^o. Ja. R. M^d. that this writinge was shewed to Nicholas Lound Clarke, Robert Blofeilde, Gregory Church, and Michaell Parkins, witnesses produced & crosse-examined by Henry More def^t. att the suite of his Ma^{ties}. Attorney Generall at the tyme of their deposicions taken in this ho^{ble}. co^{rt}. of Starchamber.

RICH. KIPPAX.

* Henry Lord Mandeville, and others; both offices being then in commission.

MR. URBAN,—I now send the completion of the list of Licences to Crenellate, and shall be glad of further information respecting what may remain of any of the places named.

Your obedient servant,

Oxford, Sept. 1856.

J. H. PARKER.

LICENCES TO CRENELLATE, FROM THE PATENT ROLLS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

(Continued from p. 330.)

D. Anno Regni E. III.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 3, }
4. } | 18. Robert Sifrewast . . . <i>possit kernellare mansum suam de</i> | } Hoke | Dors. |
| | | | |
| | 18. Prior et Conventus de Giseburghe . . . <i>mansum</i> | Giseburghe. | |
| | 19. Robertus de Hagerston <i>mansum</i> | Hagerston Northumbr. | |
| | 19. Gilbertus de Whitleye <i>mansum</i> | Whitleye [†] Northumbr. | |
| | 19. Willielmus de Clynton, Comes Huntyngdon <i>quoddam mansum ad opus dilecti nobis Johannis de Clynton, nepotis ejusdem Comitis</i> | } Maxstok ^u | Warr. |
| | | | |
| | 19. Rogerus Hillary <i>mansum</i> | Berkmondescote | Staff. |
| | 19. Prior et Conventus de Roff. ^x . . . <i>quendam murum</i> | Rochester | Kanc. |
| | 19. Prior et fratres ordinis Sancti Augustini de Salop <i>quendam murum lapideum cum duabus turribus rotundis^y</i> | } Salop | Salop. |
| | | | |
| | 20. Rogerus de Widington <i>mansum</i> | } Westswyn-born | } North-umbr. |
| | | | |
| | 20. Homines villæ de Penereth . . . <i>villam predictam</i> | Penereth ^z . | |
| | 20. Episcopus London <i>castrum suum de Storteford et turrim ejusdem</i> | } Storteford ^a . | |
| | | | |
| | 20. Abbas et Conventus de Langeley <i>quoddam campanile infra Abbatiam de novo construendum.</i> | } Langeley ^b . | |
| | | | |

[†] Whitley, in the parish of Tynemouth.

^u For an account of Maxstoke Castle, see Dom. Arch., vol. ii. p. 246.

^x The Roll explains, "quendam murum de petra et calce a porta orientali civitatis Roff. usque ad portam Sancti Guilli. inter dictam civitatem et gardinum eorundem Prioris et Conventus facere, æc. et kernellare, &c.

^y The Roll says, "quendam murum lapideum extra villam predictam una cum duabus turribus rotundis superedificatis et una domo kernellata desuper eundem murum constructa, muro ejusdem villæ adjunctum, &c. ad elargationem mansi," &c.

^z There are some remains of the castle at Penrith, Cumberland, but they appear to be of a later date.

^a Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.

^b Abbot's Langley, Hertfordshire.

D. Anno Regni E. III.

47, } 48. }	26. Homines de Gippewico <i>villam</i>	Ipswich	Suff.
	27. Willielmus, Baro de Craystok <i>mansum</i>	Craystok ^r	Cumbr.
	27. Thomas de Musgrave <i>mansum manerii</i>	Harcla ^s .	
	29. Gilbert, Episcopus Karliol. <i>mansum</i>	La Rose ^t .	
	31. Abbas de Sancto Albano <i>mansum Ab-</i> <i>batiae sive eandem Abbatiam</i>	St. Albans.	
	33. Rector et fratres de Edyndon <i>mansum</i>	Edyndon ^u	Wilts.
	34. Prior et Conventus de Lewes <i>Priora-</i> <i>tum ac ecclesiam et domos ejusdem Prioratus</i>	Lewes ^x	Sussex.
	34. Johannes de Puddesay <i>manerium</i> juxta Salleye.	Bolton	
	36. Prior et Conventus de Drax <i>ecclesiam</i> <i>et campanile sua</i>	Drax ^y	Ebor.
	37. Maior, ballivi et probi homines . . . <i>civitatem</i>	Coventre.	
	38. Maior et ballivide Coventre ac Thomas de Nassington, Willielmus Wolf, et Willielmus de Corby ^z <i>civitatem</i>	Coventre	Warr.
	39. Willielmus, Abbas de Quarrera et Con- ventus ejusdem loci ^a . . . <i>locum vocatum Fisshe-</i> <i>hous et diversas placeas terræ</i>	Quarrera	{ Insula Vecta.
	40. Willielmus de Aldeburgh, miles . . . <i>mansum</i> <i>manerii</i>	Harewode	Ebor.
	40. Adam de Coppendale, de Beverlaco <i>quoddam mansum suum in villâ de</i>	Beverlaco ^b .	
	41. Abbatisa et Conventus Shafton <i>eccle-</i> <i>siam abbatiæ et campanile ejusdem</i>	Shaftes- bury	{ Dors.

^r This is identified with Graystok by Inq. p. m. an. 34 E. I. No. 40.^s The Roll adds, "quod prope Marchiam Scociæ situatur et per Scotos inimicos nostros sæpius ante hæc tempora combustum extitit et destructum." The Pat. an. 34 E. III. p. 1, m. 11, says this manor is in com. Westmoreland.^t See 10 Edw. III. p. 327. Constable of the Castle of la Rose, John de Dokwra, appointed for life by the Bishop of Carlisle, an. 6 Hen. IV., Dec. 1. Pat. an. 10 Hen. IV. part 1, m. 22.^u This entry on the Roll is a pardon: "Ad rogatum venerabilis patris Willielmi de Edyndon, episcopi Winton., perdonavimus eidem episcopo ac, &c. Rectori et fratribus domus ordinis Sancti Augustini de Edyndon per ipsum episcopum de novo fundatæ, transgressionem quam fecerunt, mansum eorundem Rectoris et fratrum ibidem, muro de petra et calce firmando et kernellando, licentia nostra super hoc non obtenta. Et concedimus, &c. mansum tenere possint," &c. There are many previous and subsequent entries on the Patent Rolls concerning this house. Pat. an. 34 E. III. m. 4, says it was in the diocese of Sarum. Pat. an. 35 E. III. p. 3, m. 14.^x There are some remains of this Priory.^y Drax, near Snaith.^z These are assigned to apportion the expense of walling and crenellating the town among the merchants and inhabitants. Another entry is on Pat. an. 40 E. III. p. 1, m. 9.^a The Roll adds, "in proprio solo ipsorum Abbatis et Conventus infra dictam Insulam tam in loco vocato Fisshehous super costerem maris situato quam alibi ubi eis melius expedire videbitur diversas placeas terræ tantas quantas et de quo procinctu eis placuerit muro de petra et calce includere, firmare et kernellare et castra vel fortalicia inde facere. More in Pat. an. 40 E. III. p. 1, m. 15.^b Beverley, Yorkshire.

A.D. 1365, 1366. }	Anno Regni E. III.			
	41. Willielmus Trussell de Cublesdon, miles...	<i>situm manerii</i>	Shirrene-shales	Salop.
	43. Abbas et Conventus de Waltham Sanctæ Crucis....	<i>mansum Abbatiae et procinctum ejusdem</i>	Waltham Abbey	Essex.
	43. Walterus Huwet ^c	<i>mansum</i>	Estham.	
	43. Prior et Conventus ecclesiae cathedralis beatæ Mariæ Wygorn	<i>Prioratum suum circumquaque ac domos et alia edificia in eodem Prioratu existentia</i>	Worcester	Wygorn.
	44. Johannes de Chidiok, miles....	<i>manerium de Chidiok, super costeram maris situatum</i>	Chidiok ^d .	
	45. Helmingus Legette, "dilectus armiger et serviens noster".....	<i>mansum suum vocatum</i>	le Ponde apud Haddeleggh	Suff.
	46. Cives et probi homines civitatis Novæ Sarum.....	<i>civitatem</i>	Salisbury	Wilts.
	47. Abbas et Conventus de Wynchecombe ^e ...	<i>Abbatiam suam ac domos et edificia ejusdem</i>	Wynchecombe ^f .	
	47. Johannes de la Mare, chivaler	<i>mansum</i>	Nonny ^g	Somerset.
	48. Willielmus de Thorp	<i>manerium</i>	Makeseye	Norht.
	48. Johanna quæ fuit uxor Willielmi de Sancto Quintino....	<i>quoddam campanile quod ipsa in Cimiterio Capellæ de Harpham facere proponit</i>	Harpham ^h .	
	49. Abbas et Conventus Abbatiae de Selby ...	<i>ecclesiam, claustrum et mansum Abbatiae de</i>	Selby	Ebor.
	50. Willielmus de Kerdeston., miles ⁱ ...	<i>mansum</i>	Claxston	Norff.
	50. Nicholaus Benton ^k	<i>muros domorum suarum in manerio suo de</i>	Fallardeston.	Wilts.
	51. Abbas et Conventus Abbatiae Scœ. Werburgæ	<i>abbatiam</i>	Chester	Cestr.
	51. Wartinus de Insula	<i>mansum</i>	Shirburn ^l	Oxon.

c He is again mentioned on this Roll, at membrane 1.

^d Near Charmouth, in Dorsetshire.

* There was an abbey of this name in com. Glouc. The Roll adds, "ad requisitionem dilecti clerici nostri magistri Johannis de Branketre."

^f Winchcombe, Gloucestershire.

§ Nunney Castle, Somerset. The walls of this castle remain perfect, and the moat round it. This castle was a place of arms in the civil wars, dependent on Bristol Castle, and was burnt after the surrender of Bristol.

^b Harpham, near Bridlington, Gloucestershire.

¹ This entry states that a licence had been granted to his father, but that the house was only commenced by him.

^k "Ad requisitionem dilecti et fidelis nostri Willielmi de Monte Acuto, Comitis Sarum."

¹ Shirburn Castle, near Watlington, Oxfordshire. The walls are perfect, with the moat ; the house is still inhabited, and the interior is modernised.

RICHARD II. A.D. { 1377. June 22.
1399. Sept. 29.

.D.
377, }
378. }

1. Radulphus episcopus Saresbiriensis, et
successores sui *civitatem* } Sarum Wilts.
1. ————— *manerium* Sarum Wilts.
1. ————— *manerium* Bisshopwodford^m Wilts.
1. ————— *manerium* Shirbourneⁿ.
1. ————— *manerium* Chirdestoke^o.
1. ————— *manerium* Potterne^p.
1. ————— *manerium* Canynge^q. !
1. ————— *manerium* Rammesbury^r.
1. ————— *manerium* Sunning Berks.
1. ————— . . *manerium in* Fletstrete in suburbio London.
1. Willielmus, episcopus Cicestr. *manerium* Amberle^s Sussex.
2. Johannes de Fenwyk *mansum sive ma-*
nerium } Fenwyk^t } North-
umbr.
3. Johannes d'Arundell, miles *mansum* Bechesworth^u. Surr.
3. Thomas, episcopus Exonien^x *fortalicium* Chudele^y Devon.
3. Ricardus Lescrop, Cancellarius noster } Bolton.
- in Wencelowedale^z *manerium* }
3. Gilbertus de Culwen, miles *domum* { Wirkyng-
apud manerium^a { ton^b } Cumbr.
3. Johannes de Chidiok^c *manerium* Chidiok.
3. Johannes de Cobeham *mansum ma-*
nerii sui } Coulyng^d Kanc.
4. Willielmus Asthorp, miles, et Margareta
uxor ejus *mansum manerii* } Hemyock.
5. Johannes Rous^e *domum supra Januam*
manerii sui de } Ragele^f Warr.

^m Woodford, near Salisbury.

^o Chardstock, near Beaminster, Dorset.

^q Bishops-Cannings, near Devizes.

^s Amberley, near Arundel.

^u Betchworth, near Dorking.

^x The Roll explains, "apud manerium suum de Chudele in Com. Devon. vel alibi ubi melius sibi placuerit super terras suas proprias infra episcopatum suum Exoniæ, &c., fortalicium facere," &c.

^z The Roll adds, "seu unam placeam infra idem manerium."

^a The Roll explains, "quandam domum per ipsum ut dicit apud manerium suum de Wirkyngton in Com. Cumbr. juxta Marchiam Scociæ muro de petra et calce edificatam firmare et kernellare," &c.

^c This is a ratification of the previous grant.

^e The Roll says, "Perdonavimus Johanni Rous transgressionem quam fecit kernellando et fortificando quandam domum supra Januam manerii sui de Ragele in Com. Warr.," &c. "Et," &c., "concessimus et licentiam dedimus," &c., "quod ipse residuum manerii predicti muro," &c., "fortificare et kernellare," &c.

^f Ragley, near Alcester.

ⁿ Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire.

^p Potterne, near Devizes, Wilts.

^r Ramsbury, near Aldbourne.

^t Fenwick, in Stamfordham parish, near Corbridge.

^y Chudleigh.

^b Wigton ?

^d Cooling, near Rochester.

A.D. 1381, } 1382. }	Anno Regni R. II.			
	5. Fulco de Pembrugge, miles	<i>mansum</i> ^g <i>manerii sui de</i>	{ Castro de Tonge }	Salop.
	5. Johannes de Nevill de Raby, miles . . .	<i>quandam placeam</i> ^h	{ Shirefhoton ⁱ }	Ebor.
	5. Willielmus de Topclyve	<i>quandam minutam placeam vocatam Shoford in parochia de</i>	{ Maideston ^k }	[Kent].
	6. Abbas et Conventus de Thornton . .	<i>quandam novam domum</i> ^l	{ Abbatia de Thornton. }	[Linc.]
	7. Alexander, episcopus Ebor. . . .	<i>manerium suum de</i>	{ Reste ^m . }	
	7. Johannes de Cobbeham de Devenshire ⁿ . . .	<i>mansum</i>	{ Hendre in Cobbeham }	Kanc.
	7. Ricardus Waldegrave, chivaler . .	<i>manerium in Villa de Seinte Marie Bures</i> ^o	{ Smallbrigg }	[Suff.]
	8 Michael de la Pole	<i>mansum manerii</i>	Wyngefeld ^p	Suff.
	8. —————	<i>mansum manerii</i>	Sternefeld ^q	Suff.
	8. —————	<i>mansum manerii</i>	Huntyngfeld ^r	Suff.
	9. Edwardus Dalyngrigge, chivaler . .	<i>mansum manerii</i>	{ Bodyham ^s }	Sussex.
	9. Ricardus Abberbury, senior	<i>quoddam castrum</i> ^t	{ Donyngton }	Berks.
	9. Matilda de Well	<i>quandam mansionem</i> ^u	London	Midd.
	10. Johannes de Thornbury, chivaler . . .	<i>duas domos suos infra manerium</i>	{ Bygrave ^x }	Hertf.
	11. Henricus, episcopus Norwicen . .	<i>manerium</i>	North Elman ^y	Norff.
	11. —————	<i>manerium</i>	Gaywode ^z	Norff.

^g The Roll adds, "vel partem ejusdem mansi prout sibi placuerit muro," &c.

^h The Roll says, "in solo suo apud Shirefhoton in Com. Ebor. quandam placeam prout sibi placuerit muro," &c., "et Castrum inde facere," &c. ⁱ Sheriff-Hutton.

^k The Roll adds, "per communes nuper insurgentes prostratam," and "ad supplicationem ven. patris Willielmi de Courtenay, archiep. Cantuar."

^l The Roll adds, "desuper et juxta portam Abbatie sue de Thornton muro," &c.

^m The Roll adds, "et quoddam forcelettum ibidem pro voluntate sua pro fortificatione ejusdem manerii facere," &c.

ⁿ The Roll adds, "ad supplicationem dilecti consanguinei et fidelis nostri Petri de Courteney, militis."

^o Bures, (St. Mary,) near Nayland.

^p Wingfield, near Harleston.

^q Sternfield, near Saxmundham.

^r Huntingfield, near Halesworth.

^s The Roll adds, "juxta mare in Com. Sussex, muro," &c., et Castrum inde in defensionem patrie adjacentis pro resistentia inimicorum nostrorum construere," &c. The walls of the castle are perfect, and very interesting.

^t The Roll adds, "in solo suo proprio apud Donyngton in Com. Berks de novo construere ac petra," &c., "kernellare," &c. It is near Newbury, and part of it is standing.

^u The Roll adds, "in hospitio suo infra clausum domus fratrum ordinis carmelis London. muro," &c., "kernellare," &c., "et eandem mansionem sic," &c., kernellatam teneri possit eidem Matill. ad totam vitam suam et post decessum suum præfatis fratribus ad quos prædicta mansio pertinebit in perpetuum," &c. ^x Bygrave, near Baldock.

^y North Elmham, near Reepham.

^z Gaywood, near Lynn.

HENRY IV. A.D. { 1399. Sept. 30.
 { 1413. March 20.

A.D. 1403, 1404. }	Anno Regni H. IV.		
	4. Thomas Tunstall, miles	<i>manerium</i>	Thorslond Lanc.
	4. Jacobus de Radclif, armiger ...	<i>manerium</i> ¹ , "quod de ducatu Lanc. tenetur."	} Radclif ^m
	4. Johannes Corp	<i>quoddam hospitium</i> <i>juxta introitum portus villæ de</i>	
	7. Johannes de Stanley, miles	<i>quandam</i> <i>domum quam ipse de</i>	} Lyverpole Lanc.
	7. Senescallus hospitii Regis	<i>novo con-</i> <i>struxit in villa de</i>	
	7. Thomas Wykeham, armiger	<i>mansum</i> <i>manerii</i>	} Broghton.
	11. Abbas et Conventus Monasterii Cestriæ ⁿ	<i>manerium</i>	
	11. _____	<i>manerium</i>	Sutton.
	11. _____	<i>manerium</i>	Jus.

HENRY V. A.D. { 1413. March 21.
 { 1431. August 31.

3. Maior et Communitas ^o	<i>villam de</i>	Wynchelse	Sussex.
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HENRY VI. A.D. { 1422. Sept 1.
 { 1461. March 4.

4. Henricus, episcopus Winton., et alii ^p	} More.
<i>manerium</i> in Rykmersworth ^q	
5. Humfridus, Dux Glouc. et alii ^r	} Wycroft in Axmistre ^s .
<i>manerium</i>	

¹ "Cum muris de petris et calce de novo includere et infra eosdem muros quandam aulam cum duabus turribus de petris et calce similiter de novo facere et eosdem muros aulam et turres sic factos kernellare et batellare," &c. ^m Radcliffe, near Bury.
ⁿ This entry on the Patent Rolls is a writ of Inspeximus, confirming a previous grant by King Richard II. on the 18th of May, anno 22 Ric. II. The previous grant is recited; and for this Inspeximus the Abbot and Convent paid a fee of 13s. 4d. into the Hanaper.
^o The entry states that the town had been laid out too large for its population, and permits a smaller line of defence to be fortified. The mayor and corporation are permitted "firmare, kernellare, turellare et batellare." A gatehouse of this period, called the Nora-gate, is still preserved.
^p The entry says, "cum petris, calce et brike," and gives licence "kernellare, turrellare et batellare," and also to enclose six hundred acres of land and wood in Rikmersworth and Watford. ^q Rickmansworth, near Bury.
^r They had licence "kernellare, turrellare et batellare;" but this entry was afterwards made void, because it was entered otherwise on a Charter Roll of this year.
^s Axminster, Devonshire.

Anno Regni H. VI.			
1.	}	10. William de la Zouche ^t	<i>manerium</i> Haringworth.
2.		11. Humfridus, Dux Gloucestr. (avunculus Regis) et Alienora uxor ejus.	<i>manerium</i> } East <i>sive mansionem suam manerii sui</i> ^u } Greenwich } Kanc.
		13. Rolandus Lenthall, miles, et Lucia uxor ejus	<i>mansum</i> } Hampton } Here- Richard } ford.

EDWARD IV. A.D. { 1461. March 4.
1483. April 9.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 9. Radulphus Wolseley, armiger... | <i>manerium</i> | Wolseley ^x | Staff. |
| 12. Johannes Elrington, miles Thesaurarius
Hospitii Regis | <i>manerium</i> | Dixtherne | Sussex. |
| 19. ————— | <i>manerium</i> | | |
| | | Udymere ^y | Sussex. |

EDWARD III.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Willielmus, episcopus Norwich | <i>palatium</i> | } Norwich | Norff. |
| (<i>atque omnia mansa maneriorum episcopatus sui</i>) | | | |
| 1. Abbas et Conventus Sancti Benedicti de Hulm | | } Hulm ^a . | |
| <i>situm abbatiæ</i> | | | |
| 2. Ricardus de Merton | <i>mansionem</i> | Torriton ^b | Devon. |
| 5. Robertus de Langeton | <i>mansum</i> | Neuton in | Makerfeld ^c . |
| 11. Episcopus Sarisbur. | <i>maneria</i> | Poterne | Wilts. |
| 11. ————— | <i>maneria</i> | Canyng, &c. | |
| 11. ————— | <i>maneria</i> | | |
| 11. ————— | <i>maneria</i> | Ramnusbury. | |
| 11. ————— | <i>maneria</i> | Sunning, &c. | |
| 11. ————— | <i>domum</i> | Flete-strete | Lond. |
| 12. Johannes de Molyns ... | <i>domum in</i> | Castle Baynard Ward | Lond. |

^b Torrington. ^c Newton-in-Makerfield, in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Memoirs of John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A.
By J. E. RYLAND, M.A. (Edinburgh:
William Oliphant and Son. 8vo., 715 pp.)

MORE than thirty years ago, Plymouth Workhouse had for a few years an inmate differing very widely from the class to whom its walls usually gave shelter. On first appearances, it might have seemed that this difference from his companions was by no means to the young pauper's advantage. A sickly, dwarfish body, so small that it looked hardly strong enough to support the head upon its shoulders, and the great affliction of a complete and hopeless loss of hearing, were not, certainly, to be considered very enviable marks of distinction, if these had been the only ones of which the poor little fellow had to boast. Happily for him, and thanks to that kind Providence which seldom gives a bale without a proportionate blessing, they were not so. From his very infancy the boy had given indication of a love of books as ardent as it was rare. Long before the terrible misfortune had befallen him which shut him out from almost all companionship save that which they could give, he had learned to find in them his chief delight. He had very little care, even at that time, it seems, for society, and seldom or never took part in the amusements of the young people of the neighbourhood, but was rather to be found sitting by himself in his own little garret-chamber, or under the friendly shade of some tree or hedge, poring over a cherished book. The ingenuity of his plans to procure himself this kind of indulgence, and the perseverance which he displayed in carrying them into effect, sufficiently attest how strong the passion was. We can fancy with what a true zest some thorough old book-worm will read this part of Dr. Kitto's history; how infinite will be his sympathy with the shy stolen readings from the booksellers' windows, and with those frequent loving, longing visits to the one book-stall, with its kindly keeper, in Devonport market. We can fancy, too, how it will move him well-nigh to tears to follow the poor little student through all the various successes of his efforts to raise the funds for his modest purchases; to watch him hanging his small exhibition of pictures in his little window, and then peeping out from behind with such eager anxiety to ascertain what chance there seemed to be of buyers; to see him sitting at his artistic stall at Plymouth fair, and to know what flutterings and anguish such publicity was costing his

young timid heart; to see him wandering about day after day with his stock of labours and advertisements, sometimes not able to muster courage, in a whole day long, to offer one for sale; or to see him wading for weary hours in the mud and sloughs of Sutton Pool, in search of pieces of old rope or iron, and narrowly escaping maiming himself for life in the pursuit;—to see him doing and suffering so much so patiently for the sake of his dear love of books, would, as we have said, win for the poor boy the hearty sympathy of any fellow-worshipper.

When he had been for four years a resident in Plymouth Workhouse, Kitto's case at length attracted the attention of some of the more humane and discerning of his townsmen. It was discovered that his ability and love of knowledge might be turned to some better purpose than acquiring the art of making list shew. A subscription was set on foot in his behalf, by which a sufficient sum was obtained to support him for one year, while he pursued his studies. Accordingly, upon the 17th of July, 1823, he was discharged from the workhouse; and immediately after was granted the full use of the public library of the town, which was to him a most invaluable privilege. Possibly this was the happiest time of his whole life, happier than any part of his past life, and we may be sure it was, and we should very much doubt whether any period of his subsequent career ever yielded such strong complete satisfaction. So long in bondage he was now free, and the constant longing of his life was gratified at last, in which must have seemed to him an almost overwhelming measure: for the first time in his life he had unrestrained access to as many good books as he pleased. In one of his letters written just at this time, he says,—“In the most enthusiastic of my reveries, I never imagined that I should ever be as I now am.”

That Kitto made good use of the opportunities thus afforded him, there can be no doubt, although we have got no very full information as to the character and progress of his studies. At first he applied himself almost exclusively to metaphysics, but this pursuit was evidently one very little suited either to his tastes or to his powers. Afterwards, it appears, his pursuits were somewhat desultory. At one time he remarks:—

“I cannot accuse myself of having wasted or misemployed a moment of my time since I left the workhouse, or indeed for several years before

that period, yet I am not quite satisfied with myself. I have read much, I have reflected much, I have written much, but I think I should be better pleased with myself if I had some determinate and regular pursuit."

The want of a "regular pursuit," or at least of a "regular pursuit" congenial to his peculiar cast of mind, was one which Kitto was long destined to experience. If we did not recognise a deep purpose in all such so-called chances, we might say that it was a mere accident by which he was led at last into the true path. He had already, after various previous changes and buffetings, accepted a situation, and was on his road to it, when he met in London a valued friend, the gentleman with whom he had spent some time at Exeter, who was upon the eve of setting forth upon a mission to Persia. Casually, and without any expectation of receiving a reply in the affirmative, he said to Kitto, "Will you come?" and Kitto answered, "Yes." Thus was the way opened for all that curious and minute observation to which we all, in after years, have owed so much. In the month of June, 1829, Kitto left England for the East.

It would please us much if we could give our readers some account, however brief, of Dr. Kitto's travels, but our space is too limited to permit the indulgence. He was absent precisely four years.

Upon his return, all idea of, or desire for, farther wandering, seems to have been finally banished from his mind. In his earlier days he had always had a strong longing to see life upon a wide scale, to study man,—to recompense himself, as it were, for the loss of one sense, by the fuller gratification of those that remained. This wish was now completely satisfied; and he was therefore ready to settle down to work. In three months from the time of his arrival in England, he was provided with good and pleasant employment, and also with what was certainly the next best thing he could have been provided with—a good and pleasant wife. We cannot pass over without a word the little glimpses with which we are here and there favoured in Mr. Ryland's biography, of Dr. Kitto's private life. The account Mrs. Kitto has given there of the earlier years of their marriage is very touching and beautiful: none can fail, we are sure, to understand and feel for her sore disappointment, at the first, in finding the great separation between them which her husband's tastes and pursuits in a measure necessarily occasioned, and none can fail to admire her noble and loving resolution to remove the barrier:—

"Instead of repining," she says, "I tried to find means of access to him,—to bring myself

into closer connection with him, by interesting myself in his pursuits. I tried to get him to enlist me into his service. This wish afforded him great pleasure, and he was never at a loss to find employment for me. Daily we walked together to the British Museum; he, to attend to his duties relative to the 'Penny Magazine,' I, to collect such materials as he required for future use. Thus we pursued our course together, until his more onerous engagements on the 'Pictorial Bible' rendered it necessary for him to sit at home and ply his pen assiduously, whilst I, day by day, went forth to collect from all the various authorities pointed out by him, such materials as he needed."

It would be a good thing if the wives of all literary men would learn something from such an example: the domestic life of genius would be then no longer what it too frequently is now.

In the latter part of the extract we have just now given, Mrs. Kitto alludes to the "Pictorial Bible." This is Dr. Kitto's great work,—the one by which he is most generally known,—the one for which all his previous life had been preparing him:—

"It has been of infinite advantage," he says, in writing of it to Charles Knight, "as an exercise to my own mind. It has afforded me an opportunity of bringing nearly all my resources into play; my old Biblical studies, the observations of travel, and even the very miscellaneous character of my reading, have all been highly useful to me in this undertaking."

In fact, it would have been entirely out of the question, in the whole range of art, literature, and science, to have found an employment which was so thoroughly adapted to him, and to which he was so thoroughly adapted. His natural temper, both moral and mental, calm, and patient, and so undauntedly and immovably determined, fitted him eminently for the business of research; early discipline had taught him to laugh at difficulties, and to know no "impossible;" and his acute and correct power of observation had furnished him with stores of minute information of inestimable value to his subject, such as many another man, who had even enjoyed the same opportunities, would have failed to secure. In spite of its congeniality, however, it was a formidable undertaking; and to the intense and incessant application which it imposed, he doubtless owed his subsequent sufferings and premature death. His "working day" extended, at this time, to sixteen hours,—long enough to have worn out a stronger frame than his.

The "Bible" was at length finished in 1838. Kitto seems to have kept an anxious and fearful look-out for hostile criticism; but he had little to fear. The result of his labours was well received. These labours were scarcely well ended, when they had to be begun anew. His next undertaking was "The Pictorial History of Palestine and the Holy Land," a work

involving a longer and closer period of study even than the last :—

"Yet he was never happier," says Mr. Ryland, "than when thus engaged; and such was his love of literature, that he would willingly have foregone all rest or relaxation, had that been possible. His most poignant regrets, which at this time he often expressed, were on the inadequacy of the brief term of the present life for the accomplishment of the great objects on which his heart was set. He would sometimes, in conversing with Mrs. Kitto, dwell with enthusiastic delight on his literary projects, specifying one work after another, calculating the time which each would be likely to occupy, and then how many years would be left still to be filled with other labours, supposing his life to be protracted beyond threescore and ten; and then, suddenly checking his ardent imaginings, would exclaim, 'Alas! alas! I shall never accomplish half these purposes.' At other times he would say, 'Perhaps it is well, if I am happy now. I have attained even more than I sought, and I might get too content ever to desire to leave this world.'"

Dr. Kitto's next undertaking of importance was the editorship of "The Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." The plan of this publication was entirely his own; and, as was meet it should, it became the means of spreading his reputation widely. Unfortunately, however, like some of his other works, it gained him, as he himself expressed it, *more honour than emolument*; and to a man dependent on his pen for support, and with a large family of children, this is a somewhat doubtful recompense for years of hard, unwearying toil. The pressure of pecuniary troubles began, in fact, to grow heavy. The failure of the house with which he had been connected, and the ill success of some of his own adventures, had plunged him into difficulties not easily or soon to be overcome. The spirit of faith and confidence with which he looked forward amidst his trials to "a good time coming," will be best seen by his own words :—

"My temper," he says, in a letter to his old friend Mr. Tracy, "is essentially hopeful, and, although liable to fits of great depression, my mind is seldom long in recovering its balance, and rests again in the strong faith which God has given to me, that if I will but *wait*, things are working together for my good, even, perhaps, by ways that I know not. '*Wait*' has been very much my motto of late, and it is not a bad one. '*Wait*,'—this despondency cannot last for ever. '*Wait*,'—the longest night has a morning '*Wait*,'—your lot is perhaps ripening for good, and for increased usefulness to yourself and to others;—only *wait*, only believe, and all will be well."

This same faith was destined ere long to be put to new and more severe proofs. The furnace-fires of affliction were lighted red-hot to test it, but it came out from them scatheless. One after another three dearly-loved children were taken from his hearth; but in all his anguish, there was mixed no murmur against the chastening hand. Suffering was sent to him,—in-

tense, unrelenting suffering,—but it, too, was powerless to shake his confidence and patience. Finally, the angel of death came for him also, and he obeyed its summons with the same calm trust. And it is this that above everything else we admire and love in Dr. Kitto—his deep, true, religious faith. There was no ostentation in it, no bigotry, no fanaticism, no inconsistency, not one shadow of turning; from the earliest age at which he could think at all, until his latest breath, it knew no change. The lights of many men have burned with more dazzling lustre, but those of few with a stronger or a steadier flame. Religion was the motive power of his life,—the end of all his undertakings,—the object of all his hopes :—

"And bless'd are they,
Who in this fleshly world, the elect of heaven,
Their strong eye darting through the deeds of men,
Adore with stedfast, unpresuming gaze
Him, nature's essence, mind, and energy!
And gazing, trembling, patiently ascend,
Treading beneath their feet all visible things,
As steps that upward to their Father's throne
Lead gradual,—else nor glorified nor loved."

Whoever is familiar with "The Life and Correspondence of John Foster" must have read with eager anticipation the announcements of another memoir by the same editor. John Foster himself, with his fine intellect, and his true heart, and all his thousand great and little oddities, has always been a favourite; but apart from this, Mr. Ryland's book has a great charm for us. If we had never heard of John Foster before we read it, or if he had been a much more commonplace sort of individual than he was, we should still have liked it. There is enough tact in its arrangement to have made uninteresting matter palatable. It is never tedious. There was nothing certainly very romantic or very various in Foster's life, and yet through all the two large volumes one never grows tired. Unfortunately, the like cannot be said of the work before us. In some respects Mr. Ryland's present subject afforded better materials for a book than his previous one,—Dr. Kitto's was a much more unusual and eventful life;—but it is obvious that they were materials that required altogether a different mode of treatment. In writing upon the same plan, Mr. Ryland has, to a certain extent, made a failure. Every rule, it is said, has exceptions. In a general point of view, too much cannot be said of the principle so much in vogue in the present age of making a biography almost solely a compilation of a man's letters and diary. In a man of strong original power, like Foster, it was the only way. The more we have of his thoughts the better;

they are always good : when compounded by such a nice hand as Mr. Ryland's, and seasoned so judiciously, they have wonderful relish. In Dr. Kitto's case, however, it is quite different. Dr. Kitto was not a man of strong original mind. He was not one of "the men who think,"—one of the *high priesthood of reason*,—one of those who have

"The faith, the vigour, bold to dwell
On doubts that drive the coward back,
And learn thro' wordy snares to track
Suggestion to her inmost cell."

He had a clear, acute brain, a sound understanding, great perceptive faculty, and great perseverance, but little else. With such a man as this, it is not necessary, to enable us to form a thorough judgment of him, that we should read every letter and every scrap of diary he ever wrote—it is not necessary, and neither is it by any means interesting. Mr. Ryland gives too much importance to the circumstances under which Kitto's mind was developed. He has supposed that a man who could overcome so much must have been a man of peculiar genius, which does not follow. Genius often sinks under difficulties over which talent and perseverance soon triumph; and Dr. Kitto's was precisely the mind to attain at last the object it had in view, whatever that object might be. His obstinacy alone carried him over obstacles which would have foiled most other men. When to this we add an industry as untiring as it was great, and an almost morbidly fine sense of duty, there is very little to marvel at in his having done what he did. Anything that was to be *acquired*, he would have acquired. If Dr. Kitto's correspondence and journals furnished us with the history of his patient progress towards his desired end, then, still, even though they had no particular claim to originality, they should have been on no account withheld. But they do not do this, and this is why we complain of their very copious insertion. Most, if not all, of his earlier letters—and these form a very large part of the volume—were, as he himself says, written for the express purpose of being shewn about amongst his influential friends, and it may be readily imagined what such productions would be;—a *protégé*, without one spark of original genius, writing for the eyes of his patrons! Yet of these letters Mr. Ryland has given us some scores.

To the letters from abroad there is less objection, but they, also, are far too numerous. In fact, to comprehend all farther criticism in a word, we cannot but think that if Mr. Ryland had made a much less, he would have made a much better, book.

The Olden and Modern Times, with other Poems. By the Rev. W. SMITH MARRIOTT, M.A. (London: Rivingtons.)—The composition from which Mr. Marriott's volume takes its name is written in a controversial tone, fitter for a pamphlet than a poem. We do not mean to question that the views delivered in it are good and sound, but we demur to the expression of them in verse. Like piety, we would keep poetry unsullied by the strife of party, or the sting of biting words.

Mr. Marriott, however, having chosen verse as the vehicle of his satiric touches, we are bound to confess that he has used it cleverly and well. "The Olden and Modern Times" possesses all the merit poetry of that kind pretends to. The expression is terse, the point telling, the versification easy, and the rhymes correct. But we think the spirit that breathes life into the strain would have been more poetic if it had been more pacific. "A Tribute to Dorset," which holds the second place in Mr. Marriott's volume, is pleasanter far, from being less polemical. With all the good qualities of the preceding poem, it enters only here and there upon debateable ground. We extract from it, in reference to Weymouth, a few lines which every reader will be pleased with:—

"'Twas there, with buoyant heart and pace,
That distanc'd soon the slower grace
Of courtly dames, unus'd above
A slow and mincing step to move,—
'Twas there the youthful Princess gain'd
The hearts o'er which she would have reign'd;
But Heaven will'd it not, and man
Must not presume that will to scan.
She laid an earthly sceptre down
To gain, we hope, an heav'nly crown.
'Tis this consoles a nation's pain,
For England's loss is Charlotte's gain."

But we like best of all the poems in the last division of Mr. Marriott's volume. In his "Sacred Pieces" the author takes, as is meet, a higher tone, and rises to the sweet and true serenity of a poetic spirit. We hope that he will take the wish kindly, that on some future occasion he will give us more of these, and fewer of the more defiant strains. We dare predict that, by such a modification of his present course, he will please his readers infinitely more, and not profit himself less. It is only in them that he fairly puts forth his poetic strength; and we are sure that he cannot give the public too many of those "sweet songs of praise" which, as he himself tells us, "each bosom should afford."

Sonnets, chiefly Astronomical; and other Poems. By the Rev. James A. Stothert. (Edinburgh: Marsh & Beattie. 12mo.)—This unpretending little volume is full of sweet and thoughtful poetry. In the

management of the sonnet, with all its multitudinous difficulties, Mr. Stothert is very successful; and it is the form of verse most suited to his manner of poetic conception. Calm, earnest, deep, and elegant in thought, he has done well to choose that which is, when appropriately used, the noblest of all measures.

Over the greater number of the compositions there is thrown the tender light of a devout feeling; not clumsily, or in the least degree repulsively, cast over them, but just gilding them, as it were, with a ray that indicates the habitual and serene brightness of the mind from which they emanate. We have read with great gratification these admirable compositions of an able and a pious man, and can heartily recommend them to the fireside circles of all serious and intelligent homes.

We subjoin, as an example of the poems, a sonnet on "Intellectual Peace :"—

"Around yon mountain-monarch's airy height,
Whose summit half a continent surveys,
Loud thunders roll, keen forked lightning
plays;
O'er stormy clouds fierce winds exert their
might,
And drive them roaring through the Alpine
night.
Beyond the flying vapours' troubled maze,
Illumin'd by the moon's unclouded rays,
The throne sublime of Peace and endless Light
Rests on its snowy head, where sound of war
Approaches not through ages of repose;
By day the sun, by night the polar star
Reflected ever from its polish'd snows;
To noble souls alone such calm is given,
Whose faith, 'mid storms of doubt, is centred
high in heaven."

Early Ballads, illustrative of History, Tradition, and Customs. Edited by ROBERT BELL. (London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand. Small 8vo., 224 pp.)—Mr. Bell, in this most recent addition to his series of annotated poets, has presented us with a very nice selection of early ballads, including "London Lackpenny," "The Nut Brown Maid," Robin Hood ballads, "Chevy Chase," "Lord Lovel," and other well-known favourites, with a small selection of others less familiar. As a very judicious selection it deserves praise, but we hardly know how to consider the volume, unless it be as one of the family of *elegant extracts*. What we might have hoped for at Mr. Bell's hands was something like a complete collection of our early ballad-lore, with an introduction to each piece, or series of pieces. If this had been done, Mr. Bell would have deserved the praise of every lover of those beautiful reliques, in collecting which Bishop Percy made so noble a beginning. The present volume but whets our appetite, and makes

us hope that the work which Mr. Bell should have done will be taken up by some other person competent to do the work.

Hymns and Songs of the Church. By GEORGE WITHER. With an Introduction by EDWARD FARR. (London: John Russell Smith. Small 8vo., 364 pp., with Portrait.)—This addition to Mr. Russell Smith's "Library of Old Authors" fully sustains the reputation of the series; indeed, we think that this is the *handsomest* volume yet published.

Wither's life was a strangely chequered one, but, under any and every circumstance and change, his outspoken, sturdy character shewed itself, whether we observe him as a bold champion of Church and King, or the equally bold contemner of both.

The Psalms and Hymns were intended as an appendage to Sternhold and Hopkins, and King James I. granted the author a patent, commanding them to be so appended to all books sold; but this was set at nought by the Stationers' Company, who were the then monopolists, and Wither does not appear to have gained much by his patent. Mr. Farr has added a very interesting biographical Introduction, and we hope to find that the public will put their seal of approbation to the present edition of an author who may fairly take his place on the same shelf with George Herbert.

Lexicon Poëticum Antiquæ Linguae Septentrionalis, conscripsit SVEINBJÖRN EGILSSON. Edidit Societas Regia Antiquariorum Septentrionalium. (Fasc. I., Hafniæ, 1854, iv. and 240 pp. Fasc. II., Hafniæ, 1855, 240 pp., royal 8vo.)—This great work, which owes its origin to the zeal of our late distinguished countryman, Mr. Richard Cleasby, who provided one-half the funds required, and to the talent of the great Icelandic, Dr. Egilsson—now, alas! also no more—is advancing rapidly. The last part, which has just appeared (Aug. 1856), brings down the lexicon to "KUNNIGR, *callidus, peritus*," and two or three more parts will complete the work. The poetical language of the Old-Norse and Icelandic literature is often excessively difficult, from the peculiar nature of the Old Scandinavian "kennings" (poetical synonyms), and the involutions and far-fetched meanings then so common. Every student of this rich literature will therefore be grateful for any assistance, much more for such a masterly dictionary of the old tongue. All that learning and immense reading and profound criticism can accomplish, is united in this work, which

includes all words in both manuscript and published texts. Seldom, indeed, dare we differ from the profoundly accomplished author in his explanation. He exhausts the meaning of every word he handles, and carefully refers to all its forms and compounds. As a specimen, we take the last word in the last part:—

“KUNNIGB, adj., *callidus, peritus, multiscius* (kunna); *acc. s. masc.*: ás kunnigan *Asam multiscium, vel notum, celebrem*, *Rm.* 1; *dat. s. fem.*, kunnigri *callidæ, Völk.* 23. *In compositis*: fjölkunnigr, happkunnigr, ólkunnigr, regiunkunnigr. *In prosa absolute, magiæ peritus, ut fjölkunnigr*, *SE I.* 32: ‘Asa fólk var svâ kvnigt, at allir lvtir gengv at vilia peirra; *ÓT.* 37: Haraldr konúgr sendir kungan mann (baúð kúngom manni at fara) til ‘Islands (*F. xi.* 181); margar kungar óvettir byggja land pat (‘Island), *F. xi.* 182. 2) *oriundus, ortus, prognatus* (a kun-kyn *genus*), *in compos.*: álfkunnigr, áskunnigr, *vide et gódkunnigr, gúdkunnigr sub voce gódkonúgr.*”

This splendid work, by a noble resolution of the society which has published it, costs only four shillings a-part. When shall we see Mr. Cleasby’s Old-Norse *prose* lexicon (said to be in the press in Oxford), and what will be its price?

De Norske Klostres Historie; Middelalderen, af CHRISTIAN C. A. LANGE. Anden omarbeidede Udgave. Første Halvded. (Christiania, 1856.)

The History of the Norwegian Monasteries in the Middle Ages. By C. C. A. LANGE. Second Edition, entirely re-written. First Half. (Christ. 1856. 8vo., 240 pp.)

It is an excellent sign for the Norwegian public that Lange’s admirable and exhaustive history of the Monastic Orders and Houses of Norway, published nine years ago, should now demand a second edition. The author has taken the opportunity to add much, strike out more (document-appendices since 1847, printed in the *Diplomatarium Norwegicum*, &c.), and correct a number of small errors inevitable in a work of this nature. His zeal is indefatigable. No argument or view is too large, no fact or parchment too small, to escape him. The result is most interesting and valuable, and his work is an honour to his country.

Now that the monastic system in Norway is thus satisfactorily treated, and that Professor Keyser has published his long-expected and invaluable first volume of the “History of the Norwegian Church during Catholicism,” our own students have access to a large body of facts of the greatest use

in elucidating the antiquities of our sister country.

Norske Ordsprog, samlede og ordnede af J. AASEN.

(*Norwegian Proverbs, collected and arranged by J. AASEN.* (Christiania. 8vo., xxiii. and 262 pp.)

AASEN’S name is well known everywhere, among those who cultivate Northern studies. The author of the great dictionary of the Norse Folk-speech, the Old Norse of their ancestors—still spoken all over Norway in a simplified form, everywhere except in the towns,—and of several other works on the Grammar of the language and the traditions of the people. No man has done more to elevate the study of his mother-tongue, and to emancipate his countrymen from that Danish book-language imposed by force and fashion upon the country, when it was a Danish vassal-land.

The book before us is a new step in the same direction. It is a very large collection, principally brought together by the editor himself from the mouths of the peasantry, of the saws and by-words in use among the Norwegian people. And all these are put to paper *in the language of the commons*. This renders the work doubly interesting and valuable. We are assured that there is no doctoring, to render the sayings simpler to those townfolk who do not understand their own language, and we have an additional mass of idioms in the common speech,—and here much of the value often lies *in the form*, which cannot be translated.

As our readers are aware, the dialects of the Northern races—in England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden—are very much the same, with all their differences. It is in the book-language that we find the greatest changes, for here we have that mass of Latinisms, Gallicisms, Germanisms, and so forth, which have become so common, and which in England half obscure the features of our old speech. Everything, therefore, which tends to throw light upon the northern element in these kindred dialects is of interest.

As might be expected, most of the eldest in the proverbs here collected are in stave-rime. With this we are all familiar:—

“It is hard to halt before a cripple.”

“It is too late to spare when all is spent.”

“Meat was made for mouths.”

And so on. Others have end-rhyme, as with ourselves:—

“Birds of a feather
Flock together.”

“Haste
Makes waste.”

"Little strokes
Fell great oaks."

And so forth. Often we find a mixture of the two, as in the rest of the North.

The author has arranged his large collection most wisely,—not alphabetically, which is quite useless, but according to subject. We cannot but quote a handful out of his bin:—

- "Tanken heve vide vegar.
Thought hareth wide ways."—(p. 1.)
- "Vonde tankar skal ein möta paa durstokken.
Wand (woundy, wicked) thoughts shall meet one at the door-stock, (threshold)."—(p. 2.)
- "D'er lett aa Spaa
Dat alle kann sjaa
'Tis light (easy) to spae (prophesy)
That (which) all can see."—(p. 12.)
- "Mannen spaar,
Store-mannen raa'r.
*Man spaes,
Stour-Man (the Great-Man, God) redcs (fixes).*"
—(p. 13.)
- "Hund er hund, um so haari var gylte.
Hound is hound, if so, (although) its hair were gilt."—(p. 13.)
- "D'er klen hund, som er rædd ein hare.
'Tis a poor hound, which is red (afraid of) a hare."—(p. 21.)
- "D'er ingen smid, som kvekk fyre ein gneiste.
'Tis no smith who quakes for a spark."—(p. 21.)
- "Han er myket rædd, som inkje torer skjelva.
He is much (very) red (afraid), who dare not skelva, (dare not tremble)."—(p. 21.)
- "D'er ofta fals under fagert skinn.
'Tis often false(hood) under fair skin."—(p. 37.)
- "Dat kysser sume dan handi, som dei vilde var af.
It kisses some (many a one kisses) that hand which they would were off."—(p. 37.)
- "Dat syner paa verket, kvat vitet er.
That (it) is seen o' th' work, what the wit is."
—(p. 77.)
- "Barna-hand er snart fylt.
Barn- (bairn, child) -hand is soon filled."—
—(p. 135.)
- "D'er dag fraa morgon til myrkning.
'Tis day fra (from) morning to mirkning, (mirkshut, twilight)."—(p. 203.)
- "Aa du vide verd, sa' mannen; han hadde reist ei mil.
O thou wide world, said the man; he had travelled a mile!"—(p. 205.)
- "Eg kjenner ulli, sa' han, som klippte sui.
I ken (know) the wool, said he, who clipped the sow."—(p. 207.)
- "Dat heng i hop som turr sand.
It hangs in a heap like dry sand, (there is neither head nor tail in it, all is confusion)."—
(p. 227.)

We might fill pages with these curious adages, but must refrain. Many of our readers will, we hope, study the book for themselves.

History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon; forming a Sequel to the "History of the French Revolution." By M. A. THIERS. Vol. XII. (London: Willis and Sotheron.)—We are glad to find this work again proceeding, and to have the promise of its early completion, for with all its faults—and it has many—it also possesses much merit, and

has the further advantage of being exceedingly readable. The present volume commences with a review of the state of France and of Europe immediately after Napoleon's marriage with Marie Louise. With Austria, Prussia, and Northern Europe, Italy, Holland, and Spain, all more or less in subjection, and in alliance with Russia, there was but England to oppose the Emperor's wishes. To make England sue for peace, he contrived a system of continental blockade, which he hoped would completely shut out her produce; but he little calculated the energy and perseverance of the enemy with whom he contended, and only when he found that he could not keep English and colonial goods out, did he relax in his endeavours.

The other and more interesting portion of the volume is the story of the Peninsular War. It is an old story, and has been often told; but Uncle Toby, and his endless siege of Namur, was no bad representative of our modern Englishman. We love to fight our country's battles over and over again. Not for the reason given by the Frenchman, when he said we were so fond of speaking of Waterloo because it was the only battle we had ever gained, but because most of our great battles were fought for the cause of freedom, as was pre-eminently the case in the last war.

The story is now told by a Frenchman, one whose idol is the Emperor, in whom he can discover scarce a fault. Two chapters are here given, Torres-Vedras and Fuentes D'Onoro. Unable to place himself at the head of the French army, Napoleon sent Marshal Massena.

Soult having been twice tried against the English, had not in Napoleon's opinion shewn sufficient vigour to justify his being opposed to them again. Marshal Ney possessed, on the contrary, that power of energetic action which was necessary in a struggle against such enemies, but he had never commanded in chief, and it was necessary that the general, to be matched against so skilful a tactician as Wellington, should unite with consummate generalship and great energy of character that habit of command which enlarges the spirit and renders it capable of bearing fitly all the anxieties attending a great responsibility. Marshal Massena was the only man whom ready spirit, clear judgment, and ardent temperament rendered fit for such a post. Marshal Massena, with Ney and Junot for his lieutenants, would be able to surmount all obstacles.

Massena was not altogether sanguine of success, and, in an evil hour for his own reputation, placed himself at the head of the troops which were to "drive the Eng-

lish into the sea." Wellington retreated before him, but awaited his arrival on the heights of Busaco, where was fought the bloody battle of the 27th Sept., 1810; after which the English retired within the lines of Torres-Vedras. These famous defences are thus described by M. Thiers:—

"At nine or ten leagues in advance of Lisbon, between Alhandra on the Tagus and Torres-Vedras towards the ocean, he had taken care to create a first line of entrenchments, which would cut off the promontory at a dozen leagues at least from its extremity to the sea. This first line was composed of the following works. On the bend of the Tagus, the heights of the Alhandra, on one side, falling perpendicularly to the river, and on the other rising even towards Sobral, formed over a space of four or five leagues escarpments that were almost inaccessible, and washed in all their extent by the little river Arruda. The road which passes between the foot of these heights and the Tagus, and which leads to Lisbon by the bank of the river, was cut off by lines of cannon. Ascending from this point as far as Sobral, the English had artificially escarped all the hills which were not naturally inaccessible. In the hollows formed by the bed of the ravines, and presenting little accessible hills, they established such redoubts and *abattis* as entirely closed the passages. Finally, they had raised on the principal summits, forts armed with heavy artillery, crossing fire with each other, and commanding from afar all the avenues by which an enemy could approach. At Sobral itself, a platform which had little natural strength was covered with a multitude of works of the greatest strength, and on an eminence called Monte-Agraca had been constructed a veritable citadel, which could only be taken by means of a regular siege. Beyond these extended a new chain of heights, which stretched as far as the sea, and were washed by the Zizambro. This little river passed Torres-Vedras in its windings, whence the immortal lines of Torres-Vedras have received their name. There, as on the side of Alhandra, the heights had been escarped, the gorges closed by *abattis* and redoubts, the summits crowned by forts; and the course of the Zizambro was, moreover, rendered almost impracticable by the construction in its bed of barricades which retained the water, and would preserve the marshes along its banks through every change of season.

"The well-stored arsenal of Lisbon had been emptied, to supply these various works with artillery, and all the oxen of the country employed in carrying the guns to their appointed positions. The garrisons were permanent, and those of some of the works amounted to a thousand men. Large and easy roads had been provided between the various positions, that reinforcements might be conducted to any of them with extreme rapidity. A system of signals, borrowed from the navy, rendered easy the transmission to the centre of the line of precise information of all that might be taking place at its extremities. At its very entrance, that is to say, *cis-d-eis* with Sobral, was a sort of battle-field, which had been prepared that the English army might be able to advance in its entirety upon the weakest point, and add its defence to the thousandfold fire of the surrounding works. The fortifications were, of course, garrisoned by Portuguese, there being amongst them three thousand Portuguese artillerymen, who had had considerable training, and were well skilled. The English army, with the better part of the Portuguese troops, was destined to occupy the principal encampments, which had been skilfully disposed near the most probable points of attack."

"Such," adds M. Thiers, "was the unexpected obstacle by which Massena found the

progress of his army checked, and which, as soon as he had made the proper arrangements for the encampment of his army, he reconnoitred during several days with his own eyes. All the information that he could obtain was unanimously to the effect, that after this first line of entrenchments there was a second and a third, the three being armed with 700 pieces of cannon, and defended by 70,000 regular troops at the least, without taking into account the militia and fugitive peasants. It was not, therefore, a simple entrenched camp, to be carried by a bold assault, but a series of natural obstacles, the difficulties of which had been extraordinarily increased by art; and whilst the English, moreover, by means of the roads which they had constructed, and the system of signals they had established, were enabled to throw the entire mass of their forces on any one point, the French met, on their side, with an accidental formation of the ground which would preclude them from any manœuvre of this kind."

On this occasion, as on many others, M. Thiers indulges in various reflections on what might have happened, if the fortune of war had been otherwise. He thus sums up:—

"The two brilliant soldiers whom fate had now brought face to face, at the extremity of Portugal, could not have pursued any wiser line of conduct than they did, in fact, adopt: the one could not have devised any better means for the defence of that extremity of Portugal which alone remained to him of the Peninsula; and the other made those preparations for attacking his position which were the best possible. On this extreme promontory rested the fate of the nations of Europe; for had the English been once expelled from Portugal, the universal tendency of affairs throughout Europe would have been towards peace; and on the other hand, were they once firmly established in this country, and Massena compelled to retreat, the fortunes of the Empire would begin to succumb to those of Great Britain, as the first step, perhaps, towards some immediate catastrophe: the crisis was therefore of the most serious nature, but its event depended less on the two generals charged with its decision, than on the two governments whose duty it was to supply them with the means of doing so; the one of these countries being agitated by the spirit of party, and the other governed by a master whom prosperity had blinded."

Massena was compelled to retreat, and Wellington advanced. The battle of Fuentes D'Onoro, which shortly afterwards followed, is related in a subsequent chapter; and, making allowance for the opinions of the narrator, it is described in a fair manner. For the first time we have a moderately fair and candid account of the Peninsular War from a French writer, and therefore we shall look forward with much interest for the appearance of the succeeding volumes.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. VIII. Session 1855-6. (London: J. H. & J. Parker. 8vo.)—The contents of this volume are of a more varied character than we should have expected to find in the Transactions of an *historical* society, wide as the scope of

such society may be. Amongst the papers in this volume we have one "On the means of testing Marine Meteorological Instruments;" another "On a Fungoid Disease affecting the Pear-tree;" another on "Results deduced from Observations taken with the Self-registering Anemometer and Rain-Guage at the Liverpool Observatory;" and others equally foreign to what we humbly conceive to be the objects of the society. The first paper in the volume is one of the best: it is by Mr. John Hodgson Hinde, "On the State of the Western Portion of the Ancient Kingdom of Northumberland, down to the period of the Norman Conquest." The next contains some interesting particulars respecting the marvellous growth of the town of Liverpool, which contained—

In 1801	81,910 inhabitants.
1811	104,860 "
1821	142,060 "
1831	203,200 "
1841	248,830 "
1851	339,680 "

Another paper "On the Rise and Progress of the Manufacturing Towns of Lancashire and Cheshire," by Mr. Buxton, also contains some curious statistics. There are various other interesting papers in the volume, to which a capital index is appended.

Notes and Queries for Worcestershire. By JOHN NOAKE. (London: Longman and Co. 12mo., 352 pp.)—Our readers will readily call to mind the quaint and out-of-the-way bits of information which Mr. Noake has contributed from time to time to "The Gentleman's Magazine;" but, with ourselves, they will be surprised

at the industry and ingenuity with which the work before us has been compiled. Those stray scraps, together with some contributed to other periodicals, and a few not before printed, are here collected into one of the most entertaining volumes that can be conceived. So far from being an heterogeneous jumble, the separate pieces fit together like a beautiful Mosaic, and the doings of the past are brought before us in the most vivid colours. The first portion of the volume is occupied by extracts, with comments upon the Parish Records of the City of Worcester. Next we have the County Sessions Records; Chapters on Witchcraft; The Gaol; The Poor; Social Regulations; The Church and the People; Dissenting Chapels and Meeting-houses; Bridges and Highways; County MSS.; Charms, Spells, Legends, and Traditions; Old Customs, and Miscellaneous Notes. We will make no extracts, but recommend the volume to all who love to dwell upon bygone times and time-honoured customs.

Cottage Prints, from the Old Testament. (Oxford: J. H. & J. Parker.)—Twenty-eight large quarto prints, most brilliantly coloured, are, even in these cheap days, quite a marvel of cheapness. For the nursery they are just as suitable as for the cottage; but whether given to children or to the poor, we are certain that they will give both pleasure and instruction. Uncoloured prints, however beautifully executed, are not half so welcome as coloured ones; nor do they convey the same amount of instruction to the half-educated: we therefore gladly recommend these prints.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual meeting of this Association commenced on Monday, Aug. 25, at Bridgwater, at which place the congress held its sittings until Thursday, and adjourned to Bath on Friday, where the closing meeting was held.

The proceedings commenced by a public meeting in the Town-hall, where Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, vice-president and treasurer of the society, gave an introductory sketch of the antiquities of Somersetshire. This county was as remarkable for its numerous antiquities as for the variety of its subjects pertaining to natural history. The Somersetshire Archæological Society had of late done much to elucidate the history of the

county. These local societies, now established in several counties of the kingdom, dated their origin from the exertions of the British Archæological Association; for they were the first constituted body to institute an examination into the different localities, and made a commencement in the county of Kent, at a meeting held in Canterbury in the autumn of 1844. During the twelve years that have since elapsed various places had been visited by the Archæological Institute, which had succeeded in eliciting much valuable information relative to the antiquities of the country, and had also created a desire to preserve them. It happened that both the Somersetshire local society and the

British Archæological Association had selected Bridgwater as the centre in which their annual meeting for 1856 should be held, and it was not until this determination had been made on the part of the Association, that the council became acquainted with the intention of the Somersetshire Society. The local society, rather than interfere with the proceedings of the Association, determined to withhold assembling this year; and he begged to express the thanks of the Association for the liberality thus evinced, and for the presence and co-operation of so many members of the local society. The lecturer then adverted to the early history of the county. The primeval antiquities of Somersetshire were either few in number or had been scantily reported. The more remarkable having been pointed out, attention was drawn to the numerous encampments and earthworks in Somersetshire, and to the Roman remains found in various parts of the county unconnected with the encampments. In Roman antiquities Somersetshire was pronounced to be exceedingly rich, every part of the county appearing to be capable of yielding examples illustrative of its occupation by the Romans. Villas have been discovered and pavements excavated. Many of the churches of Somersetshire were specially deserving of attention. They were in general remarkable by the absence of aisles (except in very large edifices, such as St. Cuthbert), by the frequent presence of transepts, by the octagonal form of their towers, and by the abundance of cruciform specimens. The lecturer enumerated the leading peculiarities of the churches proposed to be visited by the Association, and concluded by an eloquent vindication of the study of antiquities, in elucidating the history of former ages, the progress of the arts, the history of many useful inventions, and the manners and habits of our ancestors.

Monday afternoon was devoted to an examination of the local antiquities of this town. The parish church is a large structure of red stone, principally remarkable for its slender spire, which springs from a tower 174 feet in height. It contains a roof and screens of black oak, and an altar-piece of great merit, which is said to have been taken from a French privateer, and presented to the town by Lord Pawlett. The Association next visited the only remaining vestige of the castle wall, now forming the wall of a stable in Castle-street. Bridgwater Castle, at the time of the Rebellion, was one of the strongest in the kingdom. The Association also visited the house in which Admiral Blake is said to have been born.

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An evening meeting was held at the Town-hall, at which a paper on the history of the town of Bridgwater was read by Mr. G. Parker.

Mr. Planché next read a paper on the Earls and Dukes of Somerset.

The proceedings concluded with some references by Mr. Black to the muniments of the town and corporation of Bridgwater, which are of great antiquity, and in excellent preservation. Among other documents was a list, drawn up in the reign of Edward III., of all the town-lands in the county, in the nature of an assessment, in which the town of Bridgwater is called upon to pay more than double the amount payable by the inhabitants of Bath.

On Tuesday morning the Association left Bridgwater, at nine o'clock, on a visit to Glastonbury Abbey and Wells Cathedral. Some interesting notes of Glastonbury, its legends, the holythorn trees, and its abbots, by Dr. Beattie, which was read by Mr. Wright, enabled the members to appreciate the vast extent of the abbey, and the magnificence of its appointments. St. Joseph's Chapel, one of the best specimens of the transition from the Norman to the Pointed style was duly admired, with its pretty triplet window at the west end, the sculptured richness of its north entrance, and the light buttresses and airy turret of the exterior wall on the south side. The ruins of the church and the roofless chapel of St. Mary, with its pointed windows and archways,—the abbot's kitchen, a curious specimen of architecture, with massive walls strongly buttressed, and a picturesque turret,—and the George Inn, the old pilgrim's house, with a picturesque front, dating from 1475, made up together a rich feast of antiquarian interest.

The Association then proceeded on their way to Wells, where they inspected the cathedral and other objects of curiosity. Mr. Pettigrew, the vice-president, read a letter from the eminent antiquary, Mr. John Britton, now in his 87th year, containing a concise account of the antiquities of this ancient city, its cathedral, cloisters, chapter-house, &c. Mr. Britton says of the Cathedral of Wells:—"In this edifice the whole history of Christian architecture, from the Norman invasion to the Reformation, may be said to be involved. Although it does not contain any specimen of the pure Anglo-Norman era, it displays examples of the very earliest pointed arches, with their usual concomitant members. It was commenced about 1213. The lover of architectural antiquities will be induced to dwell especially on the gorgeous west front, with its elaborate and

beautiful sculpture, the north porch, and the whole assemblage of buildings as seen from the north-west angle of the cathedral yard." Mr. Britton will be glad to hear that the nave, the transept, the choir, presbytery, the lady-chapel, the chapter-house, with its unique approach and singular crypt, the capitals to the various pillars, of rich and varied foliage, the complicated clock in the north transept, were pointed out by turns to the intelligent and enthusiastic admiration of the members of the Association. The west front has been truly described as one of the noblest Gothic façades in the kingdom, and with its 300 statues, forms a gallery of early Christian art*. Among these remains of the piety and reverence of a former age, the members of the Association lingered with delight, until the approach of evening warned them to return to their quarters at Bridgwater. The visit to Wells was rendered still more agreeable by the courtesy of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Lord Auckland not only threw open the episcopal palace and grounds to the members of the Association, but kindly accompanied them in their visit to the cathedral, the chapter-house, and the refectory. The cathedral is now seen to great advantage, in all the freshness of an extensive restoration; the dazzling whiteness of the stone being, however, relieved by a judicious use of gold and colour. The first thing which strikes the visitor on entering at the west door, is the wonderful boldness of design and massiveness of the inverted arch which supports the central tower. It was objected by some of the members of the Association, that this arch obstructs the uninterrupted view of the building from the east end of the cathedral, and that it is not, in fact, necessary for the support of the tower. A further, and it was considered unnecessary obstruction, to the view of the ceiling of the building from the east end, is threatened in the erection of an organ over the screen which separates the choir from the nave. It was argued that to place the organ in this position is against the current of all modern restorations. The bishop's throne has been recently stripped of paint and whitewash, and may now be regarded as one of the most richly decorated episcopal thrones in stone-work of which the kingdom can boast. Prebendal stalls in stone have also been constructed, and fine canopied sedilia, with light columns of Purbeck marble, have been erected by the altar. The aspect of the choir, with its light and graceful arches, and clustered pillars, and

the lady-chapel beyond—an exquisite example of the decorated Gothic—excited the admiration of the visitors to the highest point. The lady-chapel has a groined roof of rich workmanship, resting on clustered pillars of Purbeck marble, five coloured windows, and a tessellated pavement. The view of the cathedral from this chapel is of extraordinary beauty. Wells Cathedral is rich in shrines of the early bishops. The shrine of Bishop Beckington, 1465, is so elaborate and delicate in its detail, that it has been compared to a work of lace rather than one of stone. Among the other monuments are the shrine of Bishop Drokensford—a graceful pinnacle-structure of stone, the chantry of Bishop Bubwith, 1424, and the chantry of Dean Sugar, 1480.

The members of the Association assembled in the chapter-house, an octagonal structure supported in the centre by a single pier of light clustered marble shafts. The chapter-house is by many considered the noblest portion of the cathedral, and is entirely unique among the chapter-houses of the kingdom. It was begun in 1293, and finished in the reign of Edward III. Mr. Pettigrew here read a paper on the cathedral, in which the letter from Mr. Britton, upon the beauties of the edifice, was prefaced by a feeling testimony to the value of Mr. Britton's services to architecture. The reading of the portion explanatory of the noble west front was resumed, after the survey of the cathedral, on the lawn at the west end, when the members were enabled to compare the theories of Professor Cockerell with the impressions derived from an ocular inspection of the sculptures of the west front. Some of the conclusions of the Professor were warmly disputed by the Association, but all agreed in admiring the richness and prodigality of execution visible in the façade, and in the richly decorated and sculptured buttresses.

The bishop's palace is surrounded by a moat, and by thick and lofty walls flanked by towers. It was founded as early as the year 1088, and contains a chapel in the Decorated style, founded by Bishop Jocelyn in 1236, and a great hall, now roofless and incomplete, built by Bishop Burnell in 1275. The gallery of the episcopal palace—a room eighty feet in length, with groined roof and richly carved doors and wainscoting—is hung with portraits of several bishops of the see, among which may be mentioned portraits, more or less authentic, of Wolsey, Godwin, Laud, and Ken. The members were also conducted

* Vide Professor Cockerell's *History of Wells Cathedral*.

by the Bishop to the Vicar's Close, or College. St. Cuthbert's Church, a specimen of the Decorated style, was also visited. It is unnecessary to say that the warmest thanks of the Association were presented by Mr. Pettigrew to the Earl of Auckland, for the kindness and courtesy which had so materially enhanced the pleasure and profit of the visit to Wells.

On the return of the Association to Bridgwater, a *conversazione* was held at the Royal Clarence Hotel, when Mr. Carslake, town-clerk of Bridgwater, pointed out the chief features of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood of Bridgwater, and a discussion ensued, in which the Rev. W. A. Jones, Mr. Planché, and others took part.

On Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, the Association set out on a visit to Marstock, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Stoke Church, Montacute, Brympton, Yeovil. Montacute-house, the seat of the Phelipses, is an imposing and remarkable edifice, pierced on its east front by no less than forty-one Tudor windows. The spaces between these windows on the second story are occupied by statues. There are here the remains of a Cluniac monastery, and a monument and effigies of the date of 1484 in the church, to the memory of David Phelips and Anne his wife. On the summit of Stoke Down, among the remains of a British camp, the visitor may enjoy a panorama of great extent, and combining many picturesque features. Yeovil is a busy town, situated in a pretty country. Its chief manufacture appears to be that of kid-gloves, which is so extensively carried on, that £70,000 per annum are said to be annually paid to the workmen.

On Thursday the members of the Association returned to Bridgwater, after visiting Montacute and Yeovil. A public meeting was afterwards held in the Town-hall, Mr. Pettigrew in the chair, at which a paper was read by Mr. V. Irving, on the Cissbury group of camps in Sussex, and the evidence afforded by them in illustration of the modes by which may be determined the nation to which the construction of any particular earthwork intrenchment may belong.

Mr. Planché next read a paper by Mr. J. G. French, on rayed banners and the earliest armorial charges.

This morning the Association left Bridgwater by train for Clevedon, and proceeded to visit in succession, Clevedon Church, Walton Castle and Church, Walton-in-Gordano Church, Canenor Court, Clapton-in-Gordano Church, Cadbury Camp, Tick-
enham Church, and Clevedon Court.

Walton Church is a solitary ruin. Wal-

ton Castle is situated on a lofty hill, commanding a beautiful view. The ruins consist of an octagonal wall, with a tower at each angle, and, in the area thus formed, of an octagonal keep with a tower at one angle. Walton-in-Gordano is situated in a pretty dell. Cadbury Camp, a Roman fortification, is formed by two ramparts made of loose stones. It occupies a commanding point, overlooking the Vale of Nailsea on one side, and of Portbury on the other. Clevedon Court, the seat of Sir A. H. Elton, dates from the reign of Edward III., but was restored in the time of Elizabeth, and has since received many alterations and additions. The fine front is of the fourteenth century. The kitchen and parts of the entrance-hall are among the most ancient parts of the building. The hill above the mansion commands a very extensive view.

The Association then returned to Clevedon, a rising modern watering-place, sheltered by a rocky height. The old village, of which the watering-place is an offshoot, contains Myrtle-cottage, the favourite residence of Coleridge, which is described in his "Sibylline Leaves:"—

"Low was our pretty cot; our tallest rose
Peeped at the chamber window."

Clevedon Old Church contains the burial-place of the Clevedons, anciently lords of the manor. Sir Thomas Clevedon is represented by an effigy fully armed, and resting its feet on a bull. A monument is placed in the south transept to the memory of the wife of Mr. Hallam, the historian. Mrs. Hallam was daughter of Sir Abraham Elton, of Clevedon Court.

After a day spent in the enjoyment of the landscape presented by this hilly and beautiful country, and in the inspection of many interesting churches and ruins, the Association returned to Bridgwater, where they arrived about 7 o'clock; and after the usual ordinary at the Royal Clarence Hotel, the concluding meeting of the Bridgwater Congress was held in the Town-hall. A paper by Mr. Brent, jun., on Scribes and Notaries, was read by Mr. Pettigrew; and Mr. Black again deciphered some of the ancient rolls of the corporation of Bridgwater.

Mr. Pettigrew having expressed the warm sense entertained by the Association of the kindness and cordiality with which they had been received by the Mayor and inhabitants of Bridgwater, votes of thanks to the authorities, the local committee, and the archæologists of the neighbourhood were unanimously agreed to, and suitably acknowledged.

On Friday the Vice-President, the Very

Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, and the other members set out for Bath. The members of the local committee had assembled to receive the Association in the Royal Literary Institution, and Captain Scobell, M.P., Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. John Britton, and several of the gentry and clergy of the town and neighbourhood, were also present. Dr. Markland having taken the chair, welcomed the Association to Bath, and read an interesting paper on the history and antiquities of the city. The same subject was further pursued in detail by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, who read a paper on the Roman antiquities of Bath; and by Mr. Davis, who gave a sketch of the churches in Bath. The Association then adjourned, and re-assembled at 2 o'clock, when they proceeded to visit the churches and public buildings of the town. The Abbey-church, of course, first claimed their attention.

The Association next visited Bellott's Hospital, founded by the steward of the household to Queen Elizabeth. Hetley-house, one of the oldest mansions in Bath, built by Sir W. Hungerford in the time of Queen Elizabeth, contains a fine specimen of the wood-carving of the period over the chimneypiece. It is now occupied as a chapel by the Mormonites, and invitations to believe in Joseph Smith and to emigrate to Nauvoo met the eyes of the lady visitors. The Association afterwards visited the City-baths and Pump-rooms, and the house once occupied by Beau Nash. The morning's peregrination concluded by a visit to St. Michael's Church, where some of the ancient records of the Abbey-church were examined and read by Mr. Black.

The Association next adjourned to re-assemble at dinner at the Guildhall. It was originally intended that the dinner should take place in the gardens of the Royal Institution, but this design was abandoned in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather.

Saturday was devoted to visiting the encampments and churches around Bath, and the weather being fine, a most interesting and healthful excursion was enjoyed by between fifty and sixty ladies and gentlemen. The company assembled at the Institution, and shortly after ten o'clock they set out in half-a-dozen vehicles on their route. The first object of interest visited was old Widcombe Church, which was highly praised. Attention was directed to the monumental inscription mentioned by Mr. C. E. Davis in his paper, and Mr. C. P. Russell pointed out that Mr. D. had laboured under a misconception as to the name: instead of there be-

ing simply an initial letter "E," it was stated by Mr. Russell that he had found, on reference to the Burial Register, that that letter was the final one of the Christian name—Joane—the part of the monument containing the other portion being broken off.

Driving past Widcombe-house, through the adjacent vale, and skirting the Abbey Cemetery, the excursionists arrived at Prior-park. Mr. Davis announced to the company that the house was built by Allen, and the grounds laid out by Brown, the first landscape gardener. Passing up the principal staircase—with which all were much pleased—the chapel was visited. This portion, it was stated, was also built by Allen, at the same time as the house, and here Warburton officiated previously to his being made bishop.

While admiring the building, it was suggested that it would be an object worthy of the archæologists to subscribe and purchase the park and estate. Lamenting its forlorn condition, yet expatiating on its many and varied beauties, the party left, and were soon enjoying a splendid ride along the road to Hampton and Claverton Down, and peeping at any and every object of interest it was possible to catch a glimpse of, distant or near. Arrived in a field on Claverton Down, near the old race-course, those who chose left the carriages and proceeded over the down; while those who remained in them were conveyed round through the city to take up the party at the turnpike at Bathampton. The bulk of the party accompanied the Rev. Mr. Scarth, who pointed out the line of the Belgic Boundary (the Wansdyke), and also the trackway through the camp, which was traversed from the south end to that on the east. Standing on the brow of the hill overlooking Bathampton, the rev. gentleman read a portion of a paper on the Belgic settlement, indicating the direction in which the camps of Mays Knowle, Stantonbury, and Little Solsbury stood, and giving of them and other parts of the settlement many particulars of an interesting character. The Wansdyke, he stated, extended from Savernake to Portishead, a distance of eighty miles. Referring to the druidical remains at Stanton Drew, he remarked that the great temple of which they formed a part was to the western end of the camps what Stonehenge was to the east end. In traversing what was formerly the stone avenue leading to the temple, or site of judicial assemblies, Mr. Scarth expressed regret that the only few remains should be carried away to form ornaments in gardens, and stated that it was only a fortnight previous that

a waggon was on the down carrying away the stones. A ruined cromlech, the spring that supplied the camp, and the junction at Batheaston of the two Roman roads from Cirencester and Marlborough, were pointed out to the party.

Arrived at the Hampton turnpike, the carriages were in attendance, and a short drive brought the party to Hampton Church, which was inspected, and an interesting paper read by Mr. Jeffrey.

On leaving the building they inspected two figures of a knight and lady, one on each side of the porch-door. Mr. Planché announced them to belong to the reign of Edward III., and to be exceedingly curious. A figure referred to by Mr. Jeffrey, situate at the outside end of the building, was then discussed, and was said to have surmounted the tomb of a bishop of the eleventh century.

Proceeding to the mansion of C. Sheppard, Esq., upwards of thirty satisfied their artistic taste by a look at a fine gallery of paintings, and then their bodily appetites with something equally tasty, yet, under the circumstances, more agreeable. Justice having been done to the elegant repast which Mr. Sheppard's kindness had prepared, the guests proceeded across the ferry to meet the others of the party who were provided with refreshments at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Batheaston.

A visit was then paid to Batheaston Church, in respect to which Mr. Davis pointed out that the tower—which was four-storied, and a type of the style of the churches found in Somerset—was the finest of its kind in this part. The angular turret was marked on other parts of the tower; and the uncommon part was the hood-moulding round it under the sills of the window. A pine-tree in the garden of Mr. Rawlinson, opposite the church, was much admired for its rarity and beauty. The company were informed by the respected vicar of the parish that it was known to be upwards of three hundred years old, and the Marquis of Lansdowne's gardener had paid it a visit for the purpose of including it in a work on pines which he was compiling.

The party then accepted the kind offer of Mrs. Moseley, of Eagle-house, to inspect her collection of rubbings of brasses, &c. The visit amply repaid the trouble, as, besides numerous rubbings of a curious description, there were many objects of a most *recherché* character, including a beautifully preserved and illuminated copy of the charters of King Charles II. to the Merchant Venturers of England. Taking leave of these, the company pushed on to

Swainswick—some taking to the carriages, while others preferred the walk over Little Solsbury camp, and through the fields.

On arriving at the point of meeting, the house of Prynne, recorder of Bath, who had his ears cut off in the reign of Charles I., was pointed out, and a visit paid to the church adjoining, of which the particulars were described by Mr. Jeffrey. It contains the monuments of Prynne's parents.

Driving on, the party visited Langridge Church, which was regarded with considerable interest, as it was found to contain several objects of great antiquity. Mr. Jeffrey read an interesting account of the building, from which we take the following extract:—

“There is lying on the floor of the tower a graceful figure of a lady, in the dress of the fourteenth century. It is traditionally supposed to have belonged to a tomb of the Walshe family, which formerly stood near to the north door of the nave, and was removed to make way for the modern pews. On the same floor lie a group containing a figure of the Virgin and Holy Child. Tradition states that it was formerly standing in the north wall; but it is not improbable that it may be the figure of the Rood that formerly adorned the rood-loft, and was removed or hidden at the time of the destruction of the rood-lofts. These figures are now covered with green mouldiness, and are hastening to decay, being exposed where the feet of the school-children must inflict injury upon them.”

At the conclusion of the paper, the figures referred to therein were inspected: one of them was pronounced by Mr. Planché to belong to the time of Henry III. or Edward I., and the other—that of the Virgin and Child—to be of Norman origin, of the time of William Rufus. Mr. P. stated that the latter was the most interesting object he had ever seen, and expressed his regret, in common with others, that it was suffered to occupy so unworthy a place—the corner of the floor in the tower—and also a hope that drawings might be taken of so valuable a relic.

Here the Mayor and Dr. Falconer joined the party, who took the road to Lansdowne. On arriving near the rectory-house, the Rev. Mr. Blathwayt kindly submitted for inspection a battle-axe, found in a stone coffin dug up in the garden attached to his residence, and which was pronounced to be of Oriental design.

Arrived on Lansdown, the carriages drove to the monument of Sir B. Grenville, and then on to the Grand Stand, where re-

freshments were again partaken of. Some few, however, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Scarth, walked to Prospect Stile, to enjoy the magnificent view to be obtained therefrom, and to view the Roman and Saxon encampments. That done, the party set out on their return.

The chapel of St. Lawrence, on Lansdown, supposed to have been built on the site of a hospital erected to give succour to pilgrims on their way to the shrine of St. Joseph of Arimathea, at Glaston, was pointed out in passing. It is in the farm-yard opposite the Blathwayt Arms. These pilgrims' chapels are often to be found near the boundaries of large conventual houses, at the entrance of towns, at the foot or on the centre of bridges. The interiors, which once gave rest to the weary, and afforded a pittance to the distressed and hungry, are now too desolate and dreary even to be sought as a shelter for the wandering cattle. This chapel has been for many years a farm-house. Traces of the buttresses that supported the nave or tower (if it possessed any) may now be seen, and Early English windows that formerly gave light to the nave now perform that office for mean and servile uses—some are blocked up; and the chancel-arch may be discovered in the stable or cow-house. The interior presents no object worthy of particular notice. Nearly every vestige of its former uses is entirely removed, and the space filled by rooms and offices for the use of the tenant of the Chapel Farm.

A visit had been projected to Charlcombe Church, but owing to the time allotted for the excursion being expired, it was passed over. The church was pointed out to and admired by the visitors when coming down the hill. The party arrived in Bath about 7 o'clock.

The concluding meeting of the congress was held at the Guildhall shortly after eight o'clock, and was numerously attended. After partaking of a *conversazione* tea in the Council-chamber, the company assembled in the Hall, under the presidency of his Worship the Mayor, supported by Mr. Tite, M.P., John Britton, Esq., T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., &c.

Mr. Tite read a paper "On the Gradual Improvement in the Social Manners and Condition of the People of England during the Middle Ages, as evidenced by the Improvement of their Buildings and Habitations," with a few remarks on the condition of the people themselves during the same period. The paper was rendered unusually interesting by the extracts from old writers which Mr. Tite had collected for the purpose of presenting a correct view of society during the middle ages. The hon. member

observed, it would be easy to continue these sketches, to shew how, with the providential discovery of printing, knowledge became extended and accessible, men began to think, and liberty and freedom, after many struggles, were established. Their domestic buildings, in like manner, improved with increasing civilization, and doubtless tended to promote it.

The Mayor then proposed success to the British Archæological Association, whose object was to encourage the promotion of the arts and sciences of ancient times, and to hand down to future generations the memorials of the same. This Association and the Archæological Institute were like two great rivers, which fertilized the lands through which they passed; both helped to spread education, and to extend the sciences. Of late years the sciences had rapidly advanced, and none more so than archæology: and what more important object could there be, than to encourage the study of literature and art? He proposed success to the Association, and thanks to them for their visit; the only regret connected with which was that it was so brief.

T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., in acknowledging the compliment, said he could assure his Worship and the citizens of Bath, that the members of the Association highly esteemed the notice which had been taken of them, and the cordial reception they had received on this occasion. Many papers had been kindly promised, but time would not admit of their being read; and they must now wind up their proceedings by thanking those who had rendered their services during the holding of this congress. As a first step towards this end, he begged to propose a vote of thanks to the patrons of the congress, Lord Portman (who had been unavoidably prevented attending their meeting), and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose kindness they had experienced on their visit to Wells.—The proposition was carried *nem. con.*

Similar votes were then passed to the directors of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, for their cordial reception of the Association; to Mr. Tite and the other gentlemen who had contributed to the interest of the meeting by furnishing papers; to Sir A. H. Elton and others, for the hospitality they had shewn in entertaining the members during the excursions; to the local secretaries and committee for their indefatigable exertions during the congress; and to Mr. Pettigrew, to whom the Society was indebted for its existence.

Mr. Pettigrew, in acknowledging the

compliment, made mention of the name of John Britton, Esq., who, though so advanced in years, was still as ardent as ever in his efforts to promote the success of archæology. Might he long continue to live and enjoy the honour he had so deservedly obtained. There had been no congress held in the history of the Association, in which he (Mr. Pettigrew) might fairly say they had met with more objects of antiquarian interest, or more subjects for future investigation, than the present. He had derived great satisfaction in looking round on the articles preserved in the museum of the Royal Literary Institution; but as they had not been made known to the public, he trusted the directors would accept his offer on the part of the Archæological Association, to bear the expense of giving to the public drawings of any object which might be thought desirable. The speaker concluded by proposing the thanks of the Association to the Mayor and Corporation, for the kindness they had shewn in promoting the success of the congress.

The Mayor, in responding, observed that, much as the excursion of that day had embraced, there were still many objects of interest around this city which had not been seen; and he therefore trusted that the time was not far distant when the Association would think it desirable again to pay a visit to Bath, and extend it to something like a week, at least.—The congress then terminated.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THIS society met at Welshpool on the 18th of August, for the tenth annual time since its first institution. The rule of the Association is to take one of the counties of Wales and the four march counties, alternately north and south, every year; and, after having completed its cycle, it will again go through the counties in the usual order. Wales unfortunately has no metropolis, no political and social centre; it is divided also, in a very marked manner, into North and South—strong prejudices existing between the inhabitants of these two great divisions. Besides this, the mountain-chains tend to isolate the inhabitants of the different valleys and districts from each other; while round the south coast, part of the north coast, and the marches, there exist several heterogeneous tribes of men connected neither with the native Welsh nor with each other. Add to these social peculiarities the unequal and irregular prevalence of either language, Welsh or English, and it will be readily understood how much diffi-

culty generally may be anticipated not only in getting Welshmen to combine for any purpose, particularly an archæological one, but also in inducing them to look with favour on any project or pursuit that does not immediately affect their own locality. The gentry of Wales residing on their estates are by far less numerous, proportionally, than in England: there is also a singular absence of an educated middle class; indeed, the middle class is limited almost entirely to professional men and their families; and the farmers are small holders, and excessively ignorant, though well disposed when well directed. The clergy, as a body, are not men of literary or scientific acquirements:—exceptions, of course, there are, but they are few: their origin, their education, and their means (with the exception of those in certain portions of North Wales and Glamorganshire), do not induce them to turn their attention in those directions; and hence, if they support any societies, they are generally of merely an ecclesiastical nature.

It is from causes such as these that the Cambrian Archæological Association, though tolerably numerous for the size of the principality, never musters in large numbers at its annual meetings. The North will not travel to the South, nor the East to the West; hence their meetings generally consist of some thirty professed antiquaries or so; and they gather round them for the time being the friends of archæology more or less active in any given neighbourhood. Notwithstanding these apparently unfavourable circumstances, and in spite of the apathy or the ignorance of their fellow-countrymen, the Cambrian archæologists have made up by their energy for their comparative paucity, and their meetings have always been lively and successful. At the present time, too, in consequence of the indefatigable exertions of the secretaries, treasurer, and chairman, their finances are in a more prosperous condition than those of most other archæological societies. They publish their Journal quarterly; they illustrate it amply and well; they pay punctually; and they always have a handsome balance in hand. So much may be done by personal energy and good-will!

One remarkable circumstance has distinguished this Association—it has been highly fortunate in the choice of its annual presidents; and a very considerable portion of the success of each annual meeting has been due to the activity, kindness, and hospitality of the noblemen and gentlemen who have filled this office. Sir Stephen Glynne, Lord Dunraven, Lord Cawdor, Lord Dynevor, and now Lord

Powys, as well as Mr. Wynne, M.P., Mr. West, M.P., Sir Joseph Bailey, and the late Mr. Robert Clive,—all these eminent persons have striven to do their duty as presidents in the most praiseworthy manner. One remarkable omission, however, ought to be noted: only one meeting has ever been attended by a Welsh bishop—for the Bishop of St. David's was present at the Tenby meeting; while one bishop (Bangor) and two Welsh deans (Bangor and St. Asaph) do not even belong to the society. On the other hand, almost every learned man in Wales, every one who has any pretension to literary acquirements, *with very few exceptions*, may be found in the list of members of this flourishing little society.

Having premised thus much, we proceed to observe that the recent meeting at Welshpool, though not so stirring and exciting as that of 1855 at Llandeilo, was notable for the nearly equal attendance of members from North and South Wales; for the very able and hospitable manner in which the Earl of Powys discharged his duties as president; and most particularly for the extreme unfavourableness of the weather—the rain having descended incessantly during the whole meeting, with the exception of some thirty-six hours! Welshpool, as the principal town in Montgomeryshire, was well chosen; the neighbourhood, which is of extreme beauty, being rich in early British and Saxon remains, with a fair proportion of Roman camps, mediæval castles, and curious parochial churches. The marches of any country are sure to be good places of meeting for archæologists, especially if they have any debating powers among them.

The meeting commenced on Monday, the 18th of August; and after the Earl of Powys had taken the chair, and made a well-pointed speech on the advantages of archæological pursuits, especially as applied to the neighbourhood where the members were now assembled, sketching out at the same time the proceedings for the week, the Annual Report was read by one of the general secretaries. A paper was then read by Mr. Longueville Jones, the editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, on the antiquities of Montgomeryshire generally; followed by all the extracts from Leland relating to the same county.

On Tuesday, the 19th, an excursion was to have been made to the Breidden-hills, abounding in British fortified posts, and where it has been asserted that the last battle of Caractacus took place; though, at the Ludlow meeting in 1852, it was supposed to have been fixed at the Caer

Caradoc, near Knighton. The weather forbade all stirring out of the town; and the members therefore spent the morning in the temporary museum. This collection is rich in local charters, Roman coins and other remains, rubbings of early British inscribed stones and coffin-lids, early British weapons, seals, photographic views, and antiquarian books. In the evening an elaborate and highly-interesting paper was read by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, General Secretary for North Wales, on Carnac and the remains at Loc Mariaker in Brittany, which he had just returned from thoroughly investigating. Archdeacon Williams followed with the first part of a paper on early Celtic coins, as connected with the early coins of Greece and Phœnician colonies.

On Wednesday, the 20th, the antiquities of the town of Welshpool were visited, and in the afternoon the Association was received *en masse* at Powys Castle, by the noble president. Here they examined all the pictorial, bibliographical, and archæological treasures of the castle, and then the building itself; the president taking great pains in explaining everything personally. A magnificent luncheon was served in the great ball-room; and the members, as far as the weather would permit, went round the terraces, cellars, and gardens of this fine old historic place. At the evening meeting Mr. J. H. Parker gave an account of the architectural features of Powys Castle; and his observations gave rise to some interesting explanations from the president and other members. Mr. T. O. Morgan read a very clear and able paper on the marches of Wales, and the division of the principality into counties: this was followed by a brisk discussion of the right of Monmouthshire to be considered as an English or a Welsh county; and by a paper on the Roman remains of Caerswa, near Newtown, by the Rev. D. Davies. The object of this paper was to shew the strong probability of this being the site of the disputed *MEDIOLANUM*.

On Thursday, August 21, though the weather was exceedingly bad, many members went on an excursion to Clawddloch, a Roman camp at the confluence of the Vyrnwy and the Tanat (two streams well known to all fishermen), and a likely spot for the site of *MEDIOLANUM*. They then visited Llanyblodwell, the residence of the Rev. John Parker, inspected his fine collection of Welsh architectural drawings, and were very hospitably entertained by him at a cold collation. The parish churches of Llansantffraid and Meifod were hastily visited as the members returned—through a most picturesque country—to Welshpool.

At the evening meeting Archdeacon Williams read the remaining portion of his paper on early Celtic coins; and the Rev. H. Hay Knight discussed the authorities cited by the author at considerable length and with great acumen.

On Friday, the 22nd, the weather made the *amende honorable*; the day was delicious; and everybody went on the excursion to Montgomery up the lovely vale of the Severn. Here they examined the castle, the British fortified posts, the church, once collegiate, (early pointed in part,) and were welcomed to Lymore-park by the Earl of Powys. In this fine old wood-work mansion, once the residence of Lord Herbert of Chisbury, the members again experienced the president's hospitality; they then visited the *remains* of Offa's Dyke and a Roman camp, and returned home. At the evening meeting Mr. C. C. Babington gave an animated account of the day's excursion; and was followed by the Rev. Rowland Williams, Vice-Principal of St. David's College, who read a paper on the supposed reluctance of the West British Church to convert the Anglo-Saxons. The Rev. H. Hay Knight next read a paper on the descent of the three great lines of families, possessors of Powys Castle; and Mr. Longueville Jones followed with one on the plans of Welsh towns built by Edward I., as compared with others built by the same monarch in Guyenne, &c. This concluded the regular business of the meeting; and after the usual votes of thanks, &c., the members separated.

We should add, that the evening meetings were attended by all the ladies of the neighbourhood, headed by the Countess of Powys and the Ladies Herbert; that an excellent public dinner took place every day at the Royal Oak Hotel; that the meetings were held in the County Hall, and that the museum was formed in the Grand Jury Room.

The meeting for 1857 is to be held at Monmouth.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE September meeting was held on the 3rd ult., in the Castle of Newcastle, (John Clayton, Esq., V.-P., in the chair).

Dr. Charlton having read the minutes, his colleague, Dr. Bruce, stated that he had addressed a letter to Mr. Ald. Hodgson, chairman of the Finance Committee, through one of the members of the Society and of the Town-council, Mr. Thos. Gray, on the subject of the Black Gate. If that structure should be preserved, and also

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the houses extending thence to and round the corner, in the Side, the nook, when restored, would present an architectural relic not to be equalled in any other quarter of Newcastle. He must add, that if the east side of the projected street were erected, as proposed, the thoroughfare would be very narrow, and not creditable to the town.

Dr. Charlton read an interesting letter from Mr. Edward Spoor, one of the members, accompanying Roman and other remains:—Pottery, concrete, &c., from Elsdon; and a kale-pot and mortar, found on the estate of Thomas Anderson, Esq., of Littleharle; with a copy of a merchant's mark on the ancient font of All Saints', Newcastle, now in the possession of Mr. Anderson.—Cries of "Hear, hear," were evoked by a suggestion made by Mr. Spoor of a "Northern Museum," to which the Roman and other remains of the district should be sent.

Dr. Charlton, on behalf of the Rev. Daniel Haigh, presented to the society five fine copper-plates of early Northumbrian coins, not yet published. If the Society chose to use the plates for publication, Mr. Haigh would supply a descriptive notice for letterpress.

Mr. Fenwick moved a vote of thanks, with a request that Mr. Haigh would obligingly supply the proffered description.

In the name of the Corporation, Dr. Charlton presented a rosary which had been found in the ruins of the old house at the head of the Side. The relic was not older, he thought, than the beginning of the last century. He had been told by Mr. Thomas Gray that the Catholics had their place of worship there before they went to Westgate, which might account for the finding of the rosary in this locality.

Mr. Longstaffe placed on the table the transcript from the Cotton MSS. of the Latin ballads named in Hutchinson's "Durham," ordered at the August meeting to be procured for publication in the Society's Transactions, with Mr. Robert White's paper on the Battle of Neville's Cross:—one, "De Bello Scotie, ubi David Brus erat captus;" and the other, "Bella de Cressy et Nevyle Crosse." He (Mr. Longstaffe), having glanced over the pages, was afraid it would turn out that King David ran away from the battle of Neville's Cross. (Laughter.)—Mr. Holdstock, in transmitting the transcript, stated that the original must have been written before the close of the century in which the battle of Neville's Cross was fought; and yet on page 8 you will find the ex-

pression, "*Ne quasi marsupia farcit;*" which I understand to signify, "Nor, like the marsupial animals, does he put it in his pouch;" which would be curious before the discovery of America and New Holland, where the *marsupia*, such as the kangaroo and opossum, are found. Yet this would only be consonant to the allusions to Brazil and Brazil-wood, upon the records, long before the birth of Columbus, who is supposed to have discovered America. Upon the same page you will find the poet alluding at this early period to the game of chess, which might be of some interest to chess-players.

The Chairman stated that two ancient graves had lately been discovered in making the excavations for the Border Counties' Railway. They were in a light gravelly soil, on the banks of the North Tyne, opposite the village of Warden. Each contained a skull and a number of bones; and in one of them there was an iron pot, of bucket shape, containing a quantity of black matter.

Dr. Bruce presented, from a donor whose name he had yet to learn, a relic of a Roman statue of Victory—the foot of a female figure on a sphere. It was discovered some time ago at the Stanwix station; and Mr. Mossman, the artist, who was copying Roman remains, persuaded the discoverer that the Castle of Newcastle was its most fitting resting-place.

Dr. Charlton reminded the members of the possession by the Literary and Philosophical Society of certain Roman and mediæval antiquities—relics of the Allan Museum, of Blackwell. The Castle, he thought, would be their most suitable place of deposit; for there they would be seen and studied, while at present they were of no service to archæology. Dr. C., after some conversation on this subject, stated that he had recently been in Norway, and was much gratified with the museums which he had seen in that country. At Bergen, a place of not more than from 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, there was a magnificent collection of antiquities. We had nothing here to compare with it; and there was also a fine collection at Christiania. The national aid afforded in Norway to such establishments, and to the cause of science, was most liberal; and in this respect, he must say, a government of farmers and dalesmen was to be preferred to a government of peers and squires.

Dr. Charlton read a paper by the Rev. Dr. Haigh, of Erdington, near Birmingham, giving an account of a monument, three fragments of which are set up in

the chancel of the church at Hackness, near Scarborough, which was dependent on the monastery of Whitby. Before proceeding, however, to describe the monument, Mr. Haigh gave the history of Hilda, the saintly foundress of the monastery at Hackness, born in 614; and of her equally illustrious successor, Elfdida. This done, the monument, he said, had doubtless been erected by the inmates of the monastery to the memory of some of the more illustrious members of the community. It is one of a numerous class, of which the Bewcastle pillar, once a cross, is the most interesting specimen that remains to us. On the western face of the Hackness monument, which much resembles that of Bewcastle (in Cumberland), is a Latin inscription in Roman characters, which, being translated, runs:—"Huaetburga, may thy houses always love thee, remembering the most loving mother.—Trecea, pray for him.—Abbess Oedilburga, pray for her." On the eastern face, in Latin:—"Blessed Oedilburga, may they always remember thee, dutifully loving thee! May they ask for thee the verdant everlasting rest of the saints, O loving mother.—Apostolic."—(As the word "Apostolica" is separated by a line from the rest, it may be the beginning of another inscription.)—On the same face (the eastern), there is an inscription in characters resembling the Oghams, so frequently found on Irish and Scottish monuments. On the southern face, in Latin:—"The virgin Bugga." On the northern face, in Runes, an inscription which seemingly means—"M.M. Cane-gyth placed this." This is followed by nearly four lines in secret characters; and then the word "Ora," the beginning of an inscription in Roman letters.—Closing a long elucidatory paper on the cross, Mr. Haigh remarks:—"This monument, then, was designed as a memorial of the abbesses Oedilburga and Huaetburga, and others of the more illustrious members of the community of Hackness. Originally raised to their memory about the year 720, other names were added to it from time to time. This, probably, was usual in monasteries of that age. At any rate, we have one very remarkable instance of it in the Abbey of Glastonbury, thus recorded by William of Malmesbury:—

"Willingly would I record the meaning of those pyramids, which are almost incomprehensible to all, could I but ascertain the truth. These, situated some few feet from the church, border on the cemetery of the monks. The loftiest and nearest to the church is twenty-eight feet high, and has five stories. This, though threatening ruin from its extreme age, possesses, nevertheless, some traces of antiquity which may be clearly read, though not perfectly under-

stood. In the highest story is an image in a pontifical habit. In the next, a statue of royal dignity, and the letters, 'Her Sexi' and 'Blis-perh.' In the third, too, are the names 'Pencrest Bantemp Pinerpegn.' In the fourth, 'Bate Pulfrid' and 'Eanfled.' In the fifth, which is lowest, is an image, and the words as follow:— 'L'gor Peslicas' and 'Bigden Shelpis Highingendes Bearn.' The other pyramid is twenty-six feet high, and has four stories, in which are read 'Ken win, Hedda the Bishop, Bregard,' and 'Beorward.' The meaning of these I do not hastily decide; but I shrewdly conjecture that within, in stone coffins, are contained the bones of those persons whose names are inscribed without."

To this description it will suffice to add, that of three, at least, of the persons commemorated on these monuments, something of the history is known. Kentwin, king of the West Saxons, became a monk after resigning his crown, A.D. 685; Hedda, bishop of Winchester, died A.D. 703; and Beorward was abbot of Glastonbury A.D. 704, and for some years later, as he is mentioned in connection with St. Boniface after the ordination of the latter to the priesthood, A.D. 710.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Haigh the proceedings of the meeting came to an end.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND AR- CHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE-MEETING, August 25th, the Rev. J. M. Gresley in the chair.

Some conversation took place respecting the rebuilding of the church of Humberstone, which is now in contemplation, under the direction of Mr. Brandon, architect, in consequence of an opinion being expressed that this church might be *restored*, instead of being rebuilt. The committee were unanimous in thinking that the demolition of our ancient ecclesiastical buildings, unless positively unavoidable, is extremely to be regretted.

Mr. G. C. Bellairs exhibited some coins, among which was a scarce denarius of Antoninus, found near the Foss Way at Narborough: obverse, the head of the emperor, circumscribed, ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. S.P.P.; reverse, a female, standing, holding a rudder, COS. IIII. Also several deeds of the thirteenth century, from the muniment-room of the corporation of Leicester, abstracts of which he is engaged in taking. They consist chiefly of grants to the corporation, and among the witnesses to them occur the names of many ecclesiastics, city officers, and members of the ancient town and county families.

Mr. Neale exhibited proofs of the Barbadoes penny and halfpenny: obverse, the bust of a negro in profile with a plume of feathers; reverse, King George the Third

in the character of Neptune, seated in a car drawn by sea-horses. A noble of Edward the Third, a good specimen of his fourth coinage;—nobles of his second and third coinages, weighing some grains heavier than his fourth, are rare: this coin has £ in the centre of the reverse; the former ones have L, for London. An angel of Henry the Eighth, a scarce coin, having an amulet or "gun-hole" in the side of the ship; mint-mark, a fleur-de-lis. A milled shilling of Elizabeth, in very fine preservation, from the Bentham cabinet; mint-mark, a mullet of six points.

Mr. Nevinson exhibited a specimen of Etruscan ware, ornamented with a winged figure; a drawing of the monument of a priest in Castle-Donnington church; and a fac-simile of the name of the notorious Bradshaw, the regicide, cut or scratched (among those of other Roundheads) upon the right leg of the alabaster effigy of Robert Hasyllrig, Esq., in the same church; thus,—“Bradshaw februar 20 1655 Memento Mei Hic Scripsit.”

Mr. Gresley exhibited an old watch, of open filigree work in silver; a representation of which is given on plate xxxiv. of the first volume of prints issued in 1855 by the Anastatic Drawing Society. Also the ornamented handle of (apparently) some cooking utensil of bronze, probably Saxon, found near the remains of an ancient kiln discovered at Church Gresley, Derbyshire, in 1853.

The annual meeting was held in the New Hall on Tuesday, Sept. 9, E. B. Harropp, Esq., of Old Dalby Hall (one of the Presidents), in the chair.

From the financial statement read to the meeting, it appeared that the subscriptions amounted to £63 17s., and the expenditure, exclusive of the share in the publication of the yearly report, amounted to £36 17s. 3d. Several subscribers, it appears, are now in arrears.

At eight o'clock in the evening a public meeting was held, when papers were read by Mr. James Thompson, Mr. Wm. Millican, and the Rev. J. M. Gresley.

Mr. Thompson commenced his paper on Leicester Castle, by noticing how few remains we have amongst us of the stronghold of our Saxon ancestors, who, like the ancient Spartans, relied for defence upon lines composed of strong men who feared no danger, and who held death in contempt, rather than upon lines composed of earthwork or masonry. After describing the modern idea of a castle-keep, he said he felt persuaded our Saxon forefathers knew nothing of such kind of buildings. A hill, fortified with wooden palisading, was probably the only idea they had of a

castle, and such, probably, was the Mount near the Castle of Leicester, during the reigns of the kings of Mercia, and until the time of Harold. After the Norman conquest, it became imperative that strongholds, to which the Norman soldiers could retire for shelter and protection, should be erected; and in this way hundreds of keeps were planted by William the Conqueror and his leading chieftains throughout the country; at Leicester, no doubt, as elsewhere. The construction of the Norman keeps was briefly described, and the subsequent softening of the bitter enmity between the conquerors and the conquered was noticed, as evidenced by the concession by the Norman earl to the burgesses of Leicester of the first charter of local liberty. The lecturer then remarked upon the erection of other buildings, such as the large banqueting-hall, and the cellar for the better convenience of the garrison. This change took place in Leicester about the middle of the twelfth century, at which date the present building, known as the Castle of Leicester, was erected. The original state of the great hall was depicted, and the partial destruction of the Castle, on the occasion of the siege in 1173, was noticed. A description was then given of what, according to recent research, the early Norman castles appear to have been, confirming the lecturer's opinions with regard to Leicester Castle. Subsequent changes in the Castle buildings were noticed in the order of their occurrence, and the connection of the royal house of Plantagenet with this borough was glanced at,—a connection which continued direct and uninterrupted for about 130 years; that is, until the decease of John of Gaunt and the elevation of his son Harry to the throne of England. It was during this period that the Castle became frequently the abode of the kings and queens of this country. The lecturer then glanced at what it may be assumed the whole group of buildings forming Leicester Castle then were. This was explained by a plan which the lecturer exhibited to the audience. The formation of the New Work in 1334 was noticed, and its original boundary line pointed out upon the plan. The many royal and distinguished personages whose names are associated with the history of Leicester Castle were then referred to. Mr. Thompson then narrated subsequent events, and the circumstances connected with the falling into dilapidation of the ancient buildings. The history of the Castle was thus brought up to the siege of Leicester by Prince Rupert, on which occasion the Castle and its appendages sustained extensive injury. Continuing the history of the hall to a more

recent date, Mr. T. noticed the change effected in its appearance early in the last century, when the eastern side of the hall was taken down, and replaced by the brick front now visible, and which has totally altered the aspect of the building. At the same time the interior was altered, and the north and south ends were fitted up so as to serve as courts of law. The last important change in the great hall was in 1821, when the area was divided into distinct courts, as it now appears to the visitor, the large space being filled with a variety of contrivances which commend themselves to the utilitarians of the nineteenth century, but which have involved a sacrifice of all the historic and venerable associations of the fabric. Mr. Thompson next invited attention to what now remains of the ancient Castle of Leicester and its appendages, as, with the aid of Mr. T. Nevins, he lately discovered them. The timely and judicious repair of the Magazine by the county magistrates was then mentioned. Some interesting particulars were given of the cellar between the Mount and the assize-hall. A water-colour drawing, taken by Mr. Henry Goddard, architect, thirty-five years ago, shewing what the assize-hall was at that date, was exhibited, and also some other drawings taken by Mr. Goddard, but for whom, the outlines of the hall, as it then was, would have passed entirely into oblivion. Having followed the fortunes of the Castle to the present time, the lecturer concluded with one or two observations on the question, what it is the duty of the public to do with regard to the fabric. He urged it as the duty of the public to see that no further damage was done to the building.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. William Millican, architect, who read a paper "On the Introduction of Moulded and Coloured Brick into Street Architecture."

At the conclusion of the above paper, the Rev. J. M. Gresley was called upon, and instead of reading his promised paper on Croxden Abbey, he proceeded, on account of the advanced period of the evening, to read a short and interesting paper on "The Pilgrim's Monument in the Church at Ashby-de-la-Zouch," said to be the only one known of the kind. The rev. gentleman distributed several engravings of the monument amongst the company.

On the following day an excursion-party was formed, which visited Melton Church, on which the Hon. and Rev. J. Sandilandy read a paper. The party afterwards lunched at the President's, Mr. E. B. Hartopp, of Little Dalby, and investigated the antiquities of the locality.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE eighth annual meeting of this society was held at the Town-hall, Bridgwater, on Monday, August 28, W. Stradling, Esq., in the chair. In deference to the arrangements of the British Archæological Association, who this year held their congress at Bridgwater, no papers were read or excursions made; but a volume of "Proceedings," for which there are abundant materials in hand, will be issued as usual. The president and officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the following Report was unanimously adopted:—

The Eighth Annual Report of the Committee of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

In presenting their Eighth Annual Report, your committee have again the pleasure of informing you that the number of members is well sustained, and consequently there is every reason to hope that, as the society took root rapidly, so it may grow steadily, and become permanently useful to the cause of archæology and natural history. Still, the limited account of its income presents a serious obstacle to its exertions: and many an opportunity of profitable investigation, and of obtaining valuable additions to our Museum, has been, and will be, lost, if no means can be devised to increase our funds. The committee have not thought the funds of the society sufficiently prosperous to justify any considerable purchases; but numerous additions, many of them of much interest, have been made to our collection by the kindness of individual contributors.

The casts from the Wells sculptures, purchased last year, have been carefully and judiciously arranged, in such a manner as to be at once highly ornamental to the Museum, and to afford a most interesting study to the lovers of mediæval art.

The *conversazione* meetings held at Taunton during the winter months have been well attended, and the papers read on these occasions have served materially to promote the interests and objects of the society. The expenses on account of these meetings, however, do not fall upon the general funds of the society, but are defrayed exclusively, as heretofore, by those members who attend them.

The committee confidently hope that the volume of Proceedings due this year, the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed, will not be deemed inferior to any which the society has as yet published, either in matter or illustration.

It was originally intended that the

annual meeting of the society should have been held at Bridgwater in the course of the present month, for the despatch of business, and, as usual, for reading papers and making excursions; but the British Archæological Association having fixed upon the same time and place for their annual congress, the committee determined to cede the ground to them this year, and to recommend the members of this society to attend their meeting as visitors. Our present annual meeting will, therefore, be held solely for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the society. This arrangement, however, will not prevent the issue of a volume of Proceedings to our members, for the current year—materials for which of an interesting character are already in hand.

In conclusion, your committee feel themselves justified in congratulating the society both on what it has already done for the benefit of archæological and natural science in the county, and on the prospect before it of increasing and permanent usefulness.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The September meeting of the society was held in the Tholsel, Sept. 3, P. O'Callaghan, Esq., in the chair.

The following presentations were received:—

By the Publisher: "The Gentleman's Magazine" for July, August, and September.

By the Oxford Architectural Society: "Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Chapel of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford;" "Of St. Peter's Church, Wilcote, Oxfordshire;" "Of St. John Baptist Church, at Shottesbroke, Berkshire;" "Of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Littlemore, Oxfordshire;" and "Of Minster Lovell Church, Oxfordshire," all folio; "A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities of the neighbourhood of Oxford," 8vo.; "Proceedings" and "Reports" of the society, from 1840 to 1846, inclusive; also seventeen plates of architectural details.

The secretary announced that the Marquis of Kildare had entrusted to the committee of the society, for publication, a transcript of a valuable family MS., being the memorandum-book of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, commenced in the year 1518. This curious document contained the Earl of Kildare's "Duties upon Irishmen," the form of doing homage, a catalogue of the Earl's library, a list of his plate; entries of the "chief horses, hackneys, and harness, or armour, given by the Earl to sundry

persons, English and Irish," and the obits of "diverse ladys and gentyllmen of the Geraldys," &c. The noble Marquis had also given a donation of £10 to aid the publication of this valuable manuscript, by the society.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Marquis of Kildare.

Ogham Amulet.—The Rev. James Graves communicated the discovery of an amber bead inscribed with an ogham, which had been used as an amulet for the cure of sore eyes in the county of Cork, and which had been purchased from its former owners for Lord Londesborough.

Irish Wolf-dogs.—Mr. Graves read a transcript from a letter preserved in the Evidence-Chamber, Kilkenny Castle, which bore on the subject of wolves in Ireland at a comparatively recent period, and shewed the high repute in which the Irish wolf-dog was held. The letter was addressed "To the Honourable Captain George Mathews," by W. Ellis, secretary to the Earl of Ossory, then lord-deputy to his father, the first Duke of Ormonde, Captain Mathews' half-brother. It was as follows:—

"Dublin Castle, y^e 11. March 1678—9.

"I lately received commandes from the Earle of Ossory to putt you in mind of two wolf-dogs and a bitch which his Lordship wrote to you about for the King of Spayne, he desires they may be provided and sent with all convenient speed, and that two dogs and a bitch be also gotten for the King of Sweden.

"I am with all respect and observance, Sir,

"Your most obedient and most humble servant,
W. ELLIS "

The letter is endorsed in Captain Mathews' handwriting, "Secretary Ellis for doggs to y^e King of Spayne and Sweden, 11th March, 1678." The seal bears a cross charged with five crescents; crest, a demy figure of a woman naked, her hair dishevelled.

Old Church of Ballyhale.—The Rev. P. Moore, R.C.C., wrote to inform the society, that in a recent inspection which he made of the steeple of the Chapel of Ballyhale, which was the belfry-tower of the ancient church, he had discovered on the west side a niche, containing the Virgin and Child, under a Gothic canopy, such as is often seen on ecclesiastical seals; below which was a shield, bearing the Butler arms, a chief indented, all much weather-beaten. The church must have been originally a very fine building, and there yet remain two beautiful and ancient holy-water stoups.

Dr. Aquilla Smith sent some notes on the use of leather ordnance in Ireland.

A Tipperary Tradition.—John P. Pendergast, Esq., in a letter written from Nenagh, communicated to the secretary the following legend:—

"Some years since, when on a solitary Sunday afternoon ramble with a countryman, my only companion, I found a tombstone within the walls of the old ruined church of Knigh, four miles north of Nenagh, near the great swell of the Shannon, called Loughderg, which I found so interesting that I copied it into my note-book, but unfortunately lost it; and being determined to recover it, I went out there again on Thursday, 27th July, and rubbing away the moss and leaves, I found it again, as follows:—

"Here lieth the body of Caleb Minnett, who was barbarously murdered by James Cherry, Ann Parker, John M'Donnell, and others, at Granaghduff, the 2nd of April, A.D. 1707."

"Being acquainted with Mr. Robert Minnett, of Annaghbeg, not far distant, I walked on to Church, another mile, where I met him; and when walking home with him, and enquiring if he had any tradition or memorial in the family to explain the transaction referred to by the epitaph, he told me a tale that would form a better foundation for a deep tragedy, or romance, than half the fictions invented. The Minnetts and Parkers were both families descended of officers or soldiers whose lots fell in Tipperary, when the Commonwealth army came to be satisfied for the arrears of pay in lands in Ireland in the year 1654. Their estates joined, and the families were intimate and familiar then, as now. Caleb must have been the son of the first settler, as he was born in 1680, (as appears by an entry in the family Bible,) and was 26 when he met his death. Ann Parker was young and beautiful, and he seduced her. She often urged him to marry her, or to engage to do so; but being still put off with denials or excuses, she engaged a band of her father's tenants to lie cencealed in a quarry near her place of appointed meeting with Caleb Minnett, with orders that, if his conduct was still unsatisfactory, which she would give them notice of by dropping her handkerchief, they should avenge her wrong and dishonour. They met—she prayed, entreated, and wept; but he still coldly refused her suit. She let fall her handkerchief, and in a few moments he was dead at her feet!

"The Puritan morals of Caleb had evidently given way (as has often been remarked of the Cromwellian soldiers) before this; but stranger still, the fierce and passionate character of Tipperary had been already adopted by Parker's family and servants. To cap the climax, the law itself seems to have imbibed something of the wild Irish nature and sympathy, for the crime was never prosecuted,—it being

thought, perhaps, that it was only 'serving him right.'"

Dineley's Tour in Ireland.—The Rev. Mr. Graves read a portion of this interesting manuscript, of the reign of Charles II., the publication of which has been undertaken by the society; Evelyn P. Shirley Esq., M.P., having given the transcript and a donation of £5 towards the expense of printing. The portions now read served to throw much curious light on the social condition of Ireland in the latter end of the seventeenth century.

Papers were also received from R. Caulfeild, Edward Benn, James Caruthers, and John Maclean, Esqrs.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

AT a committee-meeting held Aug. 11, the Rev. G. Robbins, rural dean, in the chair, application was made, on behalf of the Photographic Society, to enter into conditional union with this society. It was suggested that much mutual advantage would accrue to either society, several members of the Photographic Society having promised to enrich the sketch-book with local architectural subjects. The proposal and terms of union were referred to the Messrs. De Sausmarez and West, as a sub-committee. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the St. Alban's Architectural Society, for their hospitality and free conveyance given to the members of the Northampton Society who attended the architectural congress at St. Alban's, on the 17th of June. The Rev. P. H. Lee consulted the committee in regard to a new vestry proposed to be built at Stoke Bruerne. A letter, accompanied by many drawings, was read from the Rev. E. Trollope, suggesting that the various architectural societies should combine in producing a cheap series of appropriate Christian designs for sepulchral memorials, especially to meet the requirements of the new cemeteries now so generally established. Thanks were voted to Mr. Trollope for his suggestion, which will be further considered at the next meeting. The sum of £7 10s., received for several non-architectural works, presented by Earl Spencer—his Lordship's permission having been received for their disposal—was ordered to be laid out in appropriate books for the society's library. The new book prepared for the reception of architectural sketches in the archdeaconry was laid on the table. A page is assigned for every parish in alphabetical order, and the volume is already enriched with a variety of architectural views and details, from the pencil

of Mr. Poole and others. The autumn meeting was fixed for Wednesday, Oct. 15, and an evening meeting was suggested on the same day, for discussing the subject of church bells and belfries. The distribution of the volume of Reports is now complete, and any member who has not received the same should communicate with the Rev. C. F. L. West, Northampton.

Antiquarian Discovery.—A very interesting fresco has been discovered in South Burlingham Church whilst some workmen were engaged in scraping the walls. The sacred edifice contains many objects of considerable interest to the antiquary. It has some Norman doorways, some beautifully carved oak benches, an exceedingly rich oaken rood-screen, and a very fine and perfect oaken pulpit of the fifteenth century, on which the painting and gilding remain almost untouched; there are some remains of painted glass in the windows, and the bells are unmistakeably ancient. Not the least interesting feature about the pulpit is an original hour-glass and stand, which is chained to it. The fresco is on the south chancel wall, and represents the assassination of Thomas A'Becket; the figures are outlined on the stucco, and three-quarter life size. St. Thomas is depicted in the act of kneeling before an altar (in a Gothic building), on which is a chalice; a cross-bearer—probably the faithful Edward Gryne—holds a processional cross in his left hand, his right being elevated in amazement and horror. A'Becket, vested for mass, with a red chasuble with border of quatrefoils, rests his mitre on the ground; his hands are joined in prayer, and his head is turned somewhat to four armed knights who are assailing him; one stabbing him in the head with his sword, and holding a dagger in his left hand; another is striking with a sword, and bears a shield on his left arm, charged with a bend engrailed between two crescents, all within a bordure engrailed; a third is striking with a battle-axe, and his left hand is on the hilt of his dagger; he bears on that arm a shield with a bear therein, indicating him to be Reginald Fitz Urse; the fourth knight is drawing his sword, holding the scabbard in his left hand, while by his side hangs a circular buckler. Upon the extreme right is a tree. The whole fresco is remarkably well done. The armour is depicted in the style of the reign of Richard II., of which time the painting probably dates. Two of the figures have vizors; upon the heads of the four are pointed basinets with camails, and the hauberks of mail shew beneath tightly-fitting jupons; the arms have rere-

braces and vambraces of plate, and the legs cuisarts and jambarts; the feet have long pointed steel shoes, and on the hands are gauntlets. The swords are all suspended from richly-ornamented baldricks; all the details being most carefully and minutely represented. We understand that the church is the property of the Burroughes family, and there is therefore every reason to hope that this interesting relic will be carefully preserved from the rude hands of Goths and Vandals; and that, as it does not depict any superstitious or legendary tale of saintly miracles, but simply represents a fact in history, it will be suffered to remain to gratify the eyes of many an antiquarian pilgrim to the interesting Church of South Burlingham.—*From the Bury and Norwich Post.*

Discovery of a Roman Villa.—The remains of a Roman villa, which promises to be a very interesting one, have just been found near Linley-hall, in Shropshire, the seat of the ancient border family of More. The site, near upon the boundary-line of Wales, is not far distant from the mining districts of the parish of Shelve, where numerous traces of the Roman lead mining operations are still visible, and pigs of lead, with the name of the Emperor Hadrian stamped upon them, have been found at no great distance from Linley. The Rev. T. F. More, the present representative of the More family, has taken the opportunity of a visit of Mr. Thomas Wright to Linley-hall to commence excavations with the advice of that gentleman, and the first result was the discovery of some small apartments, with the remains of the hypocaust for warming them. The floors were strewn with pieces of large square Roman tiles, of flue-tiles and roof-tiles, and of smooth stucco from the walls. Mr. More has since continued the excavations with success, but they seem as yet only to have extended to some of the inferior parts of the building, which appear to have been very extensive, as indications of underground masonry may be traced over the surface of two extensive pasture-fields, as well as in Linley-park. In the latter Mr. More has followed up, in his excavations, a strong wall to a length of no less than 100 yards, and has not yet reached the termination of it; and he has met with an underground aqueduct leading to the villa from a small piece of water close to Linley-hall, which there is reason for supposing to have been a Roman reservoir.

Mrs. Mary Anne Dixon, widow of a canon residentiary of York, has presented two silver tankards to the Corporation of Hull. One of them is a "whistle tan-

kard," which belonged to Anthony Lambert, mayor of Hull in 1669, when Charles I. was refused admission to the town. Mrs. Dixon "has frequently been told that there is only another whistle tankard in the kingdom." The whistle comes into play when the tankard is empty; so that when it reaches the hands of a toper, and there is nothing to drink, he must, if he wants liquor, "whistle for it;" which possibly may be the origin of the popular phrase.

Persecution of the Essex Clergy by the Puritans; commonly called the Acts of the Committee against Scandalous Ministers.—The Rev. Stephen Nettles, minister of Lexden, was well-nigh seventy years old when the storm of persecution fell upon him. Neither the grey hairs nor the extensive learning of the aged priest afforded him any protection. He had been true to his allegiance, had treated the covenant with contempt, and above all, had dared to controvert the opinions of Selden. The vilest charges were therefore brought against him, and the old man was at length driven out of the rectory by force of arms. He was a native of Shropshire, was admitted a Pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge, 25th June, 1595, and elected a Fellow of the same, 11th October, 1599. He took his degree in Arts, and afterwards proceeded to Bachelor in Divinity. In 1624 he was incorporated Master of Arts at Oxford. He was author of the answer to the Jewish part of Selden's "History of Tithes," printed at Oxford in 1625. In Newcourt's *Repertorium*, John Nettles is mentioned as rector of Lexden in 1657, who died in 1669. He is also named as vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester, in 1663; and Stephen Nettles, vicar of Great Tey to 1637. The latter was also rector of Lexden in 1644, although his name is omitted by Newcourt. Dr. Walker calls him "a smart and learned person," and says that he was ejected from his benefice in 1644, but "was unable to learn the particulars of his ill-usage." These are now given for the first time. One man said that he was a frequenter of taverns and ale-houses. Supposing this to have been true, there was nothing contrary to morality in the act itself. It was in accordance with the usages of society in the 17th century, and down to a much later period, for the nobility, clergy, and gentry to meet and dine at taverns daily. No one was obliged to drink immoderately because he dined at a tavern. A dinner-party, what with tortuous and miry lanes, and other obstacles, was not so easily achieved at a country-house in the 17th

century as now-a-days. Without considerable forethought and contrivance, in many a country-house, a man would stand the chance of going without his own dinner. It is most likely that many gentle and reverend persons met and dined together frequently at taverns in Colchester, without scandal. A man was none the worse for having dined with old Isaac Walton at the "Devil," in Fleet-street, or with Sir Charles Lucas and Mr. Newcomen at the "Cups" in Colchester—rather the better. The Puritans wished to suppress ale-houses altogether, as they did to suppress everything that savoured of joy, hilarity, and kindly feeling. Such a charge as this against Mr. Nettles must not be read with our modern interpretation. According to the manners and habits of the 17th century, there seems in it nothing necessarily inconsistent with the character of a clergyman and a gentleman of that time, although evidently worded with the intention of shewing that the rector of Lexden was an habitual tippler. "He often giveth ill language," said another; "and hath sworn by his faith; and Grace Gibson deposeth that he often swears by faith and troth." Others deposed as follows:—"He did not stir up the parish to take the vow and covenant, nor take it himself, but gave it to boys that came out of the streets to play." Mr. Nettles seems, from this, to have treated the document with some kind of ridicule. It is not likely that he either seriously or jocosely administered an oath to the boys; he may possibly have given them the parchment for a plaything. Again: "He never gives notice of keeping the fast, and when the

day comes, teacheth them (the deponents) but little to any purpose for edification. He used to begin the fast-day not till 11, and then spend little above an hour, and after sermon he goes home to *dinner*, and invites others to dine with him! He hath often suffered bowling and foot-ball in his own yard on a fast-day; and John Atkinson further deposeth that he hath *seen* bowling and foot-ball in his own yard on a fast-day. He hath wholly neglected the vow and covenant, saying, we might take it or let it alone. George Ashby deposeth that he said the Book of Common Prayer was an absolute rule to walk by." It is very curious and instructive to observe the instability and mutations of dissent. In 1664, Nonconformists were rigorously insisting upon the duty and necessity of fasting, and persecuting poor Mr. Nettles because he would not go without his dinner on *their* fast-days, which, of course, were nothing to him. He did not object to say prayers and preach a sermon, but he did not divide his discourse into seventeen or eighteen heads, nor occupy two hours in its delivery; neither did he consider it sinful to play a game at bowls afterwards. John Makin saith, "That denying to read a brief, and being spoken to by this deponent, he, some few days after, took occasion to rail upon him and call him 'Jacke Rascall,' and 'Shacke,' and such other terms." The preceding are divided into various distinct depositions, besides which, several women were procured to make abominable accusations against him. Morant says that Stephen Nettles was removed from Lexden in 1644, and Gabriel Wyersdale put in his room.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Opening of a Public Park in Birmingham.—Within the last few months Lord Calthorpe and Mr. Adderley, M.P., owners of a large portion of the land in the suburbs of Birmingham, have handed over to the people of that town, for purposes of recreation, the former a park of thirty acres, and the latter one of ten acres. On Saturday, Aug. 30, the opening of the Adderley-park was celebrated by a procession, public dinner, &c. At the dinner, to which six or seven hundred sat down, Mr. Adderley presided, supported by Lord Lyttelton, Mr. C. H. Bracebridge (Atherstone-hall), the Mayor of Birmingham, and many of the influential gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. Amongst the

ladies at table were, Mrs. Adderley and her sisters, and the Honourable Misses Leigh, of Stoneleigh-abbey. The speeches were appropriate to the occasion. After dinner, an open air concert was given, in the course of which an ode, composed for the occasion by Mr. Moreckton Milnes, M.P., was sung by a choral party. Dancing followed, and games of cricket, foot-ball, &c., closed a pleasantly spent day. At the entrance to the park, Mr. Adderley has erected buildings which are to be used as museum, reading-room, and library, by the working classes of the neighbourhood. For the purpose of furnishing and endowing these, a bazaar was held a fortnight ago in Birmingham Town-hall, the pro-

concourse of people. The mayor and corporation walked in procession from the Town-hall to the Infirmary, accompanied by the Bishop of Manchester and the principal subscribers to the statue, which has cost about £7,000. Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith and his staff were also present, with troops of the 7th Dragoon Guards and 25th Infantry, to aid the police in keeping the lines. The authorities having taken their places on a platform provided for the occasion, an address was delivered by Mr. Alderman Barnes, who narrated the circumstances connected with the erection of the statue, and in the name of the subscribers handed it over to the mayor and corporation of Manchester. The mayor having, on behalf of the corporation, accepted the statue, commanded it to be unveiled, which was done amid loud cheering, the band playing the national anthem, and the fountains beginning to play simultaneously. Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Bishop of Manchester and Sir H. Smith, and the proceedings terminated.

The sum of 3,000*l.*, presented by Mr. John Shakspeare, as announced by us three months since (*ante*, p. 376), towards the purchase of property in Henley-street, Stratford-upon-Avon, adjoining Shakspeare's house, has been lodged in the hands of the trustees of the fund. The object, as we then stated, is the isolation of the house, so as to increase the security against fire, and to protect it with a covering of glass.

Another Shaksperian relic of more historical importance, if not of equal popular interest, has recently been discovered—a second copy of the earliest edition of *Hamlet*, printed in 1603. This treasure has come into the worthy hands of Mr.

J. O. Halliwell, for the price of 120*l.* The copy is in good condition, and complete, with the exception of the title-page. The Duke of Devonshire's copy, the only other one known, is imperfect at the end, and the deficiency will now, for the first time, be authentically supplied. The play, as printed in 4to., for N. L. and John Trundell, is supposed to have been taken from an imperfect copy in the prompt-books, or to have been fraudulently obtained. The Devonshire copy, till now unique, was discovered in 1825. It has been reprinted. The title-page of the edition of 1604 describes the play as "newly inprinted, and enlarged to almost as much again as it was, according to the true and perfect copy."

The twelfth annual meeting of the promoters of historical research in Switzerland took place some days ago at Solothurne: the members unanimously agreed to assist in the publication of a book of Swiss records and archives, the work to be a periodical, and embracing all the cantons of Switzerland. Amongst many interesting papers, Dr. Stählin, of Basle, read one upon some extremely valuable sources for the compilation of Swiss history which he had discovered in England.

It is a curious fact in the history of periodical literature, that the little, comparatively insignificant kingdom of Saxony publishes 220 newspapers, whilst the whole of Austria produces but 271, Bavaria 178, Wurtemberg, 99, Hanover 89.

German papers state that a burial-place of the ancient Scythian kings has been discovered at Alesandropol, province of Ecatherinoslaw, in Russia, and objects in gold, silver, bronze, and pottery have been found in the tombs.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russia. — The Emperor's coronation, which took place on the 7th Sept., is thus described by an eye-witness:—

Forty bishops of the empire had assembled between the great altar and the estrade, and, assisted by their attendant priests, were invoking Heaven in favour of the Emperor. Nothing could be more magnificent than the robes, nothing more venerable than the appearance of these prelates. At their head was Philaret, Metropolitan of Moscow, the most distin-

guished name in the Russian Church, distinguished for piety, for learning, and for the physical vigour that at ninety years of age enables him to continue in the active discharge of his episcopal duties. The golden shrine of the Virgin lay open, containing her portrait, said to be painted by St. Luke, and studded with jewels of immense size and value. Wax tapers were burning, incense was rising in clouds, unseen choristers were chanting most heavenly music, when the hum of the people without, and

the roar of artillery, announced an imperial arrival. It was the Empress-mother, who, although broken down with ill-health and sorrow, had come thousands of miles to assist at the coronation of her son. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by a brilliant *cortège*, immediately took her seat on the throne allotted to her on the estrade. At the entrance the Emperor kissed the hand of the prelate with the palm upwards, the mode in which this salutation is performed in the Greek Church. The Empress was followed by a fair bevy of maids of honour, in Parisian versions of the Russian national costume. They looked most captivating in their *kakochaiks*, but the fairest of the fair was the young Princess Sherematieff, the granddaughter of a serf. The Emperor and Empress having duly made reverence at the sanctuary and before the sacred images, now slowly ascended the estrade, and the ceremonial of the coronation commenced. The imperial pair being seated on the ancient thrones of the Czars, the regalia was properly arranged, and another burst of devout harmony came from the invisible choir. The Metropolitan then presented a profession of faith, which his Imperial Majesty must read, and which he did read on this occasion with due emphasis and discretion. The document, which was exceedingly lengthy, took upwards of ten minutes in the reading, during which the most profound silence reigned in the church. Immediately after, the Emperor was invested with the state mantle, and here followed the most interesting feature in the day's proceedings. Taking the crown, an immense one, blazing all over with diamonds, up with his two hands, he placed it on his head, thereby intimating that from no earthly power, priestly or lay, did he receive his sovereignty. Then making a sign to the Empress, who knelt submissively before him on a golden cushion, he just touched her forehead with it, and immediately replaced it on his own head. This was a moment of intense interest. The Empress-mother burst into tears, and the whole of the congregation, as they fell on their knees in honour of the rite, sobbed and cried like children. This was the culminating point of the ceremonial. Then came the anointing; the administration of the sacrament to the Emperor in both forms, the Empress in one; the mass and other ceremonials purely religious; and, finally, the congratulations, which the Emperor received with great dignity and self-possession. At the same time his countenance wore a careworn and saddened look, and he seemed like one who felt oppressed with the sense of an awful responsibility. Now

came the moment for which 70,000 people outside had been waiting with exemplary patience. A gorgeous procession issued from the church door. In front was a splendid canopy, under which walked the Emperor, with the imperial crown upon his head, and wearing the imperial mantle. There was the standard, the seal, and the sword of the empire, the great functionaries at a respectful distance behind, and the dismounted *Gardes à Cheval*, in their golden cuirasses, lining the way. From a hundred hands pealed out at once the national anthem—"God save the Czar," and the shouts of the people formed a tremendous accompaniment to the music. The countenance of his Majesty was most solemn; he bowed repeatedly, but never smiled, and the cheers seemed to die away for want of the imperial sympathy. It was a strikingly Oriental spectacle; the pagoda-like canopy, the great Czar, with his immense crown of diamonds blazing in the sun, the many Oriental costumes, and the bearded *mujiks*, all formed a picture which I shall not soon forget.

The Emperor's coronation has been accompanied with the issue of a manifesto, suspending the conscription for four years except in the event of war, and ordering "a new census of the population of the empire, in order that the capitation-tax may be equitably re-assessed, which might otherwise weigh disproportionately on certain classes, numbers of which have been more or less sensibly diminished by the war and by the epidemic disease which have more particularly afflicted them."

Another point is a concession to Poland:—"With respect to the political criminals, both those who belonged to the secret societies discovered in Russia at different periods and those who took part in the Polish rebellion of 1831, the Emperor orders that the lot of some shall be considerably assuaged on the scene of their banishment, whilst others shall be enabled to settle in the interior provinces of the empire, and the rest will be restored to full liberty, with leave to choose their own place of abode in any town of the old empire or in the kingdom of Poland, with the exception of the two capitals, Moscow and St. Petersburg. Finally, to crown withal his clemency, the Emperor deigns to grant to all the political criminals so pardoned their rights of nobility, as also to all their legitimate children born since the condemnation of their parents, whether the latter be dead or still living."

The Emperor also "revokes the legislative provisional measure that has until now regulated the entrance of the nobility in the governments of Vilno, Koono,

Grodno, Minsk, Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiev into official service. For the future, the conditions of the public service in the western provinces will be the same as those which exist for the inhabitants of all the other parts of the empire. The subjects of his Majesty belonging to the Jewish creed have also been the object of generous clemency on the part of the Emperor, who has deigned to free them from the special burdens that their recruitment hitherto imposed upon them. Lastly, the children of the soldiers, seamen, &c. (cantonists), born during the service-period of their fathers, and who have hitherto belonged to the army, will be given up for the future to their parents, and may take upon themselves any condition they may think fit."

France.—The Emperor and Empress are at Biarritz, leading a somewhat secluded life. On the 9th ult. they both astonished the Spaniards of San Sebastian by visiting that fortress.

Several persons have been arrested, charged with being members of a secret society, and it is said they were devising a plan for the assassination of the Emperor.

Spain.—"Madrid, Sept. 16.—The 'Gazette' publishes a royal decree, which re-establishes the constitution of 1845. An additional article lays down the nature of those offences of the press which shall be cognizable by a jury. It is also stated in the decree, that the minimum duration of the session of the Cortes shall be four months; that the existence of the Council of State is solemnly acknowledged; that the consent of the Cortes shall be necessary for the marriage of the sovereign, or that of the heirs to the crown, for the alienation of the royal patrimony, and for general amnesties."

Belgium.—The "Congrès International de Bienfaisance" was opened at Brussels on the 15th ult., under the direct influence of the Government; M. de Decker, Minister of the Interior, and M. Liedts, Councillor of State, taking part in the deliberations. The president was M. Charles Rogier, member of the Chamber of Representatives. The Englishmen present were Mr. William Cowper, President of the Board of Health, Mr. John Simon, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, and Mr. F. O. Ward. M. Rogier opened the proceedings with a speech describing the object of the Congress:—"l'amélioration physique, intellectuelle, et morale, des classes nécessiteuses; les questions qui concernent la vie matérielle des populations—nourriture, logement, vêtements, travail manuel." The *Moniteur Belge* officially reports the speeches of the delegates from va-

rious countries—England, France, Prussia, Austria, Holland. This Congress was to sit for some days.

Holland.—The King of Holland opened the session of the States-General on the 15th ult., with a flourishing account of the condition of his dominions. To his great joy, war has ceased. The colonies enjoy a "happy tranquillity;" measures are in progress to ameliorate the lot of the slaves in the Western colonies, so as to prepare for social reform; "the internal condition of the country ought to inspire us with profound gratitude;" "everything bespeaks a good harvest;" railway projects give hope of seeing the Netherlands covered with a network of iron-ways; the favourable state of the finances enables them to continue the redemption of the public debt; three measures for education will be presented to the States-General.

America.—The rupture which had taken place between the Executive and the Senate has been healed by the submission of the latter, who were convoked in extraordinary session.

American Ambassadors and Ministers at the Court of St. James's.

The first, Gouverneur Morris, of New Jersey. Commissioner. 13th October, 1789.

Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina. Minister Plenipotentiary. 12th January, 1792.

John Jay, of New York. Envoy Extraordinary. 19th April, 1794.

Rufus King, of New York. Minister Plenipotentiary. 20th May, 1796.

James Monroe, of Virginia. Minister Plenipotentiary. 18th April, 1803.

James Monroe and William Pinckney, jointly and severally Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary. 12th May, 1806.

William Pinckney, of Maryland. Minister Plenipotentiary. 12th May, 1806; renewed 26th February, 1808.

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. 28th February, 1815.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. 16th December, 1817.

Rufus King, of New York. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. 5th May, 1825.

Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Arrived in London 7th August, 1826, and entered upon his duties the following day. He was succeeded by

James Barbour, of Virginia, who arrived in London 31st August, 1828, and began his mission September 3rd ensuing.

Louis M'Lane, of Maryland, was the successor of Mr. Barbour. He assumed the office of Envoy in London September 1st, 1829, and retired from its duties June 21, 1831.

Martin Van Buren, of New York, was appointed by General Jackson. He entered upon the discharge of the official duties of the mission September 21, 1831, and continued at his post until March 31, 1832, when, hearing the Senate had refused to confirm his nomination, he had an audience of leave of the king and retired from the legation, leaving Aaron Vail, esq., as *Chargé d'Affaires*; who was succeeded by

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, who arrived in London July 1, 1836. Mr. Stevenson remained more than five years—from 1st July, 1836, to October, 1841—when he returned home, leaving the Archives in the keeping of Mr. Aspinwall, then American Consul in London.

Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, was appointed Envoy, &c., by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in July, 1841; but being in Italy at the time, he did not receive intelligence of the fact until October of that year, when he repaired to London, and finding Mr. Stevenson had returned to the United States, he took charge of the mission immediately, delivered his credentials to the proper authorities, and entered upon the duties of his office. He remained at his post more than four years after his appointment—until August 8, 1845—and was succeeded by

Louis M'Lane, of Maryland, who was commissioned by Mr. Polk in July, 1845, and arrived in London the ensuing August. He was in the discharge of his duties about a year, and retired from the mission August 18, 1846, leaving James M'Henry Boyd, esq., of Baltimore, the acting secretary of legation, as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, was the next minister. He was commissioned by Mr. Polk, and arrived in London in October, 1846, and had his first audience of Lord Palmerston, then Foreign Secretary, November 3rd of the same year. He retired from the office August 30, 1849.

Abbot Lawrence, of Massachusetts, was appointed in 1849, and had his first interview with Lord Clarendon on the 11th October of that year. He continued in office until September 30, 1852, at which

date his resignation took effect, and he was succeeded by

Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ingersoll entered upon his duties of the mission October 16, 1852, and retired therefrom August 23, 1853.

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, by President Pierce, April 11, 1853. He took charge of the legation on the 23rd of August following, and retired from the mission on the 17th March, 1856, having been nearly three years in commission.

This comprises the names of all who have represented the country at London in the highest diplomatic grade. Of these, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren subsequently became President. In fact, the post is a legitimate stepping-stone to that office, and the President who has studied the policy of Europe in London, may be presumed to bring a vast amount of valuable information to the service of his country. The mission is the most important the Americans have; hence the necessity of having it filled by able men, both as *chief* and *secretaries*. No administration with any pretensions to a dignified and wise foreign policy, can command respect in London, while represented there by men of third, or even second-rate, ability.

The American Bonapartes.—By the decree of the 21st of June, 1853, all questions affecting the rank of the members of the Imperial family of France were referred to a privy council, composed of a number of statesmen of the highest rank. This council has met to determine the position of the son and grandson of Prince Jerome, by his first marriage with Elizabeth Paterson.

On the 27th of December, 1803, Jerome Bonaparte, then nineteen years old, married, in the United States, Miss Elizabeth Paterson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Baltimore. The marriage was not published in France, nor was the consent of the parents ever given,—Mr. Paterson, as well as Madame Letitia, having protested against it. The French ambassador, Pichon, who was afterwards disgraced for having failed to prevent the marriage, declared, in the name of the First Consul, that it would never be recognised by the Bonaparte family.

Elizabeth Paterson, Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, bore a son, who is still living.

Jerome Bonaparte, obedient to his brother's command, returned to France, where, two years later, on the 12th of August, 1806, he married the Princess Frederica Catherine Sophia, daughter of the King of

Wurtemberg. The Princess Matilda and the Prince Napoleon were the fruit of this union.

When, after the Revolution of 1848, the fortunes of the Bonaparte family seemed once more in the ascendant, the American descendants of Jerome determined to assert their claim to the family name, and to participate in the vast political power which Louis Napoleon was beginning to dispense to his relatives; and Jerome Paterson Bonaparte, with his eldest son, the offspring of a marriage with a lady of Baltimore, and late an officer in the United States army, departed for Europe about two years ago, where they have since remained. The wife and a younger son of Jerome Paterson still reside in Baltimore, we believe, and decline to assert their claims to admission to the Imperial family.

The young officer was presented at the Imperial court, where he was at first graciously received, and, upon the breaking out of the Eastern war, at his own request, was sent to the Crimea, and distinguished himself, in a moderate degree, during the campaign, under General Morris. Two years ago, the Patersons, both father and son, demanded their act of naturalization, in which they were recognised as members of the Imperial family; and in the official paper, the *Moniteur*, the title of "his Imperial Highness" was given to young Paterson, upon his appointment as lieutenant in the army. It seems that from this qualified membership, which might hereafter form the ground of claims on the part of the American Bonapartes, they are now to be perpetually excluded.

Jerome has therefore insisted upon the immediate decision of the question, and offers to prove the illegality of the marriage, and the dissolution of it by the Church. The Patersons, on the other hand, deny the authority of the decree of 1805, which, they contend, intimated no doubt of the legality of the marriage, on which only a civil court could decide, but merely forbade it to be recorded in the public registers of France. They refer, also, to their uninterrupted and unquestioned position as legitimate heirs, and on the good faith of Elizabeth Paterson in contracting her marriage with Jerome Bonaparte. Jerome, however, demurs to this good faith, which he attempts to discredit, by citing a clause in the marriage contract, in which, in case of the dissolution of the marriage union, at the request of the wife or her parents, it is stipulated that a jointure of 60,000 francs a-year shall be paid to her, which sum Elizabeth

Paterson Bonaparte really received during her lifetime.

M. Allou represents Prince Jerome, and M. Berryer, the illustrious legitimist, the American claimants, before the council. Interesting letters from Napoleon I., Pope Pius VII., the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Wurtemberg, have been produced. The court consists of the Keeper of the Privy Seal, President; MM. Fould, Troplong, De Morny, Baroch, and Oreano. — *New York Evening Post*.

The bone of contention respecting the Bay Islands, between the Government of the United States and that of England, has been got rid of by the transfer of the disputed territory to the Government of Honduras on the following Articles, which have been communicated by the Honduras minister:—

"1. The restitution of the sovereign rights of Honduras over the islands of Ruatan, Bonaceo, &c., and declaring them 'free territory,' governed by its proper municipality.

"2. Acknowledges the territorial limits of Honduras marked in the map by the Hon. George Squier,—say, from the river Wans ó Segovia to the river Negro.

"A tribunal of reference composed of one citizen of Honduras and one British,—if necessary, an impartial third of any nation,—will fix the boundary, indemnify the Mosquito Indians for the losses which they suffer, and adjust all claims whatever.

"3. Memorandum of the basis of negotiations:—

"Senor Minister,—True wisdom teaches that a nation should march with the circumstances of the day. Honduras enters a new political life; her steps should, therefore, be to declare—

"1. That she knows no enemies or parties, and forgives all past offences.

"2. Cultivate friendly relations with all who will accept them.

"3. To avoid all compromises, offensive or defensive leagues, so common in America, and so disastrous.

"4. To form no league, diet, or confederation.

"5. Invite all her neighbours to regulate territorial limits, and to examine the claims made by Copan on the part of Florida, and that in six or eight months the titles should be exhibited.

"6. Prohibit or abolish from the public press all politics, give regulations for education," &c.

Walker's condition in Nicaragua appears, even on the showing of his most sympathetic partizans of the New York press, to be growing more desperate every day. The Nicaraguans have found the

exactions requisite to maintain a standing army and to conduct the service of the Government too irksome for endurance. The larger proprietors have deserted their estates, and taken refuge in the neighbouring Republics. Though the property left behind them has been declared confiscated, it remains unproductive to the State for want of purchasers.

AUSTRALIA.—POPULATION OF SYDNEY.—The census papers, shewing the gross population of the city of Sydney and harbour of Jackson on the 1st March, 1856, have just been published, and they exhibit the following results:—Houses, 9,603. Males, 28,274; females, 27,166;—total, 55,440. According to the returns given by the census of 1851, the total population of the city, not including the shipping in the harbour, was 44,210. The total increase, during the five years past, of the

population within the city boundaries is therefore 8,878. The most remarkable fact shewn in the returns of the last census, is that the number of females is in excess of the number of males—a position never before realized in Sydney since the foundation of the colony. In 1851 the males numbered 22,296, and the females 21,944, giving an excess of males 352. In 1856 the females numbered 26,898, and the males 26,220, giving an excess of females 678. The ratio of the respective sexes to each 1,000 of the entire population stood thus:—1851—male, 504; female, 496. 1856—male, 494; female 506. Total each year, 1,000; or, in proportion to each 1,000 males, the females in 1851 numbered only 984, leaving a deficiency of 16; while in the present year they numbered 1,026, giving a surplus of 26.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Queen, the Prince, and several of the royal children are enjoying the retirement of Balmoral. Most of the ministers are also absent from London.

The most exciting event of the month has been the failure of the Royal British Bank of London. It was founded about seven years ago, on the joint-stock principle, but, almost from its commencement, appears to have been in the hands of most unprincipled men. Directors, managers, auditors, and solicitors seem to have helped themselves to the money contributed by the shareholders and depositors. Unfortunately, they so managed matters that the law will not reach them. For the first time a London bank on joint-stock principles has failed, and involved a number of innocent shareholders in ruin.

The Royal Family of Oude.—The mother and the son of the deposed King of Oude, the boy's uncle, and a large suite of "eunuchs," "moonshees," "native gentlemen," and servants, have arrived in England. They are thus described at Southampton:—"Few persons of the male sex have ever seen the Queen Dowager; and the greatest difficulty was experienced in conveying her from the ship to the land, and from the land to her carriage. 'The pressure of the crowd,' says an eye-witness, 'to get a glimpse of her, was intense, and the gigantic eunuchs were in agony. The difficulty of getting her Majesty into the carriage without being seen was immense. At length a

screen was placed against the body of the carriage, and her Majesty was just in the act of stepping in, when, horror of horrors! two men were detected on the coachman's box looking deliberately into the carriage, and about to stare her Majesty in the face. A shout of indignation drove them from their exalted post, to the infinite relief of the courtiers.' The Royal York Hotel is the head-quarters of the party. They are accompanied by a Major Bird, described as 'agent to the Queen.' 'Two finer-looking princes one would not wish to see. The heir-apparent is a youth about five feet six inches in height, with a thin, lithe figure, and looking not certainly more than eighteen years of age. His face was of a pale brown colour, and his eye bright and intelligent. His uncle, the heir-presumptive, is a handsome, stout-built man, regal in appearance. They were both gorgeously dressed; their head-dresses being in the shape of a helmet, and glittering with the lustre of precious stones.' On the day of landing the Major addressed the crowd in the name of his royal employers; saying that they had come to demand a full inquiry into the annexation of Oude, and to 'appeal against that act of the East India Company that has deprived the royal family of Oude of their throne and country.' He called for 'three cheers for the royal family of Oude;' which were duly forthcoming. On the following day, the Mayor, Lord and Lady Hardwicke,

Admiral Ayscough, Sir George Wombwell, Sir George Pollock, and others, were presented to the princes; and several ladies were received by the Queen-mother. The princes, by themselves, have driven about the town, and have been much looked after. The Rajah of Surat, 'with a splendid suite,' has gone to Southampton to welcome the royal family. One of the reporters makes this significant statement:—'The moonshees are busy all day long writing to distinguished persons in India, and the secretaries are equally busy in writing to members of Parliament and distinguished individuals in this country.'"

The new Diocese of Westminster.—Her Majesty's Government have determined on a subdivision of the diocese of London, and Dr. Tait, who is to have the supervision of the metropolitan see, will have only one-half the field over which the Bishops of London have hitherto presided. The diocese of London will henceforth consist of all that portion of the metropolis which is within the City walls, in addition to the extensive parishes of Bethnal-green, Clerkenwell, Islington, Limehouse, Shoreditch, Stepney, St. George's East, Whitechapel, Hackney, and Stoke Newington, together with several parishes in Essex, Kent, and Surrey, which are at present under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. A large portion of what at present constitutes the archdeaconry of Middlesex will be placed under the control of a Bishop of Westminster, and the Abbey will be his cathedral church. The

new diocese will comprise the whole of the parishes within the city of Westminster, St. Pancras, Marylebone, Paddington, Kensington, St. Giles's, St. George's (Bloomsbury), Chelsea, Hampstead, Fulham, Hammersmith, and the several outlying parishes. There will be one archdeacon for the diocese of London, and two for the diocese of Westminster.

Amongst the most valuable livings which the Bishop of London will have in his gift, are the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, worth £2,300 a-year; the rectory of Great Hadham, worth £1,700 a-year; the rectory of St. Margaret, Lothbury, (alternately with the Lord Chancellor,) worth £1,300 a-year; the rectory of St. Mary, Newington, worth £1,000 a-year; the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft, worth £1,025 a-year; the precentorship, chancellorship, treasurer'ship, and all the prebends in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Bishop of Westminster will have in his gift, amongst other livings, the vicarage of Kensington, worth £1,400 a-year; the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, worth £1,400 a-year; the incumbency of Paddington, worth £1,200 a-year; the incumbency of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, worth 1,200 a-year; the vicarage of Fulham, worth £900 a-year; the incumbency of Brompton, worth £1,700 a-year; the vicarage of Hammersmith, worth £600 a-year; the incumbency of Highgate, worth £400 a-year; and several minor benefices. No one is at present named for the new bishopric of Westminster.

OBITUARY.

SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A.

September 1. At his residence, No. 14, South Audley-street, aged 81, Sir Richard Westmacott, Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy,—of which he was, with one exception, the oldest member. He was born in London, in the year 1775. His father, who had received an university education at Brasenose College, Oxford, gave up all pursuit of the learned professions early in life, and took to the business of a statuary, which he followed for some years in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square. It was in his father's studio that young Richard Westmacott imbibed the first elements of taste in sculpture; and having early shewn signs of future distinction in this branch of art, he was sent to Rome in the year 1793. There he studied with Canova, and made such de-

cided progress under the tuition of that master, combined with the influences of the place, that upon one occasion he obtained the first gold medal of the year for sculpture, which was given as a prize by the Pope at the Academy of St. Luke. The subject was a *rilievo*, representing a scene in the history of "Joseph and his Brethren." The first medal for architecture at the same exhibition and in the same year was also carried off by an Englishman, Richard Gandy, A.R.A., who afterwards unhappily became insane. This production of young Westmacott's was still exhibited in Rome within the memory of many persons; but it has recently disappeared. He also obtained a first prize for sculpture at Florence, and was elected a member of the Academy there. In 1798 we find him again in England, and in the

course of that year he married Dorothy Margaret, the daughter of Dr. Wilkinson. His first reputation in England was made about this period, upon the occasion of a design for some public work being thrown open to general competition. Westmacott's design was so remarkable as to induce the judges to issue a second and higher prize for studies of the same subject. From that period he steadily rose in estimation with the private patrons of the arts, who were then both numerous and discerning; and was also employed in most of the important public works. Of the latter, the monument to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was one of the earliest; and as such it is inadequate to represent the more mature powers of the sculptor. That to Lord Duncan is a more favourable example. St. Paul's Cathedral, indeed, from the number and variety of his productions, both monuments and *bassi rilievi*, may be consulted as a sort of gallery of the works of Sir Richard Westmacott. Among the statuary executed for private collections, some of the most celebrated and characteristic of his works are the following:—"The Houseless Traveller," in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne—a work full of dignity and pathos; "Euphrosyne," executed for the late Marquis of Westminster; "The Dream of Horace,—'Me fabulosæ Volture in Apulo,' " &c.—distinguished for the exquisite modelling of the flesh of the infant; the two statues, "Cupid" and "Psyche," executed for the late Duke of Bedford; and a monument to the memory of Lord Penrhyn, at Penrhyn, in North Wales—a work less known to the public than the preceding. In this monument, a figure of a slater is introduced, in the modern workman's dress; and, as a companion, a Welsh girl, also in the costume of the country, her head bound round with oak-leaves. Those best acquainted with the artist's works consider the figure of this girl to be one of his happiest and most original productions. His monument to the memory of the "Countess Rocksavage, where angels are represented as guardians of the departed spirit—with the text which gives a name to the work, "He shall give His angels charge over thee,"—is more generally known. He designed also the "Achilles" in Hyde-park; the statue of Lord Erskine, which stands in Lincoln's Inn Old Hall, now used as the Lord Chancellor's Court; that of Nelson, in the Liverpool Exchange; those of the Duke of Bedford and Charles James Fox, in Russell and Bloomsbury Squares; besides figures of Addison, Pitt,

and many others. His last work of importance was the group of sculpture that occupies the pediment of the British Museum. This was the only occasion in which Sir R. Westmacott was induced so far to comply with the fashion of the day as to introduce the slightest possible approach to polychromy into part of a monochrome building, by tinting the tympanum of the pediment blue, and gilding some of the ornaments. At the French Exposition three of his works were exhibited, and were much admired,—“A Nymph preparing for the Bath,” from the collection of the Earl of Carlisle; “The Houseless Wanderer” above mentioned; and a “Sleeping Infant,” in the possession of the Countess of Dunmore. Sir R. Westmacott was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1805, and a full member in 1816. In 1827 he succeeded Flaxman as lecturer to the Academy in Sculpture—an office which he held till his death. In 1837 he received the dignity of knighthood, and in the same year as Professor Faraday (the precise date we cannot give), he was presented with the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. As a draughtsman, Sir R. Westmacott was remarkable for his bold and powerful hand. His lectures were treatises of considerable archaeological research, interspersed with practical remarks of great force and shrewdness, and accompanied by admirable drawings. On the subject of Greek art, Sir R. Westmacott, if not a profound scholar, was as deeply versed by practical study as any member of the Academy. Yet in composition, though thoroughly appreciating the ancient schools, and competent to pass unerring judgment on the genuineness of works reputed antique, the leaning of his style was certainly towards the naturalistic in sculpture. He sought to present thought and emotion rather under their modern and national types, than under the old-world conventionalities of Greek and Roman artists, however masterly and attractive may be the productions they have handed down to us. At the same time the purity of his taste, which had been formed upon these very models, induced him to be severe rather than florid in his composition, with a constant tendency to reject the superfluities of a subject, and to reduce it down to its leading and characteristic features. Sir Richard Westmacott took an active part in the proceedings of the Royal Academy, and was a member of the Council of that body. He was present, and in his usual health, at the last audit; but since that period, for many weeks past, his health has gradually declined, and his death has not been un-

expected. He leaves a son, Mr. Richard Westmacott, the well-known sculptor, who is also a distinguished member of the Royal Academy.—*Literary Gazette*.

ROBERT LUCAS PEARSALL, ESQ.

Aug. 5. At his residence, Wartensee Castle, on the Lake Constance, Switzerland, Robert Lucas Pearsall, Esq.

This gentleman was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 1, 1821. He was some time attached to the Oxford circuit, and attended the Bristol and Gloucester sessions; his residence being at Willsbridge, in the parish of Bitton, near Bristol. But his public career at the bar was short; for, although an accomplished scholar, and as a conversationalist vivid and varied, still he was of so nervous a temperament, that he was not suited for success in open court. His chief pursuit was madrigal music, and some of his own compositions elicited the approbation of the most eminent men in the musical world. Of these, the chief were, "Great God of Love!" "Light of my soul;" "Lay a garland," and the Norse melody: he was also the author of—"Sweet as a flower;" "Take heed, ye shepherd swains;" "It was upon a Spring-tide;" "I saw lovely Phillis;" "Who shall have my lady fair?" "All ye that love fair freedom;" "Spring returns;" and "Danderly Dan:" the last as playful as the first is grand and majestic. One of his last contributions to madrigal music was a quaint but characteristic piece, in which the old minuet dance movement is most happily introduced, to describe by-gone men and manners. Most of his compositions are favourites with the Bristol Madrigal Society, of which he was one of the earliest members.

Some fourteen years since, leaving Willsbridge, Mr. Pearsall repaired to Germany, and finding himself much at home among the many musical coteries of Carlsruhe, he fixed his residence in that elegant city. Shortly after he purchased an ancient castle on the Lake Constance, which in the eleventh century was occupied by a family called the Knights of Wartensee. Its original tower is of still earlier date, and probably of Roman construction. Here he remained for some thirteen years, until his death, still devoted to music, and not less to the chivalric history and associations of the country of his adoption. Into these his researches were minute and penetrating, and, as the result, he communicated, through his friend the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A., (formerly Vicar of Bitton, and now of Clyst St. George)

three memoirs to the Society of Antiquaries, two of which were very elaborate, as well as remarkable. The first, read to the Society in Jan. 1837, is entitled "The Kiss of the Virgin: a Narrative of Researches made in Germany during the years 1832 and 1834, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of inflicting that ancient Punishment, and of proving the often denied and generally disputed fact of its existence;" and is printed with four plates in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. pp. 229—250. The second, communicated in 1840, consists of "Observations on Judicial Duels, as practised in Germany;" it is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. pp. 348—361, accompanied with eight plates. In 1843 Mr. Pearsall sent an account of the monumental brass of Bishop Hallum, in the cathedral church of Constance, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. pp. 430—437, with one plate, drawn and engraved by the Messrs. Waller.

Mr. Pearsall was also the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Position of the Baronets of the British Empire," 1837, and of many anonymous articles on archæology and music in various periodicals: and we may add, that he it was who discovered the Irish records of the reigns of Edward II. and III. which were recovered from Switzerland by the late I. F. Ferguson, as noticed in our obituary of the latter, (June, 1856, p. 651).

Mr. Pearsall was a Knight of Malta. By many of his German friends he was regarded as the best living English composer. He has left large MS. collections upon music.

About three years since Mr. Pearsall was attacked with paralysis, and from that time (so severe was the shock) to the day of his death, he was almost unable to move without help. Strange to say, however, on the very day on which he expired, he felt an unusual strength and vitality, and, after being so long confined to his house, had himself dressed, and, with little or no help, walked out into his grounds, and remained there for some time, visiting various points before familiar to him, and which commanded views of the lovely and romantic lake, upon which his windows looked down. Having enjoyed himself for some time, communing with nature, he returned to his chateau, retired to bed, and never again rose from it, having soon afterwards given up his life placidly, without a pain or a moan, like

The viewless spirit of a lovely sound;
A living voice—a breathing harmony,
A bodiless enjoyment born and dying
With the blest tone that made it.

Mr. Pearsall was of a kind and gentle disposition, and we have been told an anecdote characteristic of the man,—that whilst composing some of his best pieces, and sitting at the piano, he had a little pet kitten nestling in his breast, and buttoned up in his dressing-gown. His funeral was attended by all the chief persons and authorities in his neighbourhood, a pulpit having been raised in the churchyard for the minister to perform the funeral service. Mr. Pearsall's mother was a Bristol lady, a Miss Lucas, one of the family to whom the Back Hall, in that city, still belongs.

MR. WILLIAM YARRELL.

September 6. At Great Yarmouth, aged 76, of ossification of the heart, Mr. William Yarrell, the eminent naturalist.

William Yarrell was born in June, 1784, in Duke-street, St. James's, where his father carried on the business of a newspaper agent; his only removal was to a neighbouring house at the corner of Ryder-street. There he continued the business in partnership with a gentleman whose father had been also a partner with Yarrell's father, and in this house he dwelt unmarried, with his natural history collections about him, till the day of his death. He entered the banking-house of Herries, Farquhar, and Co. as clerk in 1802, but returned at the end of six months to his father. Mr. Yarrell's taste for natural history pursuits began first to develop itself in a love of angling. The streams in the vicinity of London often tempted him forth, as a boy, to a day's fishing, and the perusal of old Izaak Walton's charming letters served to divert his pastime into the valuable practical direction which it subsequently took. From fishing William Yarrell was led to the sport of shooting, and became one of the first marksmen of his day. He formed in early life an intimacy with Manton, the famous gunmaker, and with Shoobridge, the well-known hatter of Bond-street,—better known, however, among sporting men as an unerring shot. Shoobridge and Yarrell made frequent excursions into the country together, and shot in company for many years. Shoobridge shot in matches, and not unfrequently for heavy stakes. Yarrell, who was thought by some to be the better shot of the two—for he would bring down a dozen brace of sparrows, from the trap, with his double-barrelled Manton, running—never wagered beyond shooting for a gun, a pointer, or a sporting picture.

During this time William Yarrell had been forming valuable collections of fishes,

birds, and birds' eggs, studying and making notes of their habits, when, at about the age of forty, he may be said to have laid down the rod and gun for the pen. On the 25th of March, 1825, he addressed to the conductors of the "Zoological Journal" his first composition, consisting of "Notices of the Occurrence of some rare British Birds, observed during the Years 1823, '24, and '25." Having made the acquaintance of several zealous naturalists, among whom we may mention Vigors, Swainson, and E. Bennett, he was elected, in 1825, a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and in 1827 communicated to the society's "Transactions" a paper, entitled "Observations on the Tracheæ of Birds, with Descriptions and Representations of several not hitherto figured." Later in the same year he presented to the Royal Society a paper "On the Change in the Plumage of some Hen-Pheasants," which was printed in the "Philosophical Transactions." Notwithstanding, however, the Council of the Royal Society considered Mr. Yarrell's paper worthy a place in their "Transactions," the author was never elected to the Fellowship. He was recommended for election, but, owing to the corrupt practice—which still in a measure prevails—of disregarding the scientific claims of gentlemen connected with trade, while individuals were gaining admission to the society on account of mere social position or connoisseurship, it was intimated to Mr. Yarrell that he had no chance of success, and he withdrew his certificate. (The "Athenæum" states that Mr. Yarrell afterwards refused to allow himself to be nominated.)

In 1829 Mr. Yarrell communicated to the Linnæan Society the "Description of a New Species of *Tringa*, killed in Cambridgeshire, new to England and Europe;" and the following year two papers "On the Organs of Voice in Birds," and "On a New Species of Wild Swan taken in England." About this time the Zoological Club of the Linnæan Society, of which Mr. Yarrell had for six years been an active member, became the foundation of the present Zoological Society, and his exertions for this society's welfare were continued with unremitting zeal to the last. He was a frequent contributor to its "Proceedings," and the three following papers, read in 1833 and 1835, were selected for publication in its "Transactions:"—"Observations on the Laws which appear to influence the Assumption and Changes of Plumage in Birds;" "Description, with some additional Particulars, of the *Apteryx Australis* of Shaw;" and "Some Observations on the Economy of an Insect destructive to Tur-

nips." To the Linnæan Society's "Transactions" he further contributed, in 1834, "Description of the Organ of Voice in a New Species of Wild Swan," and "Description of three British Species of Fresh-water Fishes belonging to the genus *Leuciscus*;" and in 1853 a paper "On the Habits of the Great Bustard." His last and only remaining paper, published by the Linnæan Society, "On the Influence of the Sexual Organs in Modifying External Character," appeared during the present year, in the newly arranged "Journal of Proceedings." Mr. Yarrell contributed largely to the "Zoological Journal" and to the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," including, among other subjects, the discovery, in conjunction with Mr. Jesse, of the oviparous propagation of the eel, and of the specific identity of the whitebait; but the grand work of his life was the production, during the years 1830-40, of the two well-known Histories of British Birds and British Fishes, published by Mr. Van Voorst, who lived on terms of great friendship with him, and was selected by him as one of his executors. Our roll of English zoologists does not boast of a name more honoured for his researches into the habits of the fauna of his country, so far as regards birds and fishes, or more respected for his uprightness and genial companionship, than that of the lamented Yarrell; and the style in which the results of his agreeable labours have been published to the world presents a model of kindly, unobtrusive diction, choice woodcut illustration, and typographic neatness. In 1849 Mr. Yarrell was elected a Vice-President and Treasurer of the Linnæan Society, and the members subscribed for a portrait of him in oil, which is suspended in the society's meeting-room. Notwithstanding his retired manners and extremely punctual habits, Mr. Yarrell was a frequent diner-out and jovial companion at table. He sang a capital song, and was a constant attendant at the theatre, generally selecting, with the gusto of a *dilettante*, the front row of the pit. In the days of the elder Mathews he would manage to get the songs of the great mimic, in spite of the rapidity of their utterance, by taking down the alternate lines one night and filling in the others on the next. A song of Dibdin's we heard him sing only recently with admirable spirit and pathos. He seldom missed attending the Linnæan Club dinners and country excursions, and was at all times among the liveliest of the party. In the present year he took an active part in the Linnæan excursion to Guild-

ford. In addition to his collection of British natural history, Mr. Yarrell possessed a valuable library of books on the subject, but he has not made any public bequest of either.—*Literary Gazette.*

On Sunday, the 3rd of August, just six weeks before his death, as he was returning from St. James's Church, which of late years he constantly attended, he felt himself seized with giddiness and a want of control over his steps. He stood still for a moment, and then by an effort reached his home. This attack proved to be a slight one of paralysis; from which, however, he so far recovered as to be able, on the Monday before his death, to attend a council of the Linnæan Society, where he appeared as clear and nearly as well as usual. In answer to a wish expressed by a very intimate and attached friend, that he would soon be well enough to pay him a quiet visit, he said that, although pretty well, he felt a "woolliness" in the brain, and that he was still restricted in his diet, &c. However, on the following Saturday he felt himself sufficiently well to accompany an invalid friend to Yarmouth, as his protector; and the very last act of his life was one of kindness and friendship. On the following day he expressed how much he had enjoyed his voyage, took his moderate dinner with an appetite, and retired to bed with the prospect of a good night's rest. He was, however, shortly afterwards seized with difficulty of breathing, which continued and increased, notwithstanding medical aid, which was promptly obtained; and he breathed his last about half-past twelve on the Monday morning, September 1st, in perfect tranquillity and peace. His remains were brought to Town, and on the 8th of September he was buried at Bayford, in Hertfordshire, where a great number of his ancestors and kinsfolk lie. He was followed to the grave by his relations, Mr. Bird and Mr. Goldsmith, and his two most intimate friends, Mr. Van Voorst and Prof. Bell, the President of the Linnæan Society. There were present, also, several of his Linnæan friends, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, Mr. Kippist, the Librarian of the Society, Mr. Pamplin, the botanical publisher, and others, who had come from London to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed friend.—*Athenæum.*

MR. JAMES HANN.

Aug. 17. In the hospital of King's College, London, aged 57, Mr. James Hann, formerly writing-master and afterwards mathematical master in King's

College School, and author of several scientific works.

Mr. Hann was born at Washington, co. Durham, in 1799; he was an only son, and early in life became stoker to his father, who superintended the old pumping engine at Hebburn Colliery, on the Tyne, and afterwards worked various winding engines for drawing coals. He then became engineer in one of the small steamers plying on the river. Brought up thus, as it were, in the arms of the steam-engine, his genius naturally turned to the study of mathematics, in which science he saw the highway to distinction in his profession; and with him it soon became a passion, which engrossed all the solid thinking moments of his future life. He studied his favourite science late and early, and whenever he had leisure—perhaps without the aid of anything but abstruse elementary works; for in those days mechanics' institutions or cheap scientific publications were not so plentiful as now, to aid the aspiring mind: yet with all their aid, it is doubtful whether the present age will outstrip the last in self-taught great men;—genius seems to thrive best under difficulties.

Mr. Hann had married very young; and at the time we are speaking of he had a family of four children, so that the means of procuring proper books was out of the question. However, one evening, on leaving his vessel on the Quayside of Newcastle, according to his custom, on his way home he took a look into the booksellers' shop-windows, in search of old or new mathematical works. He saw in one window a rather soiled copy of Dr. Olinthus Gregory's "Mathematics for Practical Men," marked at a price considerably below the first cost. Though only a few shillings, it was a sealed book to him, being beyond his means; and he looked longingly on it with bitter anguish, for he thought if he could but possess that book he would be a made man, and the happiest of mortals. He went home to Gateshead, where he resided, deeply musing on the perverseness of poverty. It was harvest-time, and his wife was out working in the fields. His eldest daughter, a mere child, was housekeeper. He asked the child where her mother had put the money to pay the rent? She told him it was in a tea-cup in the cupboard. He took from the cup eight shillings, and hastened away to make the purchase. In the meantime the mother returned from the harvest-field, and the child told about her father taking the money. She was quickly in chase of the depredator, whom she soon overtook, and remonstrated with him in the boldest manner which

a grieved wife can command. Poor Hann battled for his favourite book manfully, and at length overcame his wife's scruples, by convincing her that if he had that book he could enrich them all. She consented to go with him to the shop, and see him purchase the desired prize. He has often related the circumstance, and always declared that the instant he was owner of that book was the happiest moment of his life. Strange as a romance, the author of this book, which inspired Hann with more than enthusiasm in Newcastle, lived nearly 300 miles distant; yet, in after years, Dr. O. Gregory and Hann became the most intimate friends. Even the Doctor's son was educated by Hann; and, lastly, the author of this treasured book sent for Hann, and asked him to prepare for the press some of his unfinished works.

About this period, Mr. Hann, who had known Mr. Isaac Dodds, of Gateshead, from childhood, now sought his counsel; and it was by him that Hann was induced to leave his work and commence the office of teacher. Hann kept labouring and studying on, and imparted his hard-earned knowledge to pupils at night after his daily occupation closed. Mr. Dodds kept aiding him, and at length advised him to keep a school—which he did on the South Shore, Gateshead; but his studies were more his bent than teaching. His rapid insight into everything pertaining to mathematics made him not so good a teacher as a scholar, and he found the school did not answer his expectations. Mr. Dodds took him, then, as an accountant in his office. Even this change of situation was not congenial to Hann, for his mind was constantly taken up with mathematical studies.

In the year 1832, Mr. Dodds' mechanical knowledge and Hann's mathematical learning were welded together in the most useful way; and in 1833 (while Hann was living in a court off Oakwellgate-lane) they conjointly published a very interesting and popular work—"Mechanics for Practical Men." It had a rapid sale.

As a calculator on mechanical movements, Hann was exceedingly apt.

He had for some years, up to this time, been acquainted with the very eminent Mr. W. S. B. Woolhouse, of mathematical wide-world fame. This gentleman was likewise a self-taught mathematician—brought up at North Shields behind the counter as a linendraper—a strange apprenticeship for so high a reputation in the most abstruse science! Mr. Woolhouse used his influence, and obtained for Mr. Hann a situation as calculator in the Nautical Almanack Office,

London. Here he laboured for several years, still enjoying the friendship of his patron, till the writing-master's situation at King's College becoming vacant, Mr. Hann applied, and was the successful candidate. He was a first-rate penman. Even when his hands were hard and stiff, he could produce exquisite specimens of writing. He filled the situation for some years, and when the mathematical mastership became vacant, he obtained that office, and officiated in it till after his wife's death, when he became less careful of his constitution, and resigned from ill-health.

After this, he had in tuition as private pupils many wealthy merchants' sons, as well as those of some eminent clergymen. —*Gateshead Observer.*

HENRY ASTON BARKER, ESQ.

July 19. At Bitton, near Bristol, Henry Aston Barker, Esq., aged 82.

He was born at Glasgow, in the year 1774, and was a younger son of Mr. Robt. Barker, a native of the county of Meath, by his wife, a daughter of Dr. Aston, a physician of great eminence in Dublin.

Mr. Robert Barker was the ingenious inventor and original proprietor of the Panoramas in Leicester-square, of which invention we have received the following account from the best authority.

Mr. Barker, who had invented a mechanical system of perspective, and taught that art at Edinburgh, where he was resident, was walking one day with his daughter (the late Mrs. Lightfoot) on the Calton-hill, when, observing her father to be very thoughtful, Miss Barker asked him what was the subject of his thoughts. He replied, that he was thinking whether it would not be possible to give the whole view from that hill in one picture: she smiled at an idea so contrary to all the rules of art; but her father said he thought it was to be accomplished by means of a square frame fixed at one spot on the hill: he would draw the scene presented within that frame, and then shifting the frame to the left or right, he would draw the adjoining part of the landscape; and so going round the top of the hill, he would obtain the view on all sides: and the several drawings being fixed together and placed in a circle, the whole view might be seen from the interior of the circle, as from the summit of the hill.

This idea he forthwith put in execution, and drawings were made by his son Henry Aston, then quite a youth, of Edinburgh from the Calton-hill, with Holyrood-house in the foreground.

But the greatest difficulty remained.

The drawings being made on flat surfaces, when placed together in a circle the horizontal lines appeared curved instead of straight, unless on the exact level of the eye; and to meet this difficulty Mr. Barker had to invent a system of curved lines peculiarly adapted to the concave surface of his picture, which should appear straight when viewed from a platform at a certain level in the centre.

This difficulty, with many others of a similar nature which may more easily be imagined than described, having been surmounted, Mr. Barker exhibited his picture—first in the Archer's Hall, Holyrood, and secondly in the Assembly-rooms, George-street, New Town, Edinburgh, and afterwards at Glasgow.

So much was thought of the discovery of its being possible to take a view beyond the old rule of forty-five degrees, that Mr. Barker was induced to take his invention to London, where he waited upon a Scotch nobleman with whom he was acquainted, (I believe Lord Elcho, son of the Earl of Wemys,) and who was so greatly pleased with the plan, that he encouraged Mr. Barker to paint and exhibit pictures in London, and even assisted him in the most essential manner,—by an advance of money.

Thus encouraged, Mr. Barker, after exhibiting his view of Edinburgh in the spring of 1789, in a large room at No. 28, Haymarket, determined to exhibit a picture of London, for which the drawings were made by Henry Aston Barker, from the top of Albion Mills, near the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, on the Surrey side. The scene on the Thames was the Lord-Mayor's procession by water to Westminster on the 9th of November. These drawings were afterwards etched by H. A. Barker, and aqua-tinted by Birnie, and published in six sheets, 22 in. by 17.

This view was more than half a circle, and was exhibited in the year 1792, in a rough building at the back of No. 28, on the eastern side of Castle-street, Leicester-square, where Mr. Barker then resided.

In the year 1793 Mr. Barker took a lease of a piece of ground in Leicester-place and Cranbourne-street, where he erected the large exhibition-building in which the Panoramas have been ever since, and are still, exhibited. The large circle is 90 feet in diameter, and the small upper circle is constructed within it, being supported by the centre column. It was opened in 1793 with a view of the Grand Fleet at Spithead.

As a good name was considered essential to the success of the novel experiment on

the public taste, Mr. Barker applied to his classical friends, who furnished him with the very expressive and appropriate name of *Πανόραμα*.

Mr. Barker's Panorama was not, however, without rivalry, even in its early days; Mr. Robert Ker Porter (afterwards Sir Robert), painted and exhibited at the Lyceum three great historical pictures, — of the storming of Seringapatam in 1799, of the siege of Acre, and of the battle of Alexandria, March 21, 1801. The printed descriptions and outline sketches of Seringapatam and Alexandria are now before the writer. These three pictures were three-quarters of the circle. He afterwards exhibited at the same place a great historic and panoramic picture of the battle of Agincourt, which picture he presented to the Corporation of London, and it is still in existence, we can hardly say preserved, at Guildhall.

In the year 1802 Mr. Barker's eldest son, Thomas Edward Barker, who was not an artist, but had been an assistant to his father in the Panorama, and Mr. Ramsay Richard Reinagle, afterwards R.A., who had painted at the Panorama for Mr. Barker, entered into a partnership, and erected a rival panorama-building in the Strand.

In Knight's "London," vol. vi. p. 283, it is said that the process of painting the panoramas is distemper, but that is an error except as to the original picture of Edinburgh and that of London: the panoramas are oil-paintings, and the canvas was used for several pictures, one being painted over the other as long as it would last, except some of the pictures of the small circle, which, after having been exhibited in London, were sold for exhibition in the provinces.

After much patient energy and perseverance, Mr. Barker, ably assisted by his son Henry Aston, succeeded in establishing the Panorama in the favour of the public; and at his death, which happened on the 8th of April, 1806, at his house in West-square, Southwark, at the age of 67^a, he left a comfortable provision for his widow and family.

There are two portraits of Robt. Barker: one, engraved in 1802 by J. Singleton, after a picture by G. Ralph, 8vo.; and another, engraved by Flight from a picture by Allingham, folio.

The house in which Henry Aston Barker resided with his father, in Castle-street, Leicester-square, was nearly opposite to the house of the celebrated anatomist, John Hunter, whose habit of early rising

was an object of observation and emulation to Henry Barker; but rise as early as he would, there was John Hunter poring over his anatomical preparations. At that time several other subsequently distinguished persons resided in the same street, and in the immediate vicinity lived Anna Maria and Jane Porter: to the latter Henry formed a boyish attachment, and was frequently seen escorting her to the parks, &c., where she, being then very handsome, attracted great attention, which induced Henry Barker to resign the fair one to the more dashing pretensions of a certain Captain in the Guards.

Soon after coming to London, Henry Barker became a pupil at the Royal Academy, where, among his fellow-pupils and intimate associates, were John Wm. M. Turner, (afterwards) R.A., and Robert Ker Porter, the cousin of his fair friends Anna Maria and Jane; the three were great companions and confederates in boyish mischief.

Henry Barker continued to be the chief assistant of his father in the Panoramas until his father's death in 1806, when, being his father's executor, he took the Panorama into his own hands, and by his eminent artistic taste and skill in his particular branch of art, by his energy, perseverance, and good judgment in selecting and placing before the public what was agreeable to them, he succeeded not only in paying off some incumbrances which had been left by his father, but in realizing the handsome provision made by his father's will for his mother and sisters, and making a moderate and well-merited provision for himself and his own family.

Mr. Barker frequently travelled, to take his own drawings for his pictures, which were always remarkable for faithfulness and truth. His first journey was in 1799, to Turkey, where he took the drawings for the Panorama of Constantinople, which was exhibited in 1802. A picture from the same drawings was exhibited by Mr. Burford in 1829. These drawings were engraved and published in four plates.

Henry Barker went to Paris, and drew a Panorama of it during the Peace of Amiens. He was on that occasion introduced to, and noticed by, Napoleon, then Premier Consul, by whom he was addressed as Citoyen Barker.

The naval victories at the commencement of this century afforded admirable and most popular subjects for the Panorama, and Henry Aston Barker's knowledge of nautical matters, and accurate representation of shipping, &c., attracted

^a See GENT. MAG., vol. lxxvi. p. 389.

the attention, and obtained for him the friendship, of Nelson, who was much pleased with the pictures of his victories of the Nile and Copenhagen. He was first introduced to Nelson by Sir Wm. Hamiltom at Palermo, in 1799; and was kindly received and treated by him at Copenhagen, where he went in 1801 to take drawings for a picture of the Baltic.

The peninsular campaign also furnished admirable subjects for pictures of the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Badajos, and others; of which Mr. Barker presented such able and spirit-stirring representations to the British public.

The drawings for these pictures were made chiefly, if not entirely, by Mr. Burford; but Mr. H. A. Barker went to Malta, where he made drawings of that port, exhibited in 1810; of which the writer has a vivid recollection, being the first Panorama he ever saw. He also went to Elba, where he renewed his acquaintance with the Emperor Napoleon, by whom he was graciously received. And after the battle of Waterloo he visited the field, and went to Paris, where he obtained from the officers at head-quarters every necessary information on the subject of the battle.

A set of eight etchings by Mr. J. Burnett, from Mr. Barker's original sketches of the field of battle, were printed and published. His drawings of Gibraltar were also published in two large sheets.

He went to Venice with Mr. J. Burford, to take views for a Panorama, which was exhibited in 1819.

His last grand Panorama was the coronation procession of George the Fourth: exhibited in 1822.

The Panorama of Waterloo was very successful. It had been painted on an older picture, but was not painted out, being laid by and re-exhibited some years later, and was even then so attractive, that it hung on the walls until, from decay, it fell from its fastenings, and was removed piecemeal.

The rival Panorama in the Strand was purchased, in 1816, by Mr. Henry Barker and the late Mr. John Burford, who paid a considerable sum to Mr. Reinagle, and secured an annuity to Mr. R. E. Barker and his wife for their lives, as the price of their interests in the Strand Panorama, which Mr. Barker and Mr. John Burford then kept open in partnership; Mr. Barker retaining to himself the Panorama in Leicester-square. But the Panorama of Waterloo had, fortunately, been so successful as to give Mr. Barker the opportunity, which he then required, of retiring from the labours and anxieties ever attendant

on exertions to please the public; and in, or previous to, 1826, he transferred the management of both Panoramas to Messrs. John and Robert Burford, who had been the able and much esteemed assistants of himself and his father for many years.

Mr. John Burford dying, however, in 1827, was succeeded by his brother, Mr. Robert Burford, the present able and indefatigable proprietor of the Panorama in Leicester-square, which still continues its interest and attraction for the public, although the rival exhibitions of the Colosseum and the Diorama in the Regent's Park have not been able to hold their ground.

In or about 1802 Mr. Barker married Harriet Maria, the eldest of the six daughters of Rear-Admiral William Bligh, commander of the "Bounty" at the time of the celebrated mutiny during a voyage to transplant the bread-fruit from the Society Islands to the West Indies, and subsequently Governor of New South Wales. By that charming and most amiable lady Mr. Barker has left two sons and daughters: his eldest son, the Rev. Henry Barker, is Vicar of Weare, Somersetshire, to which church Mr. H. A. Barker presented an organ on his son's institution; his second son, William Bligh Barker, was brought up to the medical profession, but preferred the arts; his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was the wife, now widow, of the late William Glennie, Esq., R.N. and civil engineer, who died a few months since; and his youngest daughter, Mary, is wife of North Pritchard, Esq., of Willsbridge.

Mrs. Barker died on the 26th of Feb. last, and was soon followed by her husband. They were both buried at Bitton.

The distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Henry Aston Barker were firmness, neatness, and precision in whatever he did. In his works, in his writing, in his conversation, and in his dress, those characteristics were remarkable. His pictures, although on so large a scale, were highly finished; he bestowed perhaps too minute pains on them; but hence the almost magical appearance of reality which they possessed. He seemed to be imbued with a determination that whatever he did should be done as well as he could do it; and consequently he never did anything in a hurry, or carelessly. His letters are very indicative of this, being examples of neatness of writing and expression; and he always wrote his signature at full length, in a large, upright, square hand. His manners and bearing were those of a polished gentleman, and his conversation was full of liveliness and anecdote, and was most

particularly interesting from the observations he had made, the countries he had visited, and the people he had known.

G. R. C.

CAPTAIN MOUBRAY, R.N.

Sept. 20. At his apartments in Greenwich Hospital, Capt. George Moubray, R.N., one of the Captains of Greenwich Hospital, aged 83.

He was the son of George Moubray, Esq., of Cockoidnie, co. Fife, and was born Feb. 9, 1773, and entered the navy Feb. 1, 1789, as midshipman, on board the *Bellona*, 74, on the home station; and in June of the same year removed to the *Adamant*, 50, at Halifax, where he remained until June, 1792. He then joined in succession the *Hannibal*, 74, and *Juno*, 32, Captain Samuel Hood; and in January, 1794, he was acting as master's mate of the latter ship when she effected an extraordinary escape from the harbour of Toulon, into which she had entered in ignorance of the evacuation of the British. Being shortly afterwards received on board the *Victory*, 100, flag-ship of Lord Hood, he served in the boats at the sieges of St. Fiorenzo and Bastia. He was promoted, May 27, 1794, to a lieutenancy in the *La Moselle* sloop, Captains Percy Fraser, Charles Dudley Pater, and Charles Brisbane,—under the latter of whom he was hotly engaged, and all but captured, in Hotham's first partial action, March 14, 1795; and he was subsequently appointed, Aug. 19, 1796, to the *La Virginie*, 40, Captain Anthony Hunt, in which frigate, after the Spithead mutiny, he escorted the Duke and Duchess of Wurtemberg to Cuxhaven, Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian to the Cape of Good Hope, and Lord Mornington to Calcutta, and then cruised in the East Indies until the peace of Amiens; May 7, 1803, as senior to the *Seahorse*, 38, Captain Hon. Courtenay Boyle, fitting for the Mediterranean; Nov. 4, 1804, to the *Royal Sovereign*, 100, bearing the flag of Sir Richard Bickerton, off Toulon; and Oct. 5, 1805, as first to the *Polyphemus*, 64, Captain Robert Redmill, part of the victorious fleet employed in the ensuing action off Cape Trafalgar. Succeeding to the command of the latter ship immediately after the action, owing to the serious illness of his captain, Lieutenant Moubray had the good fortune, during the gale that followed, to regain possession of the *Argonauta*, Spanish 80, and deliver her over to Admiral Collingwood, off Cadiz. He afterwards took in tow the *Victory*, with the body of Lord Nelson on board, and conducted her to the mouth of the Straits

of Gibraltar; and he also, in spite of her mutinous crew, carried the *Swiftsure*, French 74, in a similar manner from the neighbourhood of Cadiz to Gibraltar. On Dec. 24, 1805, he was promoted to the rank of commander; and he was next, Jan. 27, 1809, and March 27, 1812, appointed in that capacity to the *Rhodian*, 10, and *Moselle*, 18, in which vessels he served in the West Indies the chief part of the time, with a small squadron under his orders for the protection of the Bahamas, until March 31, 1813. Captain Moubray, whose promotion to post-rank had taken place on Aug. 12, 1812, was not again employed until Sept. 23, 1844, when he obtained command of the *Victory*, 104, at Portsmouth, which he retained until admitted into Greenwich Hospital March 25, 1846.

He married, June 14, 1812, Eliza Pellew, eldest daughter of A. N. Yates, Esq., naval storekeeper at Jamaica, by whom he had issue five sons and three daughters.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 3. At Albany, King George's Sound, aged 65, the Ven. *John Ramsden Wollaston*, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, Christ's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Western Australia (1849).

Aug. 15. At Hilton, Hunts, the Rev. *Martin Mason*, M.A., Rector of Knapwell, Cambs.

Aug. 17. At Upper Norwood, Surrey, the Rev. *W. Phelps*, F.S.A., Rector of Oxcombe, Lincolnshire, and formerly Vicar of Meare and Bicknoller.

Aug. 18. At Edinburgh, aged 60, the Rev. *James Boyd*, LL.D., one of the Masters of the High School.

Aug. 19. At Malling-abbey, Kent, aged 82, the Rev. *Aretas Akers*, B.A. 1847, Worcester College, Oxford.

Aug. 22. Aged 38, the Rev. *Frederick Simpson*, Curate of Caistor, near Great Yarmouth. The Rev. Mr. Simpson, Curate of Caister, proceeded on Friday to Filby Broad, with one or two other gentlemen and a servant, for the purpose of fishing. The Broad is one of those small lakes for which Norfolk is rather remarkable, and in some places the waters are deep. The party entered a small sailing-boat, and while they were prosecuting their fishing a sudden gust of wind capsized their craft, and precipitated them into the water. Mr. Simpson immediately sank, but his companions contrived to keep themselves afloat till they were rescued from their perilous position. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was not recovered for two hours, and life, of course, was then extinct.

Aug. 23. At Jordan Bank, Morningside, Edinburgh, after a protracted illness, aged 40, the Rev. *Macadam Grigor*, of Free St. George's, Montrose. Mr. Grigor was educated at the parish school of Cromarty, and completed his studies at the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained in connection with the Free Church in the year 1843, and was appointed to the charge in the parish of Cultra and Kettle, in the Presbytery of Cupar, where he remained until 1854, when he was translated to Free St. George's, Montrose, as successor to the Rev. Mr. Laird. Animated by a strong desire faithfully to discharge the various functions of his important calling, he endeared himself to his congregation, and gave high promise of his increasing usefulness. The

hand of God was painfully manifested in his being bereft of his wife and child about two years ago, since which time his constitution has become gradually impaired.

Aug. 24. At West Rasen Rectory, aged 86, the Rev. *Wm. Cooper*, B.D., Rector of the West Rasen and Wadingham, Lincolnshire, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Aug. 25. At Mountjoy-st., Dublin, aged 33, the Rev. *Francis Hassard*, Vicar of Fuerty, in the diocese of Elphin, youngest son of the late George Hassard, esq., of Skea-house, county of Fermanagh.

At the Vicarage, aged 79, the Rev. *Edward Rogers*, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1802, formerly Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, V. of Constantine (1817), Cornwall.

At Richmond, aged 37, the Rev. *George Philip Edward Macfarlan*.

Aug. 26. At Kensington, aged 68, the Rev. *William Keary*, Rector of Nunnington, Yorkshire, and for many years the faithful, laborious, and beloved Curate of Sculcoates, Hull. Mr. Keary at different times published several small works on the Romish controversy.

Aug. 28. At Paris, aged 46, the Rev. *William Nind*, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, second surviving son of Benj. Nind, esq., of Peckham. This gentleman had been spending part of the long vacation in Paris; and on Thursday, when about to retire to rest, part of the house in which he was lodging was found to be in flames. Mr. Nind was inhabiting the second floor, and in the excitement of the moment lost his presence of mind, and leaped from the window; he fell on the pavement beneath, and was taken up a corpse. Mr. Nind took his B.A. degree in 1832, and in 1838 was installed in the vicarage of Cherryhinton, which he vacated to renew his residence in the college about eight years ago. His quiet and gentlemanly manners rendered him a general favourite. We may add that the fire turned out to be one of no great consequence, and no harm would have happened to Mr. Nind if he had retained his presence of mind. He was author of the "Oratory," and other religious poems written in an excellent tone and spirit.

At York-place, Edinburgh, the Rev. *R. S. Storrs Dickinson*, late of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States.

At Ramsgate, the Rev. *Edw. Nottidge*, Rector of Black Notley, Essex.

At Killawalla, Kilmore, the Rev. *James Miller*.

Aug. 29. At Passy, Paris, the Rev. *Maxwell Phayre*.

Aug. 30. At Gloucester, the Rev. *John Hammer Underwood*, M.A., Vicar of Bosbury, in the county of Hereford, Rural Dean and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Sept. 1. At Kingstown, the Rev. *H. E. Prior*, Rector of St. Mary's, Clonmel.

Sept. 3. At the Rectory, aged 43, the Rev. *Walter Hamilton Etty*, B.A. 1835, St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Langton-on-Swale (1847), Yorkshire.

Sept. 4. Aged 75, the Rev. *William Tomlin*, of Chesham, Bucks. His death is a severe loss to the town in which he had lived for 47 years.

Sept. 6. At Stowmarket, aged 68, the Rev. *W. Reynolds*, Baptist minister, late of March, Cambs.

Sept. 7. At the Rectory, Weston Favell, Northants, aged 30, the Rev. *Robert Hervey Knight*, B.A. 1847, M.A. 1850, Brasenose College, Oxford.

The Rev. *J. Austen*, Rector of Tarrant, Keynstone, Devon.

At Belaugh Parsonage, aged 83, the Rev. *Chas. Tanqueray*, M.A.

Aged 60, the Rev. *T. Le Quesne Jones*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of North Nibley, Gloucestershire.

Sept. 8. At the Vicarage, Constantine, aged 79, the Rev. *Edward Rogers*.

Sept. 11. At Whitby, aged 46, the Rev. *Joshua Laycock*, incumbent of Aislaby, near Whitby.

Sept. 12. Aged 69, the Rev. *Samuel Hubbard*, for 14 years Minister of the Independent congregation at Wivenhoe, near Colchester.

At The Home, Shropshire, aged 67, the Rev. *John Rogers*, Rector of Myndtown and Maidstone.

Sept. 13. In Craven-st., Strand, aged 91, the Rev. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Vicar of Sawbridge-worth, Herts.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 1. At Gladstone, Port Curtis, Australia, aged 33, *George Mackenzie*, fifth surviving son of *James Elliot*, esq., of Wolflee, Roxburghshire.

April 4. At Beechworth, Australia, Leonard, fifth son of the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, Rector of Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire.

May 20. At Adelaide, Australia, aged 65, *John Sabine*, esq., formerly of Bury St. Edmund's.

May 21. At Fanesmith, Orange River, South Africa, aged 28, *Athelstan Corbet Marshall*, eldest surviving son of Mrs. Thos. Marshall, of Croydon, Surrey.

May 24. At Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, aged 36, *Egerton J. Pratt*, esq., 6th Royal Regt., only surviving son of *George Pratt*, esq., Fort Pitt, Chatham.

May 30. At Zygerburg, Cape of Good Hope, aged 68, *William Wickens*, esq.

At Norwood, Adelaide, New South Wales, aged 41, *Paul Granville Moyle*, esq., surgeon, second son of *Matthew Paul Moyle*, esq., M.D., of Cornwall.

June 8. At Luckeserai, near Monghyr, in India, aged 28, *Walter King*, esq., C.E., in the service of the East India Railway Company, youngest son of the late *Richard King*, esq., of Plymouth and Bigadon.

June 17. On board the barque *Peregrine Oliver*, off Bassein, East Indies, aged 31, *William Frederick*, youngest son of the late *Thomas Sharpe*, of Bishopsgate-street within.

June 26. At Capetown, Col. *George Simson Lawrenson*, C.B., of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

June 28. At Ajmere, Rajpootana, of injuries occasioned by a fall from his horse, *Capt. Gustavus A. Lister*, 7th. Regt. Bombay N.L., and son of the late Major *Thomas St. George Lister*, H.M.'s 7th Regt.

June last, on his passage home from Hobart-town, Frederick, fourth son of the Rev. *Samuel Sheen*, Rector of Stanstead, Suffolk.

July 3. At Oorai, in the East Indies, *Lieut. G. P. J. Anstruther*, son of Col. *Robert Lindsay Anstruther* (Retired List), Bengal Cavalry.

July 8, *Mary Anne*, wife of *Robert Allen*, esq., and eldest dau. of *John Beck*, esq., of Hendon, and of the Strand.

July 10. At Agra, of cholera, aged 39, *William*, second son of the late Rev. *Michael Terry*, Rector of Dummer, Hants.

July 20. Suddenly, at Kingston, Jamaica, deeply regretted by her family and friends, *Sarah*, wife of the Rev. *Thomas Bryett Turner*, Rector of Port Royal.

July 22. At Peshawar, aged 34, *Capt. Alfred Wrench*, of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, second son of the late *J. Wrench*, esq., of Camberwell.

July 23. While on his passage to England, aged 39, *Joseph Smee*; and on the 25th of the same month, *James Smee*, esq., father of the above, at his residence, Stanstead-house, Forest-hill, Sydenham.

July 28. At Basseterre, St. Kitt's, West Indies, aged 77, Capt. James Spencer Quelch.

July 31. At Avenbury Vicarage, Herefordshire, Margaret, relict of Robert Dangerfield, esq., of Down-house.

Aug. 3. At Roehampton Estate, St. James's, Jamaica, aged 59, the Hon. Isaac Jackson. The deceased, who was always proud of being descended from the ancient yeomanry of Cumberland, left this country in 1821, and had ever since been a resident in Jamaica, devoting an untiring energy and vast ability to the cultivation of numerous estates entrusted to his management, or acquired by the fruits of that industry whose results enabled him to ascend the ladder of island fame and fortune from its lowest to its very highest step. At one period he was manager of two-and-thirty estates in the county of Cornwall; and at the time of his disease he was one of the greatest agriculturists in Jamaica. To his excellence in private life, the universal sorrow created by his death has borne ample testimony; and the estimation in which he was held by the Colonial Government was significantly exhibited by his appointment, not only to the Commission of the Peace for several parishes, and to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Western Interior Regt. of Militia, but by his being requested by the representative of the Crown, on the promulgation of the new Constitution, to become a member of the Legislative Council—a post of honour in which he pre-eminently distinguished himself, not less by the unostentatious simplicity than by the inflexible independence of his character.

At Haverbrack, Westmoreland, aged 76, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Hudson, M.A., late Vicar of Kedal, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Aug. 6. At Brechin, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Molison, widow of the Rev. George Whitson, of Parkhill, one of the ministers of Brechin.

At Kinclune, Kinclunrum, aged 66, James Nioll, esq., of Kinclune.

At Hyde-park, near New York, aged 72, Mr. John Griswold, the eminent merchant of that city. He was well known as the establisher of Griswold's line of New York and London packets.

At Laputa-lodge, Ballyshannon, Laura, dau. of Capt. Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart., aged 5 days.

Aug. 10. At Nairn, N.B., aged 87, Lieut.-Gen. W. A. Gordon, C.B., of Lochdhu, Col. of Her Majesty's 54th Regt. The deceased officer entered the service in 1794, served in Holland, and from 1810 to 1814 in the Peninsula, where he was wounded at Vittoria. He received a medal for the Nive, and the silver war-medal for Fuentes d'Onoro and Vittoria.

At Woolwich, aged 43, Mounsteven Wright, esq., of the Turkish Contingent, and formerly of Bodmin.

Aug. 11. Aged 79, Thomas Hopper, esq., of Connaught-terrace, surveyor of the county of Essex.

At Leamington, aged 67, Harriet, second dau. of the late John Pinkerton, esq., of Tottenham.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 38, Arthur Fisher Thompson, esq., second son of the late Edward Thompson, esq., of Dene-house, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

At Genoa, aged 23, Edward, fourth son of Charles Balfour, esq.

Aged 28, Anna, wife of James Firth, esq., Spring-house, Heckmondwike, and dau. of Joseph Batley, esq., Huddersfield.

At Hull-bridge, near Beverley, Yorkshire, aged 40, Elizabeth, wife of J. Stephenson, esq.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Emily, wife of the Rev. Charleton Maxwell, Rector of Leekpatrick, co. Tyrone, Ireland, and dau. of the Hon. Richard Ponsonby, late Bishop of Derry.

Aug. 12. In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 85, Jane, widow of Francis Canning, esq., of Foxcote, Warwickshire. R.I.P.

At Southall, aged 55, Wm. Randall Vickers, esq., Baker-st., Portman-sq.

At the Spa, Gloucester, aged 42, James Robert Wemyss, esq., second son of the late Major Francis Wemyss.

At Norwood, Frances Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir Wm. Verner, Bart., M.P.

At Welton, aged 28, Geo. Alfred Galland, esq., surgeon, of Headingley, near Leeds, third son of the late Rev. Thos. Galland, M.A., Wesleyan minister.

At Kensington, Frances Isabella Hammond, wife of H. E. Bower, esq.

At Bainbridge Holme, aged 36, Susannah, wife of W. O. Bradley, esq., and third dau. of the late Lieut. W. Guthrie, R.N., of North Shields.

At Bath, Sarah, wife of S. C. Price, esq.

At Ryhl, North Wales, aged 78, Jas. Mellias, esq., late of Edinburgh.

Aged 75, Edw. Yates, esq., of Compton-terr., Islington, and Barbican, London.

Aged 36, Jas. Hodgson Compigné, esq., of Reading.

At Clifton, aged 87, Melasina Warburton Bayly, relict of Nathaniel Bayly, esq., of Bath, and sister of the late Inigo Thomas, esq., of Rutton, Eastbourne, Sussex. Mrs. Bayly was mother of the late popular poet, Thomas Haynes Bayly, who died in April, 1839, and dau. of Arthur Freeman, esq., of Antigua, by Margaret, dau. of Sir George Thomas, the first grantee of the baronetcy held by the present Sir William Thomas, to whom she and her distinguished son were thus not distantly related. She was left a widow about the year 1837.

At Torrington-pl., aged 66, Charlotte Bowden, relict of Edward Bennett, esq., formerly of Shillingham, Cornwall.

At Bourn, Burrington, co. Somerset, aged 75, Alexander Livingstone, esq., of Newton-mill, Forfarshire, formerly Capt. in H. M.'s 60th Reg. of Foot.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, of malignant sore throat, aged 2, George Ribton, youngest son—on the 19th, of the same disorder, Philip Cecil, aged 6, eldest and only surviving son—and, on the 18th, of the same disease, aged 39, Lavinia, the beloved wife—of Dr. Philip Crampton, of Avenue Marigny, Champs Elysees, Paris, and sixth dau. of the late Charles Lambert, esq., of Fitzroy-sq., London.

At Trinidad, West Indies, aged 31, Charles Thomas Gower, esq., of the Royal Engineers.

At the residence of his son, Hough-house, Hough, near Nantwich, aged 72, Edward Eves, esq., formerly an architect at Liverpool.

Aug. 13. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 10, Lady Mary Anne Nugent, dau. of the Marquis of Westmeath.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 57, Harriet, widow of the Rev. Geo. John Haggitt, for many years lecturer of St. James's Church in that town.

At Cambridge-st., Pimlico, aged 45, William Pickering Stevens, esq.

At Harpenden, aged 90, John Wyatt, esq., Senior Benchet of the Inner Temple, and Attorney-Gen. for North Wales.

At Ixworth, Suffolk, and late of Crosswick, near Norwich, aged 67, Mr. John Goldsmith.

At Vauxhall, aged 19, Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of John R. F. Burnett, esq.

At Bishopgate, Windsor Great Park, aged 89, Wm. Heron Mendham, esq., formerly for many years resident at Messina.

At Brighton, aged 54, Hen. Jas. Prescott, esq., of Old Broad-st., city, and St. James's-sq.

At his residence, Gillingham, Kent, aged 58, Frederick Henry Dalgety, esq., Paymaster of British Depôts and Detachments at Chatham, and late of the 69th Regt.

At Toravon, Walter Ferrier, esq., of Toravon, W.S.

At Bowdon, near Manchester, aged 24, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late John Walker, esq., solicitor.

Mrs. Ashford, wife of Seaman Ashford, esq., of Eye, and eldest dau. of the late Hon. Thomas Vanneck, of Halesworth.

At Ardleigh, aged 73, Mary, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Marshall Lugar.

At Hinton, aged 82, Catharine, relict of John Horwood, esq., of Steane-park, Northamptonshire.

At Hanley, Staffordshire, aged 43, Frances, wife of Thomas Head, esq., M.D.

Aug. 14. At Torquay, the Hon. Arthur Schomberg Kerr, youngest son of the late Lord Martin Kerr and Charlotte Countess of Antrim.

In Bootham, York, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Bebb, esq.

At Islington, aged 50, Sophia, wife of George Phillips, esq., Principal of the Chymical Department of the Inland Revenue.

Suddenly, at Homburg, near Frankfort, aged 66, Arthur Turnour Raby, esq.

At Islington, aged 24, Donald Alexander, only son of the late Donald Macleod, esq., of Amerpore, East Indies.

At St. John's-terrace, Notting-hill, aged 53, Robert Dowson, esq., of the War Department.

At Valetta, Malta, aged 69, Miss Mary Thornton, only sister of Sir William Thornton, Auditor-General of Malta.

At the Gothic House, Richmond, aged 42, Matilda, wife of Alexander Baine, esq.

Aug. 15. At Hopton-court, aged 82, Lucy, widow of Thomas Botfield, esq.

At Montpellier-cottage, Kentish-town, aged 70, William Wiltshire Smith, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 25, Cotton, second surviving son of Peter Henry Berthon, esq., of the Forest, Walthamstow, Essex.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, suddenly, aged 73, Frederick Burmester, esq., of 18, Devonshire-pl., London, and Gwynne-house, Woodford-bridge, Essex.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 76, Carolina Marianna, widow of Richard Watt Walker, esq., of Michelgrove-park, Sussex, eldest surviving dau. of the late Henry Swinburne, esq., of Hamsterley, Durham, and grand-dau. of the late Sir John Swinburne, bart., of Copheaton, Northumberland.

At Hove, Thos. Mills, esq. This gentleman for 50 years held a farm under his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and we are informed that his ancestors were tenants on the Goodwood estate for nearly 200 years.

At his residence, Greenock, aged 103, Duncan Douglas. He was a native of Glendarvel, in Argyllshire, but had been for the last sixty years in Greenock, where he followed the occupation of a carman. He had three wives, the last being now a widow, and a family of 16 children, none of whom survive him. His faculties were pretty clear to the last.

Aug. 16. At the Hill-house, Dudley, aged 74, Thomas Badger, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Stafford and Worcester, and Deputy-Lieut. of the latter county.

At Cross-st., Islington, aged 72, William Ridge, esq., formerly of Chichester.

At Brompton, Mary Harris, widow of Anthony Musgrave, esq., M.D., for many years treasurer of the island of Antigua.

At Great Ormond-st., Queen-sq., suddenly, aged 64, Mary Ann, widow of Mr. John Peacock, and eldest dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Dencher, of Saxmundham, Suffolk.

At Southsea, aged 36, Duncan Blanckley Shaw, esq.

At Tunbridge-Wells, aged 66, Isaac Hargraves, esq.

At Cowden-cross, near Edenbridge, Kent, aged 71, H. J. Giles, esq., surgeon, formerly of Andover.

At Canterbury, aged 57, Edward Sankey, esq., surgeon.

Aged 85. Of a spasmodic affection of the heart,

Thomas Kevill, esq., of Ranscombe, and formerly of Trevenson-house, Cornwall, many years a Deputy-Lieutenant for the former county.

At his residence, Leicester, aged 78, Joseph Pegg, gent.

A melancholy accident happened at Tan-y-Bwlch, in the vale of Festiniog, resulting in the death of two of the sons of Mr. J. W. Cunningham, the secretary of King's College, London, and grandsons of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill. The two boys, Rowland, aged 12, and Gerard, aged 9, obtained leave to bathe in a shallow part of the little river Dwyryd. After some time, however, when they did not come home, their father became alarmed, and went to look for them. He found their clothes laying on the bank, but there were no signs of the boys. After a long search they were both found lying at the bottom of a deep pool in the turn of the river, about 100 yards below the spot where they had gone into the water. It is supposed that they must have been in their play letting their bodies float down the stream in the shallow water, and have drifted out of their depth before they knew of it. When got out they were both quite dead.

At Gorey, Jersey, George William, youngest son of the late Archdeacon Alexander, of Portglenone-house, co. Antrim, Ireland.

Aug. 17. Aged 81, William Hasledine Pepys, esq., F.R.S., of Earl's-ter., Kensington, the well-known philosophical instrument-maker, of the Poultry, a Fellow of the Royal Society for nearly a century, having been elected in 1808. He was chiefly distinguished for his chemical knowledge and acquirements, and was the author of various improvements in chemical apparatus.

In London, aged 57, James Hann, esq., many years Mathematical Master of King's College School. He was author of several highly reputed scientific works.

Ann, widow of Wm. Boothby, esq., late of Calcutta.

At her residence, Marlborough-pl., Walworth, Surrey, Catherine, relict of Wm. Roper Weston, esq., and last surviving child of the late Samuel Dixon, esq.

In Upper Mount-st., Dublin, after a short illness, of diseased action of the heart, the result of excitement and fatigue during a protracted service in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 28, Major de Moleyns, of the Royal Engineers, the eldest and much-loved son of Thomas de Moleyns, one of Her Majesty's Counsel in Ireland.

At St. Cloud, Agnes Rosina, wife of Major R. Carmichael Smyth.

At Oak-villa, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, William Henry Baldwin, esq.

In London, aged 32, Charles Owen Snow, esq., barrister-at-law.

Aug. 18. Aged 68, Thomas Clark, esq., of Hollygrove-house, Hounslow.

At Sand-hall, Howden, Yorkshire, aged 83, Ann, widow of Wm. Scholfield, esq.

At Percy-villas, Well-st., Hackney, Mary, wife of the Rev. James N. Bennie, Curate of South Hackney.

At Ebury-st., Lucy Gilbert, dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Windsor-house, Bodmin, and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Bart.

At his house, Hamilton-sq., Birkenhead, aged 85, John Wilson, esq.

At the Vicarage, Halifax, aged 47, Ellen Frances, wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, and eldest dau. of the late John Waterhouse, esq., of Wellhead, Halifax.

At Brompton, Middlesex, aged 29, Montagu L. V. Reynolds, esq., late 94th Foot.

At the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Davidson, banker, Carlisle, aged 45, Alexander Gladstone, esq., of Manchester, formerly of St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.

At Brussels, aged 17, Mina Janet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. E. Jenkins, M.A., chaplain to H. M. King Leopold.

At Stockholm, Gen. Adreas Bodisco, the Russian General, brother to Gen. Bodisco, captured at Bomarsund, and to the former Minister of Russia at Washington. He had only arrived on the previous Saturday from Lubeck, to join the Legation at the Court of Sweden as Military Secretary.

Aug. 19. At his residence, New Park-road, Stockwell, Marcus Gustavus Rochfort, esq., late Principal of the Kishnaghur College, Bengal.

Aged 66, James Spooner, esq., of Mofta-lodge, Portinadoc, North Wales.

At Chelsea, aged 16 Sophia, the youngest surviving dau. of the late K. S. Sims, esq., M.D.

Aged 39, Professor Gerhardt, of Strasburgh, one of the most distinguished members of the Academy of Strasburgh, Professor of Chemistry in the Faculty of Sciences and in the Upper School of Pharmacy, and a Corresponding Member of the Institute.

At Galt, near Toronto, Canada West, aged 31, John Macartney Crosse, eldest son of the late J. G. Crosse, esq., M.D., F.R.S., Norwich.

Aged 26, James Braddock, youngest son of the late Charles Walmsley, esq., solicitor, Marple.

Aug. 20. Suddenly, Mr. James Bremner, civil engineer and shipbuilder at Pulteney-town, Wick. Mr. Bremner carried on the ship-building at Pulteney-town for nearly forty years, was most successful in raising sunken vessels, and taking them off the strand, more than two hundred having been rescued by him from dangerous situations. His share in raising the steamship "Great Britain" off the strand in Dundrum Bay is well-known; and the fatigue he then underwent tried his iron constitution very much, he having been almost constantly employed night and day for about three months. In politics he was a decided liberal, and lent not a little aid to the triumph of liberal principles in the far north; and in his time suffered a little both of persecution and prosecution through his liberalism.

Aged 58, Euphemia Crawford, dau. of the late James Galloway, esq., R.E., and widow of Robert Woodrowe Cowan, esq., formerly of Woolwich.

Aged 50, Harriett, wife of James Pownall, esq. Pennington-hall, Leigh, Lancashire.

At Hythe, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Rees, LL.D.

In the Clapham-road, aged 84, Sophia, relict of William Saunders, esq., of Westerham, Kent.

At Albany-st., Regent's-park, aged 63, Richard Dillon Tennant, esq., formerly of Belfast.

At his residence, Warwick st., Piccadilly, Mr. Hugh Mellon, for upwards of twenty years an officer of the House of Commons.

At his lodgings in Bell-court, Gray's-Inn-lane, by cutting his throat, aged 45, Mr. Smart, a well-known portrait-painter. He was in very reduced circumstances, and had lived in his late lodging nearly three years, during which period he never permitted any person to enter his apartment. His own aspect was exceedingly wretched, and his tattered clothes frequently attracted the commiseration of the neighbours. In the room was found a stale loaf, 4½d in money, and some ragged garments, which had served the deceased for clothing by day and for a bed at night. The only article of furniture was a chair without a bottom. There were likewise found in the room two beautifully executed portraits by the deceased of a lady and gentleman, the former not quite finished. The deceased had been very eccentric in his habits, and had taken to intemperance. At the suggestion of the coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide, leaving the state of the deceased's mind an open question.

In London, Helena, relict of Christopher Irving, LL.D.

Suddenly, at Christleton, near Chester, aged 75, Arabella, relict of Thomas Pickering, esq.

At Southworth-house, Wigan, aged 47, James Eckersley, esq.

Aug. 21. At Glemham-hall, Suffolk, aged 81, the Hon. Sophia North, widow of Dudley North, esq.

At Melton, aged 90, John Wood, esq. He died on the same estate where he was born, and where he had resided nearly all his long life.

At his residence, Welbeck-st., Cavendish-sq., the Baron Filippo Celli, universally beloved and esteemed.

At Nonnenhorn, on the Lake of Constance, Herr Lindpaintner, the well-known musical composer. He was buried with great honours at Stuttgart, where he had filled for 15 years the office of director to the grand opera. Lindpaintner was the composer of several operas, symphonies, and overtures. His name will be remembered in England chiefly by the "Standard-Bearer," so admirably sung by Pischek. Lindpaintner conducted Dr. Wylde's New Philharmonic Concerts at Exeter-hall, after the secession of Berlioz.

At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 83, Peter Moser. This veteran sailor was in several engagements of the British navy between 1794 and 1806, including the battle of Trafalgar. When Nelson fell, Peter Moser served on board the Victory as captain of the main-top. In recognition of his services, which extended over more than 20 years, he received two medals, (one with three clasps,) and was for the last 30 years of his life an inmate of the above noble hospital. It is worthy of note that he had the honour of carrying the first flag at the public funeral of his famed admiral.

At his residence, Johnstone-st., Bath, aged 50, C. W. Fuller, esq., late of the Bengal H.E.I.C.S.

At his residence, the Quay, Great Yarmouth, aged 72, Charles Pearson, esq., Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, and a magistrate of the borough.

At Southampton, of a disease of the throat, William Stone, esq., Lieut. R.N., late Harbour-master of the Port of London.

At her residence, Hobart-st., Stonehouse, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Manton, relict of John Manton, esq., Com. R.N.

At Merlewood, Lindale, near Kendal, aged 55, Alfred Binyon, esq.

Aug. 22. At Poole, aged 31, George Doda, esq., manager of the Poole Branch of the National Provincial Bank of England.

At the residence of her eldest son, Robert Chevallier Cream, M.D., Rushall, Wilts, Sophia, relict of Robert Cream, esq., of Long Melford, Suffolk. She was the youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Temple Chevallier, of Aspell-hall, Rector of Badingham, Cransford, and Aspell, Suffolk.

At Bramley, near Leeds, aged 58, Frederick Stowe, esq., of Westfields-house, and lord of the manor of Pudsey.

At Bath, aged 79, Mary, widow of the Rear-Admiral Western, late of Tattingstone-pl. Suffolk.

At Ware-cottage, Lyme Regis, aged 34, Sarah, youngest dau. of Capt. Wm. Kelly, R.N.

At Aston-house, Oxon, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Henry John Lambert, Bart.

At Saxmundham, aged 21, Sarah Margaret, second dau. of J. B. Edwards, esq., of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Madeira, aged 62, Julia, eldest dau. of the late John Lewis, esq., of that island.

At her residence, Castle-gate, Nottingham, aged 67, Matilda, widow of the late John Nixon, esq.

At Chelsea College, aged 28, Owen Evan, only son of Owen Williams, esq., late of Hackney, deceased.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 40, James Brooke Irwin, esq., late of London.

Aug. 23. At Cotrell, Glamorganshire, aged 20,

Chas. Frederick Tyler, esq., second son of Adm. Sir George Tyler, M.P.

At Thurso, N.B., suddenly, Lieut.-Col. John Ramsay, late of the Bombay Fusiliers, fifth son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay.

At Cheltenham, aged 84, Lazarus Jones Venables, esq.

Devonshire-rd., Princes-park, Liverpool, Mrs. Chauncy, relict of the Rev. Chas. Chauncy, Vicar of St. Paul's, Walden, Herts.

Aged 48, Ann, wife of the Rev. Wm. Hayard, Charlton-house, Wantage.

At Springfield, Lasswade, Walter, youngest son of Sir Thos. M. Cunninghame, Bart.

At Connaught-sq., Harriet, wife of Thomas Jervis, esq.

At Lanark-villas, Maida-vale, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Sparks Byers, Vicar of Elsenham, and youngest dau. of the late Jas. Brougham, esq., of Stobars, co. Westmoreland.

At the Paddock-house, Gloucester, the residence of her son, aged 74, Jane, widow of John Haines, esq., late of Hampstead, Middlesex, and of Sidney-pl., Bath.

At her son's house, at Tottenham, aged 96, Ann, relict of John Keeling, esq., of Broxbourn, Herts.

Aug. 24. At Blofield, near Norwich, aged 60, John Jas. Onslow, esq., Post-Capt. R.N., the only surviving son of the late Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., G.C.B., and uncle of the present Sir Henry Onslow, Bart., of Hengar-house, Cornwall.

Aged 78, John Bond, esq., Alderman and Magistrate of the Borough, Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Lancaster.

At Brighton, aged 81, Edw. Protheroe, esq., formerly member for Bristol.

At East Harling, aged 57, Geo. Palmer, esq., only son of the late Mr. Edw. Palmer, of Harlinghall, Norfolk.

At Upton Lea Cottage, Slough, aged 72, Simon Anderson, father of the distinguished tragedian James Anderson.

Aged 65, Jas. Locke, esq., surgeon, Albert-terr., Westbourne-park.

At Soughton-house, Flintshire, aged 92, Phoebe Lloyd.

Aug. 25. Mr. Wm. Clarke, who had justly earned for himself the title of "the great slow bowler." He was not only excellent in that department of the noble game, but was one of the best judges of it and of its disposition in the field ever known; and since the formation of the All England Eleven he had been its secretary, and its successful general, winning even more games by his head than his hand; by his consummate knowledge of every point, than the dexterous precision of his unerring bowling. His merits as a cricketer and his integrity as a man will long be remembered on his tomb. W. Clarke was born at Nottingham, in 1798, and died in London on Monday, Aug. 25. His cricketing career had extended over a period of forty-one years.

In Albert-st., Regent's-park, aged 52, M. Jean François Baumann, the celebrated musician, whose performances on the hautboy are well known to the frequenters of the Italian Opera and the Ancient Concerts. Baumann was a Belgian by birth, and was for the last quarter of a century a resident in this country. He has left a widow and one child. As a soloist and orchestral player his place will not be easily filled. To great purity of tone he added an executive facility of marvellous skill. At his funeral on Friday, the 29th ult., his musical friends played his beautiful German hymn,—"Christ is my Saviour."

In the shooting-lodge of Peter Buchanan, esq., at Glen-Isla, Forfarshire, Mr. Wm. Connal. It is a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Connal was, on Friday last, elected to the office of Lord Dean of the Guild, *ad interim*, in the room of Robert Baird, esq., who had died only about a fort-

night before. Mr. Connal held this important municipal office during the entire term some years ago.

At Lower Eaton-st., Grosvenor-pl., aged 59, John Littlewood, esq., late of Her Majesty's Corps of Foreign Service Messengers.

The only surviving dau. of the Rev. James Whiting, M.A., vicar of Royston, and late Chaplain to H.E.I.C., in Bengal.

At his residence, Baker-st., Portman-sq., aged 83, Michael Arthur Gorman, esq., R.I.P.

At Bournemouth, near Poole, aged 47, Major Frederick Lloyd, of the 19th Regt., Bengal N.I.

At Hastings, aged 71, Samuel Pierce, esq., late of Chester.

At the Rectory, Covington, aged 23, Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. A. Binns, Rector.

At Woodhall-park, Wensleydale, Yorkshire, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Geoffrey Wood.

Aug. 26. In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Col. George Napier.

At Plymouth, aged 68, Philippa Vaughan Queade, relict of Capt. Queade, of the 40th and 77th Regts., and dau. of Henry White, esq., of the Upper Crescent, Bath, and formerly of Whatley, co. Somerset.

Of paralysis, at Dormington-grove, near Newbury, aged 72, Harriett Margaret, widow of Major John Thomas Eyre.

At Albert-terrace, St. Leonard's, aged 14, Georgina Stella, last surviving dau. of Major-Gen. James.

At Eaton-pl., the Hon. Cecile Katherine Auguste Colville, aged 14 days.

Aged 83, Ann, wife of the Rev. Wm. Ray Clayton, Rector of Ryburgh.

At 8, Gloucester-gardens, London, Charlotte Arthur, dau. of Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne.

Aug. 27. At Chichester, Mrs. Snooke, widow of Major Henry Snooke, of the 18th Royal Irish Regt., who died at Jamaica in 1805.

At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 19, Jane, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. T. Biddle, late E.I.C.S.

At Foley-place, Regent-st., aged 62, James Francis Tomlinson, esq., surgeon, Maldon, Essex.

At an advanced age, Thomas Slipper, esq., of Ludham, Norfolk.

Eleanor White, wife of William White Williams, M.D., Superintendent of the Gloucester County Asylum.

At Honeyden, North Cray, Kent, aged 69, Emma Martha Vardon. She was the eldest surviving daughter of the late John Vardon, esq., of Gracechurch-st., of Wanstead, Essex, and of Congleton, Cheshire, with which last-named locality this family has been connected by the ties of property—as also formerly by those of residence—from the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Aug. 28. At Gibraltar, of paralysis, aged 22, Lieut. Richard Wilson, of the Second West York Light Infantry, youngest son of Thomas W. Wilson, esq., of Fulford, near York.

At Denbies, Dorking, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Cubitt, esq.

Aged 31, Mary Blagdon, wife of Mr. E. Rosseter, solicitor, Taunton, and only remaining child of George Trenchard, esq., of Wild Oak House.

In Onslow-sq., London, aged 18, Emily Unah Fitz-Roy, eldest dau. of Capt. Robert Fitz-Roy, R.N.

At Rockville, near Kirkcudbright, N.B., Doctor John Sproat, for many years a medical practitioner in Melbourne, Australia.

At Basford, aged 57, Mr. James Johnston. He was for many years Sergeant-major in the Enniskillen Dragoons. He enlisted in the regiment early in life, and was at the battle of Waterloo, in which he received several wounds. He held the office of Master of the Basford union workhouse for 18 years, the duties of which office he discharged with considerable ability and satisfaction to the guardians, by whom his loss is much regretted.

Aug. 29. At Lewisham, Kent, aged 63, Louisa Philippa, wife of Capt. John Pitt Bontein, late of the 1st Life-Guards.

At Harley-pl., at an advanced age, Mrs. Schimmelpennick. The deceased lady was an authoress of some fame, to whom we are indebted for a treatise on the *Theory of Beauty* (published in 1815), *Memoirs of Port Royal*, and other works. She was the widow of Mr. Schimmelpennick, of Berkeley-sq.

At Brecon, aged 70, Hugh Price, esq., of Castle Madoc, Breconshire, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of that county, and formerly of the 11th Light Dragoons.

At Burnt Ash, Blackheath, Eliza, wife of Charles James Foster, esq., LL.D., of St. George's-sq., London.

At East Villa, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 56, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Norwood, esq., and dau. of the late James Ford, esq., of Bristol.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 70, George Edward Marshall, Commander R.N.

At Kirriemuir, William Byers, esq., Secretary to the Aberdeen and Scottish Midland Railways.

At Lower Phillimore-pl., Kensington, aged 79, John Moginie, esq.

Of paralysis, aged 77, John Dyer, esq., of Trowbridge, Wilts.

At London-fields, Hackney, aged 80, Robert Maples, esq., late of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

Aug. 30. At Leamington, aged 76, Ann Townsend, relict of John Diamond, esq.

At Willesde, Middlesex, aged 58, Harriott Margaret, relict of William Henry Holmes, esq., Manor-house, Kilrea, Ireland.

At Windsor Castle, Lieut. Hugh Fleming, Military Knight of Windsor. Lieut. Fleming had seen much service, having served in the campaigns of Flanders in 1793, 1794, and 1795, in Holland in 1799, in Germany in 1805, at Copenhagen in 1807, in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814. He was wounded in the actions of Bergen and Echalar, and at the siege of Valenciennes, and was taken prisoner at Placentia on the 2nd of August, 1809, but escaped ten days afterwards, and rejoined the army. He has received the war-medal with eight clasps.

At West Cowes, Sarah, relict of T. A. Murchin, esq., of the Grove, Hants.

At Tarporley, Thomas Bond Dumville, esq., solicitor.

At the Manor-house, Shacklewell, Middlesex, aged 64, Christianna, relict of John Mumford, esq., late of the same place, and Milk-st.

Suddenly, at the Manse of Morven, Argyshire, Lieut.-Col. C. D. Campbell, of Forres, late of the 39th Regt.

At Upper Phillimore-pl., Kensington, aged 53, R. E. Smith, esq., late of Serjeants'-Inn, Fleet-st.

At South Brent, Devon, aged 80, John Smith, esq., of Notte-st., Plymouth, and South Brent.

At Boson, Lincolnshire, aged 81, W. Garfit, esq.

At West Derby, near Liverpool, aged 86, Samuel Lafone, esq.

Aug. 31. At Grafton-st., London, aged 59, Sophia Lady Rendlesham.

At Horton-place, Epsom, aged 77, John Trotter, esq., late M.P. for the county of Surrey. Mr. Trotter was born in 1780, and early in life served in Spain as Commissary-General with Sir John Moore, and afterwards with the Duke of Wellington, as Storekeeper-General in the short and glorious campaign which terminated the war.

At Stanton-by-Bridge, Derbyshire, Anna, wife of the Rev. Jos. Wright Whitaker, and second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Patteson, Rector of Drinkstone.

At Caledonia-place, Clifton, aged 35, Alfred Waring, esq., of Cawton-priory, Somerset, Capt. in the Second Somerset Militia, and son-in-law to Thomas Gill, esq., of Sydney-place, Bath.

At the residence of his brother, Sidney Smith, esq., Upper Phillimore-pl., Kensington, Richard E. Smith, esq., second son of the late Henry Smith, esq., M.D., of Salisbury.

At Court-lodge, Shorne, Gravesend, aged 45, Tufnell Carbonnel Barret, esq.

At Bolnhurst, Bedfordshire, aged 27, Francis, youngest son of the late Rev. Sir Coventry Payne, Bart.

At Gloster-pl., aged 37, Thomas Stewar Traill, last surviving son of Professor Traill, of the University of Edinburgh.

At Pimlico, aged 30, Charles, eldest son of the late Charles Ferraby, esq., of Swaffham.

At Horsham, aged 64, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Hutchinson, Vicar of Beeding.

Lately. At Hanover, aged 79, Gen. Count de Kielmansegge, formerly Minister of War at Hanover.

Near Vitre (Deux Sevres), at the age of nearly 100, Mdle. Agathe de la Forest d'Armaillé, Countess de Legge. Several priests of the diocese of Rennes owe their lives to her protection during the Reign of Terror.

At Rome, Prince Charles Doria, who every year was accustomed to distribute a sum of 40,000 francs in alms. He was a *saccone*, and, not content with what he gave himself, used to go barefooted, dressed in coarse sackcloth, with a thick cord round his waist, about the streets, imploring charity from the passers-by for the poor.

At Iwade, near Sittingbourne, aged 90, William Craydon, esq., churchwarden for the parish of Iwade for sixty years.

At Portchester, aged 81, Allan Mackenzie, esq., formerly Barrack-Master to the Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

At Lancrigg, Grasmere, aged 20, Josephine Fanny, eldest dau. of Sir John Richardson, C.B.

Sept. 1. During the thunderstorm on Monday night, Mr. William Leech, aged 47, chemist and druggist of Colchester, was returning home from Walton-on-the-Naze with some friends; when, near Elmstead, a terrific flash of lightning struck the horses, which overturned the vehicle in which he was riding, throwing him to the ground, and killing him on the spot.

At Paris, aged 60, Madame Marie de St. Cecile, Abbess of the Convent of St. Elizabeth, and sister to Sir Joshua Walmley, M.P.

Capt. Samuel Catt, of Rye, was unfortunately drowned off the Kentish coast. It appears that he left this port on Sunday last, in company of a young man named Richard Curd, of this place, in an open boat, called the "Mullett," for the purpose of taking the said boat to Oldborough. He put into Margate, and left there again on Monday evening, and after being at sea some few hours the ship was a sea, and while Curd was baling the boat, a vessel came suddenly upon them, which sent their boat down. Curd fortunately caught hold of a rope that hung from the vessel bow, and held on till he was picked up by the crew, but the captain and the boat were seen no more.

At Starcross, aged 26, Mortimer Samuel Bishop, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, solicitor, eldest son of W. R. Bishop, esq., of Exeter.

At Morning-side, Edinburgh, Capt. James Paterson, H.E.I.C.S.

In Brighton, aged 62, Lewis Raphael, esq., of Bedford-pl., Russell-sq.

At Milton-ter., London, aged 54, Anne, wife of Robert Wyon, esq., of Dublin.

At Walcot-l.-west, Lambeth, Sarah, wife of Commander W. V. Reed, R.N.

At Wiesbaden, aged 72, P. J. Passavant, esq., late of Greenhill, Bingley, in his 73rd year.

Sept. 2. At Noel-house, Kensington, Annie Maria Auldjo, eldest dau. of the late Hon. William McGillivray, and widow of Thomas Richardson Auldjo.

At Braintree, aged 69, Edward May, esq., of Tavistock-sq., London, late of the Howe, Essex.

At the residence of her son, Comm. Cudlip, R.N., Ashburnham-rove, Greenwich, aged 92, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Cudlip, many years of Deptford Dockyard.

At Wilton-st., aged 55, Dudley Montagu Percival, esq.

At Rotherham, Yorkshire, aged 56, Alexander Grant, esq., only surviving brother of Mr. James Grant, Editor of the "Morning Advertiser."

At Broughty Ferry, aged 18, Euphemia Y. Macnab, dau. of the late Mr. Macnab, Tay-square Seminary, Dundee, and granddau., of Thomas Dick, LL.D., F.R.A.S.

At Buckingham, the wife of the Rev. J. Cross.

At Falmouth, aged 78, Capt. Morphew: for many years he was in command of H.M.'s packet "Nocton," at that port.

At Plean, Stirlingshire, aged 66, Robert Lewis, esq., of Plean.

At Park-crescent, Regent's-park, London, aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Field, esq.

At Woburn-pl., Russell-sq., Grace Caroline Rouse, last surviving dau. of the late Benjamin Rouse, esq.

Aged 73, David Aitken, esq., of St. Paul's-terrace, Islington, Surgeon of the H.E.I.C.S., and late of Kingsland.

Aged 61, Mary Ann, wife of Robert Renwick, esq., 6, Hugh-street, Pimlico.

At Carlton Colville, aged 76, Mary Ann, only surviving dau. of the late Chas. Johnson, esq., formerly of Saxmundham.

At the Glen, Newry, Ireland, aged 51, Samuel Livingston Frazer, esq., solicitor.

Sept. 3. At Malling Deanery, Lewes, aged 56, Anthony Sheppey Greene, esq., Treasurer to the Eastern Division of Sussex. It is seldom we have had to record the decease of a person whose loss will be more widely felt in this neighbourhood. He was ever ready—but in a quiet, unostentatious way—to assist the distressed, both by his advice and his purse, and the poor have indeed lost a most generous and munificent friend. In his profession, his high probity and keen sense of honour made him universally respected, and it may without exaggeration be said, that he will go to his grave esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Greene was the eldest son of the late Major Anthony Greene, E.I.C.S. He was twice married, and by his first wife—a dau. of Capt. Adam Callander, grandson of the last and attainted Earl of Callandar and Livingstone—has left an only child, the wife of Mr. Forster Smithe, of Brighton, a county magistrate.

At St. Ives, Cornwall, aged 82, Capt. George Williams.

At Rose-mount, Bath, aged 61, Armine, wife of Charles J. Furlonge, esq., Paymaster of the British Recruiting District.

At Bath, Jones Rudland, esq., late of H.M.'s 10th Regt.

At Nunesbury-hall, Cheshunt, aged 52, John Lewis Aubert, esq.

Sept. 4. At Eltham, Kent, aged 13, Arthur Hanbury, second son of the Hon. H. Hanbury Tracy.

At Letten Weiler, Baden-Baden, Marianne, wife of W. B. Clarke, esq., and dau. of the late Dr. Bever, of Norwich.

At Derby, Annie, wife of Mr. Geo. Peach, and dau. of the late John Stephenson, esq., of Murrayfield-house, Edinburgh, and formerly of Derby.

At Bath, Emma, wife of Lieut.-Col. Raban, late of the 22nd Regt.

At Rother-hill, Midhurst, aged 71, Catherine Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Edward Payne, esq., of Niton-house, Sussex.

Sept. 5. At his seat, Oving-house, near Aylesbury, aged 73, Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart. He was the seventh baronet of an old knightly race, and son of Richard Aubrey, by the second dau. of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby. In him the old family of the Aubreys becomes extinct, and with it the lineal representative (though in the female line) of the ancient family of the Nigels of Borstal. His property reverts to Sir Harry Varney, of Claydon.

At his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch's villa,

GENT. MAG. VOL. XLVI.

Richmond, Surrey, Louisa Grace, relict of Major-Gen. William Henry Cornwall, and second dau. of the late Gen. Lord Robert Kerr, fourth son of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian.

At Castletown, Isle of Man, aged 28, Louisa Maria, wife of Staff-Capt. Dickson, and dau. of Capt. Anley, of Maitland, Jersey.

Aged 62, Francis James Hawkins, esq., of Wilderness-cottage, Hastings, and formerly of Gosmore, near Hitchin, Herts.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Elizabeth Charlotte, second dau. of Sir James Fellowes.

At the residence of her mother, Sunbury, Middlesex, Mary Horton Broxholm, youngest surviving dau. of the late Robert Broxholm, esq., surgeon of the above place.

At Fern-hill, Berks, aged 58, Jn. K. Gilliat, esq.

At Invercharron-house, Rosshire, N.B., aged 82, Joseph Grove, esq., of Upper Seymour-st.-west, Portman-sq.

At Euston-sq., aged 48, Thomas Porter, esq.

Mr. Lewis Morgan, a gentleman of property in the neighbourhood of Merthyr Tydvil, was killed by a train passing over him while endeavouring to cross the Taff Vale Railway on horseback. In a pocket-book found in one of the pockets were notes amounting to £270, and attached to one of the wheels of the tender, a pocket, torn from the trousers of the deceased, contained 11s. 6d. in silver. From the marks of the horse's hoofs in the road, it would appear that the animal was struck by the buffer about the middle, just as it was crossing the outer rail, and carried a considerable distance before it or its rider fell under the wheels.

Sept. 6. At Thorne, aged 71, W. Beckitt, esq., solicitor. The professional career of Mr. Beckitt extended through a long series of years, commencing, we believe, in connexion with the late Mr. Benson, of Thorne, during the immense changes which took place in the several inclosures connected with Hatfield-chase, and the many improvements which followed, and was intimately connected with that great undertaking. He had for some years retired from the active labours of his profession; and his death is deeply lamented by his family and friends.

Aged 93, Anne, only surviving sister of Thos. Castledine, sen., esq., of Mount Sorrel, Leicestershire, and aunt to Mr. William Tucker, of the Lodge, Higher Brixham, Torbay.

Suddenly, of epilepsy while on a visit to William Gillman, esq., of Twickenham, Charles Edward Lambert, esq., late of the 51st K. O. L. I., only son of William Charles Lambert, esq., of Knowle, Dorsetshire.

At Horksley-hall, Essex, the residence of her dau., Mrs. Blair Warren, aged 92, Catherine, relict of Lieut.-Col. Watson, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons, and of Westwood-house, in the same county.

At Winchester, aged 52, Mr. Charles Zillwood, only surviving brother of the Rev. J. O. Zillwood, Rector of Compton, Hants.

At Footscray, Kent, aged 64, Eliza, wife of James Fuller Madox, esq.

At Wildecroft Buckland, Surrey, Lucia, wife of Jas. J. Cummins, esq., formerly of Cork, in Ireland.

At Scarborough, Julia Margaret, wife of Thos. C. Fletcher, of Lothbury, London.

At Meggetland-house, near Edinburgh, John Sinclair Cunningham, esq., manager of the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

At Gothic-lodge, Avenue-road, Maria, eldest dau. of the late John Hedges, esq., of Hill-house, Tooting.

Suddenly, at Reading, aged 37, Mr. R. E. Dent, chronometer-maker, of London.

Aged 48, Francis Polson, of Lincoln's-inn, esq., barrister-at-law.

Aged 35, Frank, second son of the late John Skelton, esq., of the Bank of England.

At Brighton, Susan, widow of Major Charles Stuart, of Hillingdon-grove, near Uxbridge.

In St. Marylebone Workhouse, New-road, where she had been 34 years, in the 107th year of her age, Catherine Hughes. One of her sons is still living, he being 85 years of age. He was a coachman in a gentleman's family, and he has a retiring pension from his master, by which he is supported. She had the possession of all her faculties up till the day of her death, and she used frequently to talk to the guardians, by whom she was much respected, upon events which took place in the early part of her life.

Sept. 7. Capt. R. Hay, R.N., who was the tenant of the farm of Turtleton, near Dunse, dropped down dead in the English Church, in Dunse, on Sunday. Capt. Hay was a resident for a number of years in Newcastle, and was Inspecting Commander of the Coast-Guard for the district. It is said that apoplexy has been the cause of death; and two of his brothers died suddenly.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, aged 76, John Hooper Holder, esq., formerly of Stanton Lacey House, Shropshire.

Arthur Morse, esq., of Swaffham.

At Somerset-cottage, Southsea, Hants, Grace Lindsay Kippen, wife of Horatio N. Kippen, esq., 48th Regt.

At Glasgow, aged 57, Eliza Mary, relict of Edward Bartlett, of Buckingham.

At Lodge-park, county of Kildare, aged 75, Arthur Henry, esq.

At Islington, Caroline, relict of James Thick, esq., of the Stock Exchange.

At Wetheringsett Rectory, aged 13, Francis John, youngest son of the Rev. Robert Moore.

Sept. 8. At Draycott-house, Derby, aged 38, the Hon. Robert Dundas Murray, youngest son of the seventh Lord Elibank.

At Strandfield, Instow, North Devon, aged 31, Cadwallader Edwards, only son of Cadwallader Edwards Palmer, esq., and grandson of the late Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

At Sandhurst, Louisa Augusta, wife of Lieut.-Col. P. L. Macdougall, and dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Napier.

Aged 72, Charles Brenchley, esq., of Denmark-hill, Camberwell, and formerly of Maidstone, Kent.

At Clifton, Arabella Anne, widow of John Cheap, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Winchelsea, aged 41, Joel Wilkins, esq., surgeon, of apoplexy.

Sept. 9. At Southbrooke, Topsham, aged 23, Henry Revell H. Patch, esq., eldest son of Major Henry Patch, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Presidency.

At Lasswade, near Edinburgh, Louisa Marion Campbell, wife of Major A. N. Campbell, 18th Royal Irish Regt., and youngest dau. of the late Capt. D. Reid, R.N., of Ellenreach, Inverness-shire.

Margaret, wife of Samuel Brook, Esq., of Diss.

Aged 61, Miss S. E. Keene, youngest dau. of Benj. Keene, esq., of Westoe-lodge, Cambridge-shire, and Swyncombe-house, Oxon.

In the Brittox, Devizes, aged 80, Wm. Waylen, esq., for upwards of fifty years a medical practitioner of that town.

Of apoplexy, at Paradise-terrace, Stoke Newington, aged 78, George Hood, esq., late of George-st., Derby.

At Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, aged 68, Alex. Oswald Brodie, merchant, of New York.

Of apoplexy, at the Weber Hotel, Schaffhausen, James Padgett, esq., of the Pantechnicon, and of Holland-villa, Addison-road, Kensington.

At Park-place, Cheltenham, Harriet Frances, widow of the Rev. David Young, H.E.I.C.S., Bombay.

At Brighton, of apoplexy, Richard S. Cock, esq., of Clifton-road, St. John's-wood.

At Bayswater, aged 63, Mary, widow of John Taylor, of Bayswater.

Sept. 10. In Wimpole-st., London, Sophia Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Chas. R. Burney, esq., of Bath, and granddau. of Dr. Burney, of Chelsea College.

At Brighton, William Paxton Jervis, esq., of Cross-Deep, Twickenham, and Beech-hill-house, near Woking, late Capt. of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, and formerly of the 2nd Life-Guards.

At Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, aged 60, John Firminger, esq.

At Harwich, aged 38, William Cass Randfield, esq., one of the town-council, and a magistrate of that borough.

In London, aged 22, James S. Anderson, youngest son of the late Dr. C. Anderson, Leith.

At Sutton Surrey, aged 72, Francis Goslin, esq.

At Cheltenham, Pierce Moore, esq., son of the late Henry Moore, esq., of Cremorgan, Queen's County, Ireland.

Sept. 11. Aged 73, Charles Nicholls, esq., Old Heath-lodge, Shrewsbury.

At the Grove, Bedford, Geo. Peter Livins, esq., (second son of the late George Livins, esq.,) for many years magistrate for the county of Bedford.

At Walton-house, Rugby, aged 71, Thomas Walker, esq., of Newbold Grange, near Rugby.

At Burleigh-villa, Upper Norwood, aged 73, John Barnett, M.D., of Chesham-pl., Belgrave-sq.

Sept. 12, aged 75, Richard Palmer Roupell, esq., of Cross-st., and of Aspen-house, Streatham-hill.

At Lenton-terrace, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Burgess, esq., formerly residing at Cotgrave-pl., in the county of Notts.

At Worthing, aged 21, Alfred James Blackburne, youngest son of the Rt. Hon. Francis Blackburne, of Rathfarnham-castle, county Dublin.

At Southsea, aged 16, Harriet, eldest dau. of Capt. Edward Herrick, R.N.

Aged 76, Thomas Milner Wadel, esq., surgeon, Basinghall-st.

At Norwood, Frances Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P.

At Bridlington, Yorkshire, aged 43, Alfred Wray Darling, esq., of Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., eldest son of the late Lieut. George Darling, H. M.'s 24th Regt.

At Greenhithe, aged 38, William, only son of Thomas Colyer, esq.

At Buxton, Derbyshire, aged 75, Ann, wife of Thomas Bittleston, esq., of Birmingham.

At Hemus-terrace, Chelsea, Harriet Anne, widow of John Mitford Rees, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

Sept. 13, at Mytton-lodge, near Tewkesbury, the residence of her son-in-law, E. Murrell, esq., aged 70, Sarah, relict of Col. Hugh Houston, H.M.S.

Suddenly, at Weymouth, Margaret, wife of John Humffreys Parry, esq., serjeant-at-law.

At the Little Hermitage, Rochester, Jane Sarah, relict of the late James Hulkes, esq., of the same place.

At Hartley, Westpall, Hants, aged 14, Charles James, only son of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Colombo.

At Upper Harley-st., aged 71, Manuela Philippa, wife of Frederick Huth, esq.

At Ryall-hill, Worcester-shire, John Anderson, esq., formerly of Calcutta.

At Montrave-house, aged 53, Mary Margaret Hampton, relict of Major Anderson, of Montrave, Fifeshire.

Sept. 14, at Hollywood, county Down, Jannette, wife of Prof. Craik, of Queen's College, Belfast, and eldest dau. of the late Cathcart Dempster, esq., of St. Andrew's, Fife.

At Union-pl., Regent's-park, Julia, relict of John Thomas, esq., of St. James's-place, St. James's-st.

At her son's residence, the Limes, Lewisham, aged 88, Mary Anne, relict of Thomas Legh, esq., formerly of Macclesfield, co. Chester.

At Pleasant-pl., Manor-st., Clapham, aged 70, John Mead, esq., late of South-st., Grosvenor-sq.

At Brunswick-pl., Regent's-park, aged 75, John Pasca. Larkins, esq., late of the Hon. East

India Company's Civil Service, Bengal establishment.

At Paris, aged 17, Elizabeth, dau. of George Locke, esq., of Milner-sq., Islington, and Gutter-lane, Cheapside.

At Wandsworth, aged 95, Ann, widow of Mr. John Milestone, of Whitby, Yorkshire, and mother of Mr. Robert Milestone, of Swallow-pl., Hanover-sq., London, by whom she is deeply regretted.

At Hillend-house, Lanarkshire, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Walter Logan, esq., of Fingalton.

At Doncaster, aged 81, Ann, relict of Joseph Green, esq., of Hull.

At Manchester-t., aged 80, Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Buckley, esq.

Aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Yates, esq., of Wickersley, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Sept. 15. At Kensington, aged 23, Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Scratchley, M.D., of the Royal Artillery.

Mary, wife of Thomas Willis, M.D., of Leamington, Warwickshire, and relict of Col. Weggelin, H.E.I.C.S.

At Uxbridge, aged 81, Robinson Wordsworth, esq., formerly of Harwich and Whitehaven.

Sept. 16. At the residence of Sam. Courtauld, esq., Gosfield-hall, Essex, Amelia, fourth dau. of the late Rich. Giffard Campion, esq., of Bushypark, co. Cork, and wife of Thomas Jameson, esq., of Cork.

In Upper Seymour-st.-west, aged 81, Maria, widow of Thomas Barrow, esq., Great Baddon, Essex.

At Belgrave-pl., Blackheath, Susannah Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. G. B. Daubeney.

At Queen-st., Brompton, aged 88, Mrs. Susanna Farr, younger dau. of the late William Farr, esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Great Pulteney-st., Bath, and Iford, Hants.

At Elm-grove, Kingsclere, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late William Holding, esq.

At Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, Frances, widow of Wasey Sterry, esq., of Upminster, Essex.

Sept. 17. At York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 86, Miles Burkitt, esq.

Sept. 18. At St. George's-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 75, Mary, relict of John Cross, esq., formerly of Charterhouse-sq., and Grove-house, Cheshunt, Herts.

At his residence, Vaga-cottage, Ross, Herefordshire, aged 81, Capt. Adams.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and Upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aug.	23 .	665	147	154	128	28	1122	778	751	1529
"	30 .	608	132	152	157	32	1081	909	869	1778
Sept.	6 .	591	154	159	160	36	1100	827	807	1634
"	13 .	605	147	151	154	26	1087	814	739	1553
"	20 .	570	134	147	151	31	1064	768	741	1509

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
	71	6	45	1	26	11	44	2	45	2	40	5
Week ending Sept. 13.	69	6	46	8	25	10	43	9	45	4	41	0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD.

Hay, 4l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 12s.—Clover, 5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 22.	
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	5,516 2,297*
Veal	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Sheep and Lambs	24,920 5,617*
Pork	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	Calves.....	209 670*
Lamb	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	Pigs	250 388*

* Numbers imported from the Continent during the week ending Sept. 20.

COAL-MARKET, SEPT. 22.

Wallsend, &c. 17s. 6d. to 19s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 15s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 54s. 3d. Yellow Russia, 51s. 6d.

WOOL, Down Tegs, per lb. 15d. to 16d. Leicester Fleeces, 13d. to 15d. Combings, 10d. to 17½d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, Strand.

From August 24 to Sept. 23, 1856, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	58	62	60	30, 00	slight rain	9	57	64	56	29, 91	cloudy, fair
25	59	66	60	29, 97	do.	10	57	68	60	, 92	do. do.
26	59	66	60	, 94	fair, rain	11	58	66	66	30, 13	do. do.
27	60	70	57	, 82	do. cloudy	12	57	64	56	, 14	do. do. rain
28	59	64	60	, 57	cloudy, rain	13	57	61	51	, 9	fair, cloudy
29	59	69	57	30, 05	do. fair	14	57	60	53	, 16	do.
30	58	69	59	29, 95	fair, cloudy	15	61	63	57	, 19	do. cloudy
31	59	70	60	, 97	do. do.	16	53	63	59	, 12	do. do.
S. 1	57	64	60	, 99	do. do.	17	54	63	55	, 11	cloudy, rain
2	57	64	57	30, 08	do. do.	18	56	60	56	, 14	fair, cloudy
3	57	66	59	, 10	do. do.	19	57	60	50	, 7	do. do.
4	58	68	56	, 15	do. do.	20	55	53	46	, 05	do. do. rain
5	60	66	57	29, 97	do. do.	21	48	64	48	29, 93	cldy. bvy. rain
6	57	67	58	, 73	do. do.	22	50	57	48		fair, do.
7	57	62	58	, 78	do. do.	23	50	60	48		cloudy
8	56	64	57	, 91	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. and Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds. A. £1,000.
25	218	95½	95½	96		233		11.13 pm.	100½
26		95½	95½	96	8½	233		11 pm.	100½
27		95½	95½	96	8½		15 pm.	11.14 pm.	100½
28		95½	95½	96				1.14 pm.	100½
29	219	95½	95½	96			15 pm.	11.14 pm.	100½
30	219½	95½	95½	95½			15 pm.	11.15 pm.	
S. 1		95½	95½	95½		232		11.15 pm.	
2	219½	95½	95	95½		233½	15 pm.	12.15 pm.	100½
3	219½	95½	94½	95				15 pm.	
4	219½	95½	94½	95½			15.16 pm.	12.15 pm.	
5	220	95½	94½	95½				12 pm.	
6		95½	94½	95½				16 pm.	
8			94½	95½				13.16 pm.	
9			94½	95½			13 pm.	14.17 pm.	103½
10			94½				16 pm.	13.16 pm.	100
11			94					15 pm.	
12			93½					15.17 pm.	99½
13			93½					14.17 pm.	
15			93½					13.16 pm.	99½
16			93½				14 pm.	13.16 pm.	
17			94					12.16 pm.	
18			94½					13.15 pm.	99½
19			94½				17 pm.	13.16 pm.	99½
20			94½			230½		13 pm.	
22			94½					14.16 pm.	
23			93½				15 pm.	14.17 pm.	

EDWARD AND ALFRED WHITMORE,

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1856.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—Lately I took occasion to object to the etymology of your favourite word 'Westmerland,' and it is only fair I should tell you the reason why.

The moorlands of Yorkshire are well known. In Tuke's Survey of the North Riding, published by the Board of Agriculture in 1794, is an accurate map, with the various soils coloured. He makes the eastern moorlands commence near the sea at Robin Hood's Bay, and having Cleveland on the north, and the vale of Pickering on the south, to extend nearly to North Allerton on the west.

The middle moorlands are in fact part of the great range extending from Scotland to Derbyshire.

The western moorlands commence at Rey Cross, on the eastern side of Stainmore, the boundary of the county of Westmoreland, and, with the exception of a little good land on the banks of the rivers, extend by Shap and Orton, beyond the western side of the county,—the most thorough tract of moorland to be found in England.

So much for the moors, now for the meres.

Some of your readers will be surprised to be told that there is not one sizeable lake in Westmoreland. First, Windermere: the water and three-fourths of the strand belong to Lancashire; the boundary comes in a little below Bowness, and following the margin and round the head of the lake, (leaving the lake, as I said, in Lancashire,) runs along the river Brathay to the three shire-stones upon Wry-nose-head; thence, over the mountain-tops to Dunmail Raise, the only cairn in England; thence, over Helvellyn and along Glencairn Beck, up the middle of Ulleswater, giving half that lake to Cumberland. Rydal is not a lake; Grasmere is a beautiful lake, but small; so is Brotherwater—so is Broadwater—so is Haweswater: there are no more.

Thus, I think, I have fairly established what I set out to prove,—that the county of Westmoreland is properly the land of the western *moors*, and improperly termed the land of the western *meres*.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

MR. URBAN,—Your account of Judge Meade in the Minor Correspondence of the July number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, which I have just seen, seems to me to be incorrect at first sight, for you make the Judge nearly forty years on the bench. In fact, you have confounded him with his *son*, who was Sir Thomas, while the Judge never was honoured with that dignity, Queen Elizabeth not being so liberal in titles as her successor. By referring to Morant's "Essex," vol. ii. p. 593, you will see that it was the Judge, and not his father, who died in 1585, and who married Joane, the *widow* of — Clamp, of Huntingdon, and who had the three sons.

You will also find that the father was of Elmdon, and that the Judge purchased, as you say, the estate of Wendon Lofts, and that it was that estate, and not Elmdon, which Sir Thomas, the son of the Judge, possessed at his decease.

Yours, &c., EDW. FOSS.

Canterbury.

MR. URBAN,—Can any of your correspondents inform me who were the sheriffs of Worcestershire for the following years:—1780, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1828, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1840, 1846, 1847, 1849? Also, what were their arms? H. S. G.

MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent a "Septuagenarian" is under a mistake in supposing that *thwaite* is the Saxon word for "a set of farm-buildings." It signifies *a spot cleared of wood*; and in Cumberland to this day the term *thwaiting* (pronounced *thwetting*) is applied to the operation of clearing. The words prefixed to *thwaite* in many instances are the Christian or surnames of the persons who made the clearings; as *Adam-thwaite*, *Simon-thwaite*, *Hw* for *Hugh-thwaite*, *Lew* for *Lewis*, *Cowper*, &c., &c. *Lang-thwaite*, *Low-thwaite*, *Smal-thwaite*, *Mickle* (Great) *-thwaite*, *Stone-thwaite*, *Bracken* (Fern) *-thwaite*, *Thistle-thwaite*, *Corn-thwaite*, and others, describe the extent or situation of the clearing, and the character of the vegetation which succeeded the clearance.—Yours, &c.

A CUMBERIAN.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

HAVING now explained the plan upon which the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE was first designed, and shewn the care which was bestowed in cultivating its earliest original feature, that of poetry, I proceed to relate some particulars regarding another of its component parts, which contributed very materially to its popular success,—I mean the report of Parliamentary Debates.

When I enter upon this subject, and look at the "broad sheet" of the year 1856, that daily presents, within a few hours of their delivery, not merely the set harangues of the leaders of administration or opposition, or the *ἑπεα πτερόεντα* of some favourite orator, but almost every word that has been publicly uttered during the sitting of the previous evening,—when I contemplate those long-drawn columns, those yards and yards of talk, which are so far beyond the leisure of ordinary readers, that the editor charitably accompanies them with the index-finger of a more manageable summary^a, I must acknowledge that I am impressed, more than by any other existing fact or circumstance, with the amazing change effected during my lifetime in our political literature. The debates which I once published in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE were, from a necessity which I have to explain, styled those of the Senate of Lilliput; but the debates of the present day, from their voluminous proportions, might advance a still better claim to a Brobdingnagian title.

Whilst, however, the inordinate mass of our modern debates amounts to an inconvenience, the perfect publicity of all that is done or said in parliament must be viewed with congratulation, for it has actually become one of the guardian bulwarks of the British constitution^b. At certain periods of the last century, *Diis aliter visum*, an opposite opinion prevailed; and in the struggles which consequently ensued SYLVANUS URBAN played his part with determination and pertinacity. He has now, therefore, something to relate upon a subject which unquestionably forms an important chapter of our political as well as literary history.

^a These summaries were first suggested by Horace Twiss, the biographer of Lord Eldon, and he supplied them for many years to the *Times*.

^b "The publication of the debates, a practice which seemed to the most liberal statesmen of the old school full of danger to the great safeguards of public liberty, is now regarded by many persons as a safeguard tantamount, and more than tantamount, to all the rest together."—MACAULAY, *Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History*.

In my early days the foremost London newspapers, with few exceptions, appeared only three times a-week, in small sheets, or half-sheets, of very limited capacity. They did not pretend to give any systematic reports of parliament. That branch of information was monopolized by the *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons*, which were not merely printed for the use of the members, but largely sold to the public, under the control of the Speaker; but they were not permitted to be copied by unauthorised printers, either in newspapers or otherwise. As to the sentiments or statements delivered in debate, they were not suffered to be printed at all, unless in the case of some extraordinary single speeches, which occasionally found their way into the newspapers, communicated to accomplish a political object, or perhaps to gratify personal vanity. There was, however, another contrivance for circulating this important but contraband intelligence. The leading arguments of the most remarkable debates were *written*, in the form of news-letters; and thus passed, *sub rosa*, from hand to hand in the coffee-houses.

These written papers had, before my birth, brought Mr. Cave into some trouble in the year 1728. I have already mentioned that, in common with other clerks in the Post-office, he used to act as a purveyor of intelligence to the country newspapers. One of his correspondents and best friends was Mr. Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, the father of the gentleman whose name is honoured as one of the founders of Sunday-schools. Mr. Robert Raikes established the *Gloucester Journal*^c in the year 1722. In March, 1727-8, a complaint was made to the House of Commons that some notices of their proceedings had appeared in that paper. Raikes was summoned to London, as well as Mr. J. Wilson, his publisher at Bristol, and ordered into custody. When examined, Mr. Raikes stated that he had received the intelligences relating to the proceedings of the House from EDWARD CAVE, of the Post-office in London. Hereupon Cave also was sent for, and owned that he had transmitted to Raikes several written news-letters containing intelligences relating to the proceedings of the House; and he then surrendered other written news-letters which he had received from William Wye, John Stanley, John Willys, and Elias Delpauch. These four gentlemen were likewise ordered into custody, and, except Willys (who probably was not discovered), they all suffered some days' confinement. Cave was detained for ten days; after which he was reprimanded and discharged, *paying his fees*, having presented a petition, urging the unhappy plight of his wife and family, who, by reason of his confinement, would suffer very much^d.

The offence was repeated by the *Gloucester Journal* during the next session; but then Cave was out of the scrape, though other Post-office clerks were again accomplices^e, particularly Mr. Gythens, the clerk of

^c In the Magazine for Jan. 1739, an Essay on Riots was extracted from the *Gloucester Journal*, with these words of commendation:—"A News Paper of the greatest Account and Sale of any publish'd in the Country, being circulated by Messengers into *Wiltshire* and all the Neighbouring Counties, and even into *Wales*."

^d Journals of the House of Commons, vol. xxi. pp. 85, 118, 119, 127.

^e It was long before these public officers relinquished their interest in *foreign news*,—not until after the expresses of the late Mr. Walter had outstripped in expedition the Government messengers. Before his time there had existed "an invariable practice with the General Post-office, strange as it may now appear,—the systematic retardation of foreign intelligence, and the public sale of foreign news for the benefit of the Lombard-street officials."—*Memoir of John Walter, Esq.*

the Bristol road, and Mr. John Stanley (already mentioned), his assistant^f.

On this latter occasion the House of Commons came to the following resolution :—

“ 26th Feb. 1728-9.—Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That it is an indignity to, and a breach of privilege of, this House, for any person to presume to give, in written or printed newspapers, any account or minutes of the Debates or other proceedings of this House, or of any committee thereof.

“ Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That, upon discovery of the authors, printers, or publishers of any such written or printed newspaper, this House will proceed against the offenders with the utmost severity.”

Such were the checks which the publication of the proceedings of our legislators received on various occasions; and yet those checks were only of temporary effect. They had, however, more influence towards the middle of the last century than at an earlier period. In the reign of George the First the press enjoyed considerably more freedom than in that of his son, or in that of his great-grandson, until the days of Wilkes.

I believe we owe the first regular publication of a parliamentary chronicle—it only occasionally entered at any length into debates—to Abel Boyer, a French Protestant refugee, the author of a Life of Queen Anne, and of a French dictionary and grammar, which long maintained their ground^g. But Boyer did not issue his reports daily, nor even weekly. His *Political State*^h, a monthly publication in the form of an octavo pamphlet, first appeared in January, 1710-11; and an account of parliamentary proceedings and debates was a part of his original scheme. The names of the speakers, when mentioned, were not printed at length, though but slightly veiled, under their commencing and terminating letters,—as the Duke of B——, the Lord H——x, and Sir J——n P——n. Judging from their conduct on several occasions, I should say that the Lords were, on the whole, more jealous of publicity than the Commons. They did not print, like the Commons, any minutes of their proceedings, even for their own useⁱ; nor were their journals committed to the press until the year 1752. By a standing order^k of the 27th of Feb. 1698-9, it was a breach of the privilege of the House for any person to print, or publish in print, anything relative to their proceedings, without the leave of the House; and so entirely did they claim the exclusive custody of their records, that on the 7th of May, 1729, some leaves of the eighteenth volume of *Rymer's Fœdera* (then recently printed) were ordered to be taken out and destroyed, because they contained part of a Journal of the House, though of a date so far removed as the 1st Charles I. It is better remembered, that in 1721, on

^f Journals of the House of Commons, pp. 227, 238.

^g Also of a *History of William III.*, in 3 vols. 8vo., and *Annals of the Reign of Queen Anne, with Memoir*, in 12 vols. 8vo. He was born in 1667, came to England in 1689, and died in 1729.

^h Before *The Political State*, an annual register was published under the title of *The Compleat History of Europe*, in which a few remarkable speeches and debates were given, particularly those on the Union with Scotland in 1707. This work was printed in octavo volumes, of which the first of the annual series belongs to the year 1701. Five introductory volumes carried back the events of European history to the year 1600. This valuable historical work forms fifty-two volumes, and ceases with the year 1736.

ⁱ This useful step was not taken until the year 1826.

^k The occasion of making this order was John Churchill having printed, without leave, a book entitled, “Cases in Parliament resolved and adjudged, upon Petitions and Writs of Error.”—*Journals*, xvi. 391.

occasion of Curll publishing the Works of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, their Lordships passed a resolution declaring that it was a breach of the privilege of their House to publish the literary works of any deceased peer, or any part of them, not published in his lifetime, or his life, or his last will, without the consent of his heirs, executors, administrators, or trustees.

On various occasions we find their Lordships resenting the publication of their formal protests¹; and in 1716 the notorious Curll was called to account for printing an account of the trial of the Earl of Wintoun. But this appears to have been a question of copyright rather than publicity, as it was first complained of on the 13th of April, after the House itself had ordered the account to be printed on the 21st of March. Indeed, perhaps in most cases where the printers were molested, there was some special motive provoking the interference.

Mr. Boyer, in *The Political State*, reported the debate of the Lords on the Septennial Act at considerable length, but with a caution that suggested an extraordinary plan of arrangement. He first stated (without disguise) the names of the twenty-four speakers, numbering them with figures; their speeches followed, without their names, but in the same order as in the numbered list. But in the same *Political State* the debates in the Commons on the same subject present the names of the speakers printed without any reserve. This was in the year 1716.

Up to this period, on the whole, the printers enjoyed a liberty of action very preferable to the precarious course of defiance and subterfuge to which they were subsequently driven. Mr. Boyer did not hesitate to print his account of parliamentary proceedings, and his occasional reports of the debates, month by month, as they arose; but after he had carried on these useful labours for eighteen years unmolested—when beginning to give his customary attention to the proceedings of the session of 1728-9—he was startled by receiving from his publisher the following letter:—

“ Feb. 6th, 1728.

“ SIR,—The Proprietors of the *Votes* have been with me, desiring me to acquaint you, that if you meddle with the Parliamentary Proceedings in your *Political State*, you will certainly be taken into custody for the same. I thought it my duty to acquaint you therewith, that you may proceed accordingly; and am, Sir, your humble servant,

“ THOMAS WARNER.”

This menace so far intimidated Mr. Boyer, that he “thought fit to cancel a whole half-sheet, which had already pass’d the press, and which contain’d an account of the Parliamentary Proceedings of the Month of January^m;” and from this time forward he found it necessary to defer the publication of his parliamentary report until after the close of the session.

The “proprietors of the *Votes*” mentioned in Mr. Warner’s letter were an association of booksellers, to whom the right of printing the *Votes* was farmed by his honour the Speaker; and their motives were doubtless the ordinary motives of publishers—the preservation of their copyright, and an exclusive demand for their own production; but the intimation of their intentions was so immediately followed by the resolution of the House of Commons itself in the case of Raikes, which I have already given, that Mr. Boyer’s labours as a parliamentary historian were completely upset.

¹ See the Index to Lords’ Journals, vols. xx.—xxxv. p. 651.

^m I have found this curious passage of the history of our political literature—which has been entirely lost sight of—in a long and interesting preface prefixed by Boyer to his *Political State* for January, 1728-9.

When the session of 1729 had terminated, on the 14th of May, he gave in *The Political State* for that month an account of its proceedings, with very sparse notes of the sentiments of the members, who were described as "an honourable gentleman," "a very eminent lawyer," "two of the most eminent gentlemen of the long robe." &c.^a In the House of Lords, during the same session, the order against the admission of strangers had been so strictly observed, that no account whatever of their speeches was published^b. On the 16th of Nov. in the same year Abel Boyer died^c, and the debates did not again appear in *The Political State* with such fulness and accuracy as he had bestowed on them.

When the session of 1730 was over, the new editor of *The Political State* ventured to publish one debate, and one only.—that on Foreign Loans, which had taken place on the 24th of Feb. The speakers were designated by their initials.

In 1731, after the prorogation, the debate on the Address at the opening of the session was published with names at full; and in September a debate upon Public Offices, which had occurred in February, was published with the names partly blank.

In 1732 and five following years the reports were more copious, and more in the manner of Boyer's time; but their publication was never commenced until after the session had closed, and consequently they came forth rather as history than as news. And yet this was the form in which they first attracted any considerable share of the public attention, when, by means of the Magazines, they were introduced to a wider and more extended circulation.

I am not able to tell the name of the gentleman by whom the debates were arranged for *The Political State* subsequently to Boyer's death; but I believe that there were those among the messengers and junior officers of the Parliament-house who found it their interest to furnish the materials.

I have admitted the merits of Boyer, and I can now afford to do justice to Gordon, the reporter for the *London Magazine*, who certainly managed to surpass our own friend Guthrie; and though Mr. Cave was exceedingly anxious to obtain all the information that he could, I must confess that he has had more than his just share of credit attributed to him in this matter, for he was long outstripped in the race by the *London Magazine*; and it was not until he had purchased the services of the high-mettled horse Sam. Johnson that he fairly won the cup, and the consequent popular applause.

But I am already attracted too far onwards by the visions of our glory; for there were yet some years during which we were contented to follow in the wake of *The Political State*, and I must now make a clean breast by a confession of our proceedings.

It was in April, 1732, just fifteen months after the first appearance of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, that the *London Magazine* was started in direct rivalry of it^d; closely copying our title, our plan, and each of our component parts. In our number for January, 1732, we had inserted the King's Speech at the opening of the session, and his answers to the addresses of both Houses. In the number for July we gave a portion of the debate on the King's Speech, which we derived from *The Political State*.

^a *Political State*, vol. xxxviii. pp. 434, 435, 443, 450, 457.

^b *Parliamentary History*, vol. viii. p. 667.

^c See a memoir of him at the end of the *Political State* for that year, p. 604.

^d The history of this and the other competitions which I have encountered during my career, I reserve for a distinct chapter.

This fresh feature of our Magazine was copied, like the rest, in the *London Magazine* for August; and, so far was it found to succeed with the public, that from this time both Magazines gave as much of the debates as they could find room for,—though for five years they continued almost entirely dependent for material upon what *The Political State* had already published. They followed this course with advantage, because the price of that work continued to be eighteenpence, but both the Magazines were published for sixpence. It would have been wise on the part of the conductors of *The Political State* to have descended to combat with us on our own terms, for then their priority of intelligence would possibly have carried the day. They could not openly dispute the copyright, because the article itself was in reality contraband.

Our pillage was certainly merciless. But it was done on the same footing as the weekly newspapers now copy from the daily journals. There was another pamphlet resembling *The Political State*, called *The Historical Register*, which was printed to serve the interests of the Sun Fire-office, and was distributed at a reduced price to the members of that association. This borrowed the debates from *The Political State*; and so did *The Compleat History of Europe*. The practice was sanctioned by usage, if not by strict honesty.

As the Magazines were professedly compilations from contemporary papers, they pretended to few scruples as to copyright. Our great boast^a was to give

**More in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the
Kind and Price;**

and to fulfil this undertaking, Mr. Cave was always doing his utmost by means of small type and closely packed pages. In our second volume he got into a single page^t a table of Government accòmpts which had occupied seven pages in *The Political State*, and that without an additional column for the year 1732, which Cave contrived to squeeze into the margin.

Our avowed plan was to give the essence and substance of all our contemporaries, and our motto was .

E PLURIMIS UNUM.

We carried out this principle into the Debates. We did not give them quite so fully as *The Political State*, but we gave their best parts, and as fully as we could.

At length the strength of *The Political State* was fairly exhausted, and in 1737 the debates appeared no longer in an original form in that work, but they began to be reported very efficiently in the *London Magazine*,—whether drawn up by Kimber, the editor^u, or by Gordon^x (who was certainly employed in the following year), I cannot say.

^a At 4d. to insurers, and 6d. to the public. The *Historical Register* was commenced in 1716, as a substitute for a newspaper previously printed for the same object. It was issued quarterly, and continued to the end of 1737, when the prohibition by the House of Commons of the further publication of its debates was made the occasion for stopping it.

^t The *London Magazine* made the like boast, as “containing greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.”—“As they have servilely copy’d our Title, Plan, & Method of Printing, so they do not stick to use those Words ostentatiously, and falsely, which the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE has verify’d from the Beginning to this Day.”—*Gent. Mag.* viii. 61.

^u p. 919.

^x Isaac Kimber, who had been editor of the *Morning Chronicle* from Jan. 1728 to

Cave, though as yet unable to take an independent course, was desirous to improve the reports all he could; as is shewn by the following notes preserved among his letters to Dr. (then Mr.) Birch:—

“Sir,—As you remember the Debate, so far as to perceive the Speeches already printed⁷ are not exact, I beg the favour that you will peruse the Inclosed, and in the best manner your memory will serve, correct the mistaken passages, or add anything that is omitted. I should be very glad to have something of the Duke of N——le’s Speech, which would be particularly of service; and whatever trouble you shall take, shall be gratefully acknowledg’d by, Sir,

“Your obliged humble Serv’t,
“EDW^d CAVE.

“A Gentleman has Lord Bathurst’s Speech to add something to.

“I shall be ready to wait on you tomorrow to Putney, in what manner you chuse.

“Friday, 15th July, 1737.”

“Sir,—I trouble you with y^e Inclosed, because you said you could easily correct what is herein given for Lord Ch——ld’s Speech; I beg you will do so as soon as you can for me, because the month is far advanced. I will in return give you a sheet of copy relating to Mr. Facio, and own myself,

“St. John’s Gate,
“21 July, 1737.

“Sir,
“Your obliged humble Serv’t,
“ED: CAVE.

“P.S.—If you can dictate better than write, I’ll wait on you (unless you please to come to me), to be your amanuensis.”

The former of these notes refers to the Lords’ debate on the Porteous riot at Edinburgh. Mr. Birch, in reply, furnished some notes of the Duke of Newcastle’s speech, which occupy half a column in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE for July, 1737, p. 377; and it is remarkable that this report was overlooked by the editor of the *Parliamentary History*, and is not inserted where it should be, in vol. ix. of that compilation, at col. 1294. Lord Bathurst’s speech on the same subject is also reprinted (col. 1299,) exactly as it appeared in the *London Magazine* for June, p. 292, and without the additions alluded to by Mr. Cave², with which, and numerous corrections throughout, it appeared in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE for July.

The speech of the Earl of Chesterfield, mentioned in Mr. Cave’s second note, was one upon the Players’ Bill. It had been first published in *Fog’s Journal*, No. 5, and from thence copied into the *London Magazine* for June, 1737, p. 378. Our report was much fuller, occupying three entire pages in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE for July; and the *Political State* was glad to take it from us in August (p. 158). But this speech presents another instance of want of care in the *Parliamentary History*, which follows the imperfect copy of the *London Magazine*.

May, 1732. In treating of the *London Magazine* hereafter, I shall have more to say of him.

² Thomas Gordon, the translator of Tacitus.

⁷ i. e. in the *London Magazine*.

² These consist of, “My Lords, it is a general remark among foreigners, that no country has better laws than England, but there is no country in which they are worse observed,” &c., 15 lines, p. 399; “There is a sensibility in the people,” &c., 80 lines, p. 400; the following short passage, relative to the fate of Judge Tresilian: “Such was the resentment of the nation, that in spite of all his intrigues, and notwithstanding the weight of court favour, which will be always found insignificant against a universal cry of oppression;” and another in p. 401, col. 2, in reference to persons escaping the severities of the pillory: “And the criminal, instead of being detested as a sower of sedition, has sometimes been applauded as a kind of sufferer for liberty, or the rights of the people.”

Our Magazine for August, 1737, pp. 457—463, commenced with the entire speech of P(atri)c L(indsay), Esq., Member for the City of E(din-bur)gh, against the bill proposing to incapacitate and imprison Alexander Wilson, Esquire, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on account of the Porteous riots; which was followed by a letter which Mr. Lindsay had written in defence of that speech. These were copied in *The Political State* for September, with this introduction:—

“The following Speech and Letter of P—— L——y, Esq., having been asserted to be genuine, we should do wrong to our Readers, if we did not give them a Place in the *Political State*. Having for so many Years furnished all the Debates to others, we may surely be allowed to make some Reprizals; a Liberty we shall take but seldom, and very shortly not at all.”

Again, in our Magazine for Oct. 1737, we were the first to publish a debate in the House of Lords on the same bill; on which occasion we remarked:—

“As we find the single Speeches in Parliament, of which the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE has had more than any other, better received than when several are thrown into one Argument, after the Manner of some who seldom distinguish the Speakers, we shall continue that Method, and venture to add here one or two in the House of Lords, which were perhaps as remarkable as any that happened during the long Debates in the Scotch Affair.”

These were two speeches by the Duke of Argyle, and two by Lord Hardwicke, and it was by the Yorkes that they were supplied, through our friend Mr. Birch. They were copied in *The Political State* for November.

At the end of the volume for 1737, we made the following remarks:—

“The candid Reader, who knows the Difficulty, and sometimes Danger, of publishing Speeches in P——t, will easily conceive, that it is impossible to do it in the very Words of the Speakers. With regard to the major Part, we pretend only to represent the Sense as near as may be expected in a summary Way; and therefore, as to any little Expression being mistaken, which does not affect the scope of the Argument in general, we hope, as not being done with Design, it will be favourably overlooked.”

If our rivals of the *London Magazine* were indignant at our copying their reports, they were still more nettled when they found themselves outdone by us. Early in the following year they appended this assertion to their advertisements:—

“N.B.—The only valuable Part of the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE for the last Six Months, particularly above half of December, and the whole of the Supplement, in all 280 Pages, and above a Third Part of the Volume, is stolen from the *London Magazine* of the preceding Month, which shews what the Readers of that STALE Collection may expect in the ensuing Year.”—*Craftsman*, No. 604, Feb. 7, 1737 (i. e. 1737-8).

This charge we were able to retort with a statement, that “the *London Magazines* had actually copied or *stolen* (to use their own word, when not speaking of themselves) above a thousand pages of debates from the *Political State* without mentioning where they had them^a.”

But our mutual bickerings and borrowings were presently hushed by a more authoritative expression of dissatisfaction from the higher powers.

In April, 1738, the precipitancy of one of the newspapers in printing his Majesty’s answer^b to an address from the Commons (relative to the depredations of the Spaniards), before the same had been duly reported from the chair, which in parliamentary usage was “the only way of communicating it to the public,” roused the indignation of Mr. Speaker Onslow, and pro-

^a Vol. viii. p. 68.

^b See this in the “Historical Chronicle” of the *Gent. Mag.* for that month, p. 217. Its date was April 6: the debate above described took place on the 13th.

voked him to make a complaint to the House ; and in so doing he passed some reflections upon the prevailing practices of the printers, which “ he had observed of late to have run into very great abuses.” It is wonderful with how general an echo these remarks were received in all quarters of the House, and even where a regard for “the liberty of the press” was professed. Sir William Yonge, then Secretary at War, was the first to answer the Speaker’s appeal :—

“ I have observed, Sir, that not only an account of what you do, but of what you say, is regularly printed and circulated through all parts, both of the town and country. At the same time, Sir, there are very often gross misrepresentations, both of the sense and language of gentlemen. Therefore, Sir, in my opinion it is now high time to put a stop to it. Not that I should be for attacking the Liberty of the Press ; that is a point I would be as tender of as any gentleman in the House. Perhaps some gentlemen may, indeed, think it a hardship not to be able to find their names in print, at the head of a great many fine things, in the monthly Magazines : but this, Sir, can never prevent gentlemen from sending their speeches, if they please ; it only prevents other gentlemen from being misrepresented.”

Sir William Yonge concluded with a recommendation that the standing order against printing or publishing any of the proceedings of the House should be enforced, and that it should be extended to the recess as well as the session.

Sir William Windham, whilst he recommended caution in a question so nearly connected with the liberty of the press, was yet sensible that there was a necessity to put a stop to the practice of printing what were called the speeches of the House, on account of the misrepresentations and monstrous mistakes that were committed. He was not, however, satisfied that such prohibition should be extended to the recess. He admitted that the public would think they sustained a prejudice by being deprived of all knowledge of what passed in the House, otherwise than by the printed Votes, “ which are very lame and imperfect :”—

“ They have been long used to be indulged in this, and they may possibly think it a hardship to be deprived of it now. Nay, Sir, I must go further : I do not know but they may have a right to know somewhat more of the proceedings of this House than what appears upon your Votes ; and, if I were sure that the sentiments of gentlemen were not misrepresented, I should be against our coming to any Resolution that could deprive them of a knowledge that is so necessary for their being able to judge of the merits of their representatives within doors.”

This was the utmost that any member expressed in favour of publicity ; and even Sir W. Windham, before he sat down, admitted that he thought it high time that some notice should be taken of the obnoxious practice ; for “ it had grown to such a pitch, that he remembered some time ago there was a public dispute in the newspapers, betwixt two printers or booksellers of two pamphlets, which of them contained the true copy of a certain hon. gentleman’s speech in this House.”

The Right Hon. Thomas Winnington was in no manner of pain about the liberty of the press being in danger ; and did not see why they ought to be less jealous of their rights and privileges than the other House was. Otherwise he feared it would be thought out of doors that they wanted the power to enforce them :—

“ And then, Sir, what will be the consequence ? Why, Sir, you will have every word that is spoken here by gentlemen misrepresented by fellows who thrust themselves into our gallery. You will have the Speeches of this House every day printed even during your Session. And we shall be looked upon as the most contemptible assembly on the face of the earth !”

It would be a culpable omission if SYLVANUS URBAN did not here

remark, that Mr. Winnington was in this anticipation an exceedingly false prophet. However, a more eminent man, the great Mr. Pulteney (afterwards Earl of Bath) expressed sentiments on this point which, to modern apprehension, seem scarcely less absurd and unconstitutional. He said,—

“I think no appeals should be made to the public with regard to what is said in this assembly; and to print and publish the Speeches of gentlemen in this House, even though they were not misrepresented, looks very like making them accountable for what they say within.”

It was well known, he remarked, that the House of Peers could punish the publication of any part of their proceedings for twenty, thirty, or forty years back, because it was a court of record, and, as such, its rights and privileges never die; and he thought a printer might be punished for publishing the proceedings of the Commons during the recess, “because our privileges as a House of Parliament exist during the whole continuance of parliament.” He proceeded to admit that a parliament might be called to account after its dissolution; and this admission he seems to have made chiefly to introduce an allusion to the prime minister having once, five-and-twenty years before, written a bitter pamphlet, entitled “A Short History of the last Parliament,” which was dedicated to Pulteney, then Walpole’s coadjutor. He concluded with the following insinuations with regard to relations between the Government and the press:—

“I always thought that these pamphlets containing our Debates were circulated by the Government’s encouragement, and at their expense; for, till the honourable gentleman who spoke last save one mentioned the *Magazines* in the manner he did, I have been still used to look on them as a ministerial project; for I imagined that, it being found impracticable to make the people buy and read the *Gazetteer* by itself, it was contrived so as that the writings of the other party being printed in the same pamphlet, it might be some invitation to the public to look into the *Gazetteer*; and I dare say, Sir, the great run which the *Magazines* have had has been entirely owing to this stratagem. The good and the bad are printed together, and people are by that means drawn in to read both.”

Last of all, Sir Robert Walpole added complaints as strongly condemning the published reports as any speaker that had gone before him:—

“I have read some Debates of this House, Sir, in which I have been made to speak the very reverse of what I meant. I have read others of them wherein all the wit, the learning, and the argument has been thrown into one side, and on the other nothing but what was low, mean, and ridiculous; and yet when it comes to the question, the Division has gone against the side which, upon the face of the Debate, had reason and justice to support it. So that, Sir, had I been a stranger to the proceedings, and to the nature of the arguments themselves, I must have thought this to have been one of the most contemptible assemblies on the face of the earth. What notion then, Sir, can the public, who have no other means of being informed of the Debates of this House, than what they have from these papers, entertain of the wisdom and abilities of an assembly, who are represented therein to carry almost every point against the strongest and the plainest argument and appearances.”

He afterwards added:—

“As to what the hon. gentleman said, with regard to the *Magazines* being published and distributed by order, and at the expense, of the Government, I do not know if he was serious or not. If he was serious, he must have a very contemptible opinion of the understanding of those gentlemen who have the honour to serve his Majesty, if he imagines that they would be so weak as to propagate papers, every page almost of which hath a direct tendency against their own interest. If any gentleman will take the trouble, which I own I very seldom do, to look into one of these *Magazines*, he will find four pages wrote against the Government for one that is in its favour; and generally the subject is of such a nature, as would be severely punished under any other government than our own.”

All this was true; but at the same time the speaker was evading the whole truth. The Government and its friends did not communicate directly with the Magazines, which were not of their party; but they made communications, when they thought proper, to the *Daily Gazetteer*, or some other newspaper, from whence such semi-official intelligence was copied into the various other journals.

After the expression of these strange and unconstitutional opinions (as they now appear to us) the House of Commons came to the following resolution:—

“That it is an high indignity to, and a notorious breach of the Privilege of, this House, for any News-Writer in Letters, or other Papers, (as Minutes, or under any other denomination,) or for any printer or publisher of any printed Newspaper of any denomination, to presume to insert in the said Letters or Papers, or to give therein any Account of the Debates, or other Proceedings of this House, or any Committee thereof, as well during the recess, as the sitting of Parliament, and that this House will proceed with the utmost severity against such offenders.”

Such was the resolution which in April, 1738, the House of Commons passed unanimously! But before the end of that year their debates were published more completely than ever. This was done by the Magazines: but how they managed to accomplish their object, in defiance of the injunctions of the House, I must now reserve to tell in another portion of my narrative.

TENBY AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD^a.

IN a recent Number we took the opportunity of the publication of a new Guide-book to Chester to give our readers some account of the antiquities of that interesting old city. In a similar manner we hope, from time to time, to take opportunities to remind them of the many objects of interest with which our own country abounds, and to shew them that it is not necessary always to go abroad in search of objects worthy of their attention. It is too often the case that Englishmen travel abroad year after year to view the historical monuments of other countries, while they are in entire ignorance of those which they have left at home.

The architecture of South Pembrokeshire is very peculiar and remarkable, and may be carefully studied with advantage: although primitive, and often rude, it is manly and grand in its effect, even when the buildings are really small, as is generally the case. It is admirably adapted to the materials, the climate, and the situation. The chief material is a hard limestone, which it is almost impossible to carve or work into mouldings; and slate is abundant; wood is scarce, and must always have been so. To meet these difficulties, the churches are almost invariably built upon a cruciform plan, with stone vaults of the most simple construction, pointed, but without any attempt at groining, or ribs, except in a few instances. This kind of vaulting is found also in Jersey and Guernsey, and in some parts of France, especially in the west and south-west. It appears to be dictated by the material, and it does not necessarily follow that one has copied from the other. It does not occur in Flanders, although the inhabitants of Pembrokeshire, the “little England beyond Wales,” are said to be of Flemish origin, and it is the fashion to call this provincial style Flemish architecture. In

^a “A Guide to the Town of Tenby and its Neighbourhood.” (12mo. Tenby: Mason. 1856.)

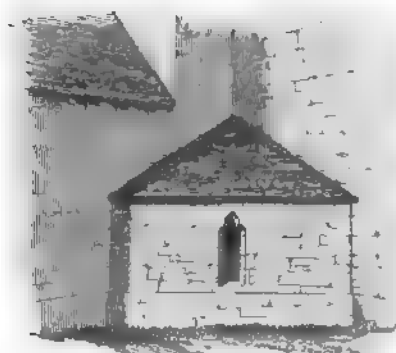
France, it clearly belongs originally to the eleventh century, as at St. Savin, where the paintings on the walls remain to shew the date; but so simple and convenient a style probably continued to be used at all periods. In Pembrokeshire there appears no reason to suppose that these churches are earlier than the end of the twelfth century, and to that great building period the original parts of nearly every church belong. The walls are necessarily thick and massive, to carry these heavy stone vaults: this is not in itself a proof of their being of the Norman period; but when there is any carved work, or detail of any kind, it is generally Norman, and almost every church has a Norman font of a particular type, clearly belonging to about the year 1200, which at least indicates that there was a church there at that time. These pointed vaults conveniently carry the stone slabs or slates of the roof without the need of timber; the eaves are overhanging, to throw off the quantity of water which falls, without the possibility of having gutters filled up. On the point of the gable is frequently a massive stone cross, with a circle pierced, of the usual Norman character.

At the west end, or more frequently, perhaps, on one side of each of these churches, stands a tall square tower, of very plain work, without buttresses, and slightly *battering* from the base upwards, surmounted by a parapet, usually a battlement, carried upon a row of simple corbels; not exactly what is usually called a corbel-table, because there are no small arches between the corbels, which stand nearly close together. Within there is generally a vault over the ground-floor, (which often forms one of the transepts,) and frequently two other vaults; one between the ringing-chamber and the bells, the other at the top, carrying a solid stone roof with several gutters, and plain short gurgoyles in each face of the tower. Many of these towers are of the same age as the churches, and some were originally lofty; others were low, and have had a belfry-story added. That of Castle-Martin had originally a saddle-back roof, as shewn by the difference of masonry, a square belfry-story having been built upon it. Some are entirely of the fifteenth century, built in such careful imitation of the earlier examples, that it requires some study to distinguish them. This is the case at Lamphey and at Gumfreston.

The arches of these churches are usually pointed, but extremely rude and rough—merely holes cut through the wall, as through a rock, without any attempt at a moulding, or an impost, or even a chamfer. The most probable explanation of this is, that the original Norman arches were very small, little more than doorways, as the Norman chancel-arch frequently was; these small openings being found inconvenient, they were afterwards enlarged by cutting the present rude arches through the massive Norman walls of hard limestone, which hardly admitted of any degree of finish or ornament. What makes this explanation the more probable is, that in some instances, where the nave has been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, as in Carew Church, the pillars and arches are of the usual form and proportions, and very fairly worked, although plain. It is hardly possible to imagine that such mere holes in the wall as the arches in the nave of Manorbier Church could have been really built at the same time as those at Carew, a few miles distant: it is far more probable that aisles were added in the thirteenth century, outside the Norman walls, and these openings pierced through them; the north aisle was afterwards made of double the width, by rebuilding the outer wall, but still without disturbing the inner wall, which carried the stone vault.

In the churchyards of many of these churches there is a mortuary chapel, with a crypt under it, to receive the bones dug up in the churchyard. This is an ancient custom, more commonly found in Brittany, where so many old customs are preserved, than in other countries, and affords another instance of the close resemblance between the inhabitants of Brittany and Wales. A similar custom may occasionally be found in England, but more commonly there is a small crypt under a part of one of the aisles of the church, as at Ripon, where such a crypt is still used for this purpose. It is probable that the quantity of bones in the crypt of the church of St. Ursula at Cologne were brought from a neighbouring cemetery, and that it is modern superstition only which has converted them into the bones of the eleven thousand virgins!

It has been mentioned that the churches of Pembrokeshire are almost invariably cruciform in plan; and as the arches both to the chancel and the transepts were very small, and they were originally built without any aisles, the people in the transepts were inconveniently shut out from the rest of the church, and would have had no chance of seeing the altar, but for the ingenious contrivances called "squints," which are another peculiar feature of this district, found in almost every church. These consist of oblique openings from the transepts towards the altar, across the angle formed by the walls of the chancel and transept, with a low external wall and a lean-to roof of a triangular shape just filling up the angle; the outer wall is usually about four or five feet high, and the point of the roof about seven. Within, these openings frequently form an actual passage from the transept to the chancel, about two feet wide, and there is sometimes a small window in this passage. A similar arrangement may be found occasionally in other parts of England^b, but nowhere so systematically carried out, or so general, as in Pembrokeshire.



SQUINT, BOSHARSTON CHURCH.

This simple arrangement practically does away with the objection commonly urged against the cruciform plan for churches, and might easily, and with advantage, be carried out elsewhere. We cannot help admiring the good sense of the mediæval architects of Pembrokeshire and the neighbouring districts, in making such good use of the materials within their reach. With such materials and such a climate, it would be hardly possible to build churches on any plan more economical, more durable, or better suited

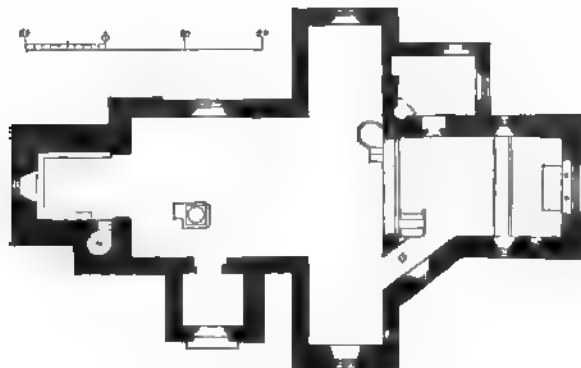
^b See *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. pp. 299—306.—Perhaps the most perfect development of the Squint occurs in Minster Lovell Church, Oxfordshire, where it is not merely a common passage, just high enough and wide enough for a man to pass through, as in Pembrokeshire, but a lofty arch, placed diagonally, forming a sort of flying buttress to the tower. Working drawings of this church were published a few years since by Mr. Prichard, the architect who now so ably conducts the restoration of Llandaff Cathedral.

for their purpose: neither wind nor rain could seriously injure them,—as the result has proved.

We are sorry to be obliged to add, that many of these interesting old churches have been recently *restored* by London architects, entirely ignorant of the peculiar character of the country; consequently some of these *restorations*, though very well intended, and looking exceedingly pretty upon paper, are entirely inconsistent with the plain, massive, solid style required by the hard stone, and to resist the tempestuous winds and the torrents of rain to which this south-west angle of the country is continually subjected. If overhanging eaves are preserved, they consist of deal boards covered with thin blue slate, looking very much like the coverings of those “Swiss cottages” with which the suburbs of London are studded, and in designing which some of our “church architects” acquired their taste for prettiness. On the point of a gable, in one instance, we find *a cross restored*; but in place of the massive stone one of former ages, we have one of paltry, thin, *Brummagem* iron-work. In another instance, there happens to be a very beautiful Decorated chancel, rebuilt by Bishop Gower, the great architect of the county, of sandstone brought from some distance; this has a very rich cornice of ball-flowers and four-leaved flowers alternate, and the side windows have elegant tracery. This beautiful chancel, the only piece of rich work in the district, had long been shamefully neglected—the east window destroyed, and the side windows walled up. A subscription was recently raised, at the suggestion of the Cambrian Archæological Association, to *restore* it, and it was put into the merciless hands of a modern London architect, who *appears* never to have taken the trouble to go and look at it, but sent down new designs for a tolerable east window, not very consistent with the side windows, and a new roof of the Suffolk type, high pitched and open to the ridge—of course very well suited to be covered with thatch, according to the Suffolk fashion,—the principals carried upon shafts and corbels neatly carved—very well in their way, only entirely out of place: the corbels had to be inserted in the walls, and the beautiful stone cornice to be cut through in every instance, to admit these slender wooden shafts. If the Londoner could have spared time to look at the neighbouring churches, he would have seen that the fashion of the county, where stone vaults were not used, was to take the Somersetshire cradle-roof, or a canted roof, which does not require corbels or shafts, and would have left the beautiful cornice untouched. There is not the shadow of a doubt that such a roof had been used originally, and any *real restoration* would have replaced it; but then it would not have been such *dandy Gothic*, though it would have been far less expensive, and would have allowed the side windows to be re-opened, instead of remaining still walled up. This new roof also affords an amusing contrast between old work and new: the original Norman wall still remains between the nave and chancel, with a rude arch pierced through it, as usual; the wall is of course very thick, but our modern architect has no idea of making his new coping fit the old wall, and has accordingly only covered the eastern part of it, leaving the western half of the old rough wall entirely uncovered, to receive all the rain that falls: fortunately there are no frosts in Pembrokeshire, or the wall would inevitably be split before next April. This is a fair sample of the *careful* manner in which some London architects *restore* country churches. A still worse case is being perpetrated at this time in the neighbouring church of Castle-Martin, where the new vestry and heating apparatus have been built right against a Norman arch of the chancel aisle, merely because it

had previously been blocked up, and the architect had never seen it. The two Norman aisles of the church had both been destroyed, and the arches walled up, and the *restorer* leaves them still walled up.

It is, however, only doing justice to the architects to state that some of the restorations are very carefully and well done, when they have not attempted to do too much—the usual fault of modern restorers—but have had the good sense and good taste to endeavour to make the church as nearly as possible what it was originally. This is especially the case at Bosherston,



PLAN OF BOSHERSTON CHURCH.—(a, The Squint.)

which might pass for having been merely repaired where necessary. It must be acknowledged, also, that those churches which have not been restored are in a shamefully neglected state; every ancient window destroyed, either by walling it up, or by enlarging the opening, and inserting a staring modern sash-window, so that it is really difficult to tell what the original windows of the district were. It appears however, from the ruins of the castles, and a few that have escaped in the churches, that their form was the trefoil-headed lancet.

The interiors also are choked up with a formidable array of sleeping-boxes and "scaffoldys," such as our grandmothers delighted in: these are all cleared away, and low open seats substituted, in those churches which have been restored. There does not appear, however, to be any good reason for destroying the ancient stone bench round the walls of the churches, which was the universal practice of this district, as of many others. These stone benches are, in fact, part of the original furniture of the churches when they were built, when it was the custom to strew the central part with rushes. The open wooden benches, with backs and standards, were not commonly used much before the end of the fifteenth century, and are most usually of the time of Henry VIII. It would be easy to place boards on the top of the stone benches, and the other seats might be so arranged as to retain these in use. Modern architects seem to have a spite against the old stone benches, frequently destroying them even in the porches, where they cannot possibly do any harm, or be in the way, and are often convenient.

It is time that we turned our attention to the town of Tenby and the Guide-book which we have placed at the head of our article. We have rarely met with a book of its class so much to our taste; it is sensible,

practical, useful, and almost entirely free from the bombastic nonsense which usually constitutes the staple of a local guide-book. In the present instance much real information is given in a simple, unaffected manner, and while the archæologist finds all that he can reasonably expect, the geologist, or the botanist, or the conchologist will also find indications of the objects of his search. We cannot do better than let the book speak for itself by a few extracts :—

“Tenby may justly claim pre-eminence as a bathing-place of great and increasing celebrity; its geographical position, varied natural and artificial advantages, genial climate, and mild winters, the strength and clearness of the sea-water, the firmness and extent of the sands, the purity of the air, and its freedom from smoke, combine to render a sojourn among its beauties interesting to the lover of nature, and peculiarly beneficial to the invalid. From the peculiarity of its situation, placed as it is on a rocky promontory considerably elevated above the level of the sea, and being partially surrounded by high lands, which afford protection and screen it from any obnoxious winds which occasionally, though rarely, prevail during the autumnal and winter months, it enjoys purity of air, without hurtful exposure to cold.

“The climate of Tenby, though humid during the months of February and November, is, for the greater portion of the year, dry, warm, and yet bracing, the average temperature being about 50° of Fahrenheit. Extreme cold is seldom experienced, and snow rarely lies upon the ground.”

“The country around Tenby affords excellent opportunities for the geologist, botanist, and antiquary; and the facilities for making short marine excursions, during the summer months, all tend to the re-establishment of lost health, and to delight and amuse both the pleasure-seeker and the invalid, during the fine months of June, July, August, September, and October.

If this analysis is to be trusted, and we have no reason to mistrust it, the climate is nearly as mild and as equable as that of Madeira; and now that this favoured district is thrown open to invalids by means of the South Wales Railway, we can hardly doubt that many will be glad to avail themselves of it :—

“Tenby stands on the southern edge of the Pembrokeshire coal-field, upon the carboniferous and shale beds of the mountain limestone, here much broken and contorted, and dipping locally southwards at a very high angle. The town is situated upon the western side of the bay of Carmarthen, a little to the north and east of, and protected by, the island of Caldy, and

“Sir James Clark mentions, in his work on the ‘Influence of Climate in the production of Consumption,’ that ‘a cold, damp, and variable climate gives the predisposition to the disease.’ Tenby then, from its position, temperature, facilities for exercise in the open air and on the sea, cannot be an improper place of residence for those with tender lungs. Indeed, invalids of all kinds will find benefit from a temporary, if not a permanent, residence in this little watering-place.”—(pp. 5—7.)

“So mild is the climate of South Pembrokeshire that in some parts—as, for instance, in the inclosed ground at Stackpole Court—there is almost a tropical vegetation, and plants thrive in the open air which would require the protection of a greenhouse in most other parts of England.

“The following table gives the result of a careful analysis of the temperature of Milford Haven, kept by Sir Thomas Pasley, at the Dockyard, and which, lying exposed to the breezes from the Atlantic on the west, and the keen winds from the Presely mountains on the north, is by no means the warmest locality in the district :—

Mean of Maximum and Minimum, 1850-53.

Years.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1850	55·70	45·60
1851	55·90	43·30
1852	56·40	44·10
1853	53·22	41·62
Means 55·30		43·65

Difference between Mean Summer and Winter 16·77

Mean total rain of four years 32·761 ”—(p. 80.)

the high land of Penally. It is built upon the point and north-eastern margin of a rocky peninsula, rising nearly 100 feet above the level of the sea, and is about 1,100 yards long by 650 broad. This margin is concave, and includes within its cliffs the small bay of Tenby, which is further sheltered from the open sea by a rocky projection connected with the main

peninsula by a low and narrow neck of land, crowned with the ruined works of the ancient castle, beneath which is the rocky islet of St. Catherine. The sands, which have been so much admired, and for which Tenby is so justly celebrated, skirt the bay, but are more extensive on the southern than the northern side.

"The town was originally fortified; upon its south-west side the walls, mural towers, and a gate, remain tolerably perfect; on the opposite sides, the sea and the cliffs rendered much assistance from

art unnecessary, and the walls were, therefore, proportionably low. The north gate, which formerly occupied a part of the site of the White Lion Hotel, is commended by Leland as the most perfect and beautiful gate of the town. A strong and lofty wall, extending in a south-westerly direction, connected this gateway with the tower at the north-western angle. The line from this tower, turning off at a right angle, and then running onward in a straight line, terminates at the South Sands. The second tower in the south-



TOWER, SOUTH PARADE.

west wall, like the first, is divided into two apartments, each roofed with stone. The battlements of both are supported by corbels. The south-west gate is near the centre of this line, in a large semicircular tower or bastion. The bulk is out of all proportion to the elevation. There is no appearance of its ever having been roofed. Its military character is now much injured by the battlements having been walled up, that a narrow apartment made in the wall, running round the whole, and used at present as a magazine, might be roofed. This gate was entered by a circular arch, defended by a portcullis. Another gate, of great strength, in the same tower, was to be forced before an enemy could enter the town. The area of this tower may be described as part of a circle. The second gate is in the straight wall, which intersects it. The lower part of the tower is supported by pointed arches, although the two gates are semicircular. The path along the summit of the walls was for-

merly entire, from the northern extremity of the fortifications to the sea. It is supported at irregular distances by pointed arches. A small semicircular tower stands at a short distance from the south-west gate. Within a few yards of this tower a stone is inserted in the wall, inscribed, 'A° 1588 E R 80,' alluding to the repairs in the thirtieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The next tower is square. All the rest are circular or semicircular, with the exception of the small turret at the south-eastern extremity. Another small semicircular tower, and the square turret just alluded to, terminate the line of fortifications in this direction. This turret is situated on a limestone rock, much shattered by the violence of the waves. In its form it bears a particular resemblance to the more ancient Flemish towers attached to the churches. From this point to the eastern gate the fortifications were carried in a lower and weaker line along the edge of the cliff, and adapted to all its irregu-



SOUTH-WEST GATEWAY.

larities. Very little of the wall remains, small and circular, having an appearance and only two of the turrets. These are of great antiquity."—(pp. 7—11.)

This large round tower with several arches in the outer circumference, all leading to the one gate into the town, is a remarkable and very unusual feature in the fortifications. The rubbish with which it is encumbered should be cleared away, and the modern roof removed. The "apartment made in the wall, running round the whole," appears to be the original covered way under the alure, affording space for a second row of archers, for whom loopholes are duly provided, so that if those on the top behind the parapet did not find themselves sufficiently protected, those in the covered way could still carry on the defence. There is a similar arrangement for a second row of archers under shelter, along the whole of the walls of the town. The arches which carried the alure have unfortunately been destroyed in most parts, but enough remains to shew the plan and arrangement for the defendants. An archer was stationed under each arch, standing upon a wooden platform or gallery, of which the put-log holes only now remain. These archers would be in perfect security even after those on the top had been compelled to retire, perhaps, by the wooden towers of the assailants being brought too near, and overtopping the walls.

We venture to suggest for the amusement of the visitors to Tenby, that an archery meeting should be held there, and in the place of the usual targets, one of these old towers and a part of the wall should be attacked and defended in mediæval style;—the ladies of course being placed in security behind the battlements and in the covered way,—the gentlemen being the assailants. The same arrangement of a covered way in the thickness of the wall under the alure occurs in some of the castles in the neighbourhood.

"(HUMFRESTON AND ST. FLORENCE.—The road is the same as that already described to Scotsborough, on reaching the lane to which, the tourist must proceed straight towards the Causeway Mill. On the bridge which crosses this stream, though nearly two miles from the sea,

samphire (*Critillum maritimum*) is found growing. The banks of the stream are gay with the beautiful blossoms of the purple loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*) and the great willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), while the marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*) brightens the Marsh with its

large golden flowers. The hill here rises abruptly, and the road continues to ascend till it reaches Gumfreston Church, which lies in a slight hollow, distant about two miles from Tenby. It is one of those picturesque and simple, yet architecturally curious, churches with which the county

of Pembroke abounds. Situated in a quiet nook, retiring from the northern side of the long valley which is bounded on the south by the hill of the Ridgeway, and on the opposite side by the high land stretching from Tenby towards Carew, the church of Gumfreston lies imbedded



GUMFRESTON CHURCH.

amidst trees, and almost hidden from the prying observation of man. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower standing at the junction of the two on the northern side, and a small mortuary chapel opposite to it on the south. The chancel and chapel may be designated as *Early Decorated*, and the rest of the edifice as partly of *Late*, partly of *Full Perpendicular* character. At the west end of the nave is the only entrance into the church, under a porch of *Early Perpendicular* curves in its archway; and at the right-hand corner occurs the stoup for holy water, an octagonal font, let into the main wall of the church, and partly projecting into the porch. A stone bench runs along each wall. The chancel has had its eastern window altered, so as to lose all architectural character, but it is remarkable for a *Decorated* piscina of beautiful proportions, with a four-lobed basin on the southern side. Within this

piscina, and over the drain, still stands, and has stood from time immemorial, the *Sanctus Bell*, intended for the hand, eight inches high, of good bronze metal, though now cracked, and of plain workmanship, without any ornament or design. The tower consists of five stories, including the lower one, or chapel. It is 60 feet high to the top of the battlements, above 20 feet square at the base, diminishing to about 14 feet square at the top. A graceful mantle of ivy now covers all the western and southern sides. This tower may be considered a fair type of those which abound in Pembrokeshire, and does not appear older than the fifteenth century. Such towers very probably served as places of security as well as beacons, and they now form the most striking characteristics of the ecclesiastical architecture of this part of the Principality."—(pp. 43—46.)

We must frankly confess that the "*Early Perpendicular* curves," and the other characteristics, "*partly of Late, partly of Full Perpendicular*

character," are too deep for us, and appear to be mere fancy. The church appears to us one of the usual type of the district, probably of about the year 1200, with a tower added, or rebuilt, in the fifteenth century. We see no reason for calling the stoup a font; it is merely a plain stone basin let into the wall, and rather larger than usual: there is no ground to suppose that there is a drain to it, or that it was ever used for baptismal purposes; whereas the baptistery, a small semicircular projection from the north wall of the nave, just large enough for the font to stand in, is a very remarkable and curious feature, and should certainly have been mentioned.

"Contiguous to the churchyard are three pools of clear water, possessing important medicinal properties: the lower one impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, similar to the Harrogate waters; the second containing, by a recent analysis made by the late Dr. Golding Bird, proto-carbonate of iron, with oxide, as at Tonbridge Wells; the third as pure water for drinking and domestic purposes as can be found in the neighbourhood.

"The road here recommences its upward course, till it leads to the summit of Wedlock-hill. In a field to the right of the road are the remains of an ancient beacon. The view from this eminence is beautiful and extensive, comprehending the whole of Tenby Bay, with its encircling shores and islands, the Bristol Channel, and the Devon and Somerset coasts seaward; while, landward, lies the pretty valley of St. Florence, with its grey church-tower, and its farmhouses and cottages dotted among the trees. This village, one of the earliest Flemish settlements on this line of the coast, known formerly by the British name

of Tregyor, clusters round its grey and venerable church in the hollow of a well-wooded and picturesque valley, on the north side of the road between Tenby and Pembroke, and distant from the former above three miles. Fenton says, 'the Earls of Pembroke had a park here, walled, whose inclosure may still be traced.' The church consists of chancel and nave, with north and south transepts: it is therefore cruciform; and at the extremity of the south transept rises the lofty tower, corresponding architecturally with those of the district, and containing four finely-toned bells. The chancel and south transept are vaulted, and the whole structure is in good repair, and well worthy the attention of the antiquary. There are still standing, in different quarters of the village, several arched doorways and Flemish round chimneys, in a state of excellent preservation. Turning towards the west, the ruins of Carew Castle are seen; and, in the distance, the blue line of hills is broken by the shining waters of Milford Haven."—(pp. 46, 47)

We should like to know the authority for calling these buildings *Flemish*, as we have no recollection of anything resembling them in Flanders, which is a flat country, where the most common building-material is brick. On the other hand, the granite districts of Brittany have buildings of a very similar character, and it appears to us more probable that the Welsh brought the style over from Brittany, than the Flemings from Flanders.

For an account of the Submerged Forests, and particulars respecting Ornithology, Conchology, and Botany, we must refer our readers to the Guide-book, our extracts from which have already exceeded all reasonable limits; but the peculiar interest of the locality will, we trust, be found a sufficient excuse.

GEORGE WASHINGTON^a.

A BETTER work—if he could have written a better one—would hardly have been so satisfactory to us as this “Life of George Washington,” by Mr. Washington Irving. The memory of America’s most illustrious citizen has a sort of claim to such services as the pen of the most popular of her writers can give to it. The monument to a great man, directing great events, should be constructed by the hand of an accomplished artist, that it may do justice to him, and not disturb—by coarseness either in design or workmanship—the sentiment of those who come in admiration and in love to look upon it. In these respects, it is enough for us to say that Mr. Washington Irving’s labours, as far as they have yet been made public, are alike worthy of himself and of the hero he commemorates.

Mr. Irving traces the genealogy of the Washington family up to the century immediately after the Conquest, when it was possessed of estates and manorial rights which were exclusively enjoyed by those who had come over with the Norman, or fought under him, and by their descendants. The branch from which George Washington descended had emigrated to Virginia in the year 1657, and had purchased land in the county of Westmoreland; where—“in the homestead on Bridge’s Creek”—on the 22nd of February, 1732, George himself was born. Amidst a cluster of fig-trees, flowers, and vines, a stone with an inscription on it marks the spot where his father’s house stood. The place is still rich in grand and beautiful scenery, and commands an extensive view of the majestic Potomac and the Maryland shore. It was a circumstance favourable to the boy’s development, that his early years were spent in a locality so noble. But this was not by any means the greatest of his good fortune. The guardian of his childhood was “fit mother of such a son,”—one of those superior women whose own high qualities are hardly ever known, except as they are transfused into the very nature of their children, and manifest themselves in them. From this mother, Washington inherited his virtues; and it was her happiness, in return, to receive from him—when his grateful country hailed him as her saviour—to the full as much respect, and deference, and love as ever had been rendered by the infant boy.

The colonial schools at that time were far from being good. All the instruction Washington gained from them was gained between his eleventh and his fifteenth year, and was certainly a much fitter preparation for the counting-house of a merchant than for the council-chamber or the camp. But many of the moral dispositions by which he was the best qualified for the arduous parts he acted afterwards, were just as vigorous in those school-boy-days as when he guided the armies of his countrymen to victory, or presided in the councils of the new republic. Along with the same agility and strength of body, there was the same dignity of manner, the same inflexible adherence to the truth, the same stern love of justice, the same steady courage, and the same cautious, yet unconquerable, persistency in any purpose which he had once deliberately chosen as his own. It was the natural consequence of these qualities that he inspired the companions of his boyhood with the same confidence—the same feeling to which scarcely any word but *reverence* does justice—that was, in a subsequent day, the common sentiment towards him of every colonist whose heart was in the

^a “Life of George Washington. By Washington Irving. Vols. I., II., and III.” (London: Henry G. Bohn. 1855-6).

national cause. So well, indeed, was he appreciated by his schoolmates, that, as Mr. Irving tells us, "he was referred to as an umpire in their disputes, and his decisions were never reversed. As he had formerly been military chieftain, he was now legislator of the school; thus displaying in boyhood a type of the future man."

The occupations of his youth appear to have been directed by a natural bias into preparation for the duties of his subsequent career. As early as his sixteenth year, as surveyor to his friend Lord Fairfax—and soon afterwards as public surveyor—he engaged in modes of life the best of all fitted to ripen his intelligence and courage, to quicken his invention in expedients, and to harden his already powerful and manly frame. His first excursion into the wilderness was undertaken in this employment; and in letters and a journal, written at the time, he has left graphic pictures of the wild and strange adventures,—the delightful roaming over spurs of the Alleghanies, and through the magnificent forests on the beautiful banks of the Shevandoah;—the nightly bivouac under the open sky, where, on a forked stick for a spit, he cooked his own meal of game that he had killed upon the way, and found a bear-skin couch before the fire a luxurious resting-place;—the interviews with savage Indians, and somewhat less civilized squatters;—the swollen rivers crossed in canoes, the weary rides along abominable roads, and all the "moving accidents by flood and field," common to the hunter's and backwoodsman's life,—which happened to him in this brief exciting expedition. But not thus, nor in the athletic exercises and the field-sports that he loved, were all his days spent during the surveyorship of three years. "On a green knoll, overshadowed by trees, was a long stone building, one story in height, with dormer windows, two wooden belfries, chimneys studded with swallow and martin coops, and a roof sloping down, in the old Virginia fashion, into low projecting eaves that formed a verandah the whole length of the house;" and here—in this picturesque outlying settlement belonging to Lord Fairfax—Washington was a welcome, favourite guest, learning much from his Lordship's conversation of the memorable scenes and men of Europe, and studying diligently the few good books which found a place amongst the horses, dogs, and Indians, half-breeds and leathern-clad woodsmen, congregated always in this sylvan hunting-seat.

As an officer of the militia of his native state, Washington entered, at the age of nineteen, on his true vocation. In this first apprenticeship to war he continued seven years. Before it closed he had become commander-in-chief of all the forces of the colony. But he had also—and it was a far more important acquisition than that of any colonial rank—become experienced in that difficult art, in which he was afterwards so much distinguished, of carrying on a constant struggle with immeasurable odds against him; making the most of insufficient, ill-equipped, undisciplined troops; and manifesting all the resources of his rare ability—undismayed, amidst the most untoward circumstances, in the thickest press of danger, and the darkest horrors of defeat. It was, indeed, with the reverses and mishaps of war that his early military life was made the most familiar. But there can be little doubt that many of the worst disasters of the British armies, in their conflicts with the French and Indians, might have been avoided, if his counsels had been listened to or his plans had been embraced. One memorable instance may be referred to in support of this assertion, since it is matter now of history that the defeat and death of Braddock, and the dreadful slaughter that attended it, were direct conse-

quences of a disregard of precautions Washington had urged until his urgency became offensive to the General; and it may be added, as a fact as certain, that it was mainly owing to the courage and the energy of Washington, that any remnant of our countrymen were saved from the merciless havoc of that awful day. It is evident, too, that if the decided measures he advised had not been thwarted and obstructed by the miserable spite of a mean and stupid governor, the appalling tragedies which were enacted by the Indians in the lonely homes of the settlers on the frontiers of the state—tragedies in which farms were laid waste, houses spoiled and burned, and families slain and scalped—might have been at once arrested by a strong hand; since it was, at last, by the adoption of those very measures that an end was put to the aggressions, and the outlying homesteads were protected from the terrible visitations of the tomahawk and brand. So well, indeed, had the young commander borne himself under these long-continued evils, of misfortune, and disfavour, and defeat, that he had won the admiration of all classes in his native state, and was referred to, in a service held to implore Divine assistance to the Virginian arms, as “*that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom, I cannot but hope, Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country.*”

The reader scarcely needs to be informed that Mr. Irving's account of this earlier portion of the life of Washington is admirably well told. The style, of course, has all the sweetness and simplicity which belong to everything that comes from Mr. Irving's pen. But that orderly arrangement of materials by which various and complicated, and very frequently contemporaneous operations, under different commanders and in distant places, are described without confusion and without disturbance to the continuity of narrative, is a higher and less confidently looked-for merit in the workmanship of these volumes. Washington himself is never long or consciously lost sight of; yet, while the prominence of that central figure is never sacrificed, a multitude of interesting scenes of battles, sieges, skirmishes, advances, and retreats—each in itself well and boldly drawn—are grouped around it, to the great advantage of the composition. Often as the main events of that protracted war have been related, a fresh and animated aspect is imparted to the representation, which makes it equal in attraction to the record of achievements and reverses newly coming to us from some neighbouring battle-field. Especially is this the case in the account of the victory and death of Wolfe, upon the heights of Abraham,—a noble and affecting theme, which poets, painters, and historians have delighted to commemorate, but which has never been commemorated more worthily than in Mr. Irving's eloquent pages.

As soon as the security of Virginia was restored, Washington gave up his military commission, and took to himself, instead, a bride, whom he had found time, in sunnier interspaces of his busy days, to woo and win. The family home was set up at Mount Vernon; and there, at once, and apparently without an effort, Washington's attention was transferred from the sterner duties he had been engaged in to the peaceful cares and labours of a planter's life. From the age of twenty-seven to that of forty-three—a long interval, in which the prime of manhood was comprised—he lived contentedly and happily in this retirement; carrying out in all his personal habits, and in all his agricultural occupations, the punctuality, and method, and exactness, of which he had been taught the value by his military training. His manner of life at this time, and the unconscious preparation he

was making for the great occasions of his subsequent career, were indeed precisely those which our own immortal poet has so happily described. Like Milton, he was—

“up and stirring in winter often, ere the sound of any bell awoke men to labour or to devotion; in summer as oft with the bird that first rouses, or not much tardier, to read good authors, till the attention be weary, or memory have its full fraught; then with useful and generous labours preserving the body’s health and hardiness, to render lightsome, clear, and not lumpish obedience to the mind, to the cause of religion and our country’s liberty, when it shall require firm hearts in sound bodies to stand and cover their stations, rather than to see the ruin of our protestation, and the enforcement of a slavish life.”

It is instructive to observe the contrast between the future, as events determined, and as Washington imagined it. In a letter written at Mount Vernon, he says: “I am now, I believe, fixed in this seat, with an agreeable partner for life, and I hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced in the wide and bustling world.” His biographer, also, informs us that “throughout the whole course of his career, agricultural life appears to have been his *beau ideal* of existence, which haunted his thoughts even amid the stern duties of the field, and to which he recurred with unflagging interest whenever enabled to indulge his natural bias.” It must be confessed, too, that—independently both of this predisposition and of some affecting associations which endeared the place to him—there was enough about Mount Vernon for any man to take delight in. A commodious mansion on a wood-crowned height, surrounded by a belt of ornamented pleasure-grounds and gardens; farms adjacent to these, with their special labourers for various kinds of produce; beyond these, again, a wilder view of forests, hills, and wooded haunts of game; and a broad and noble river, plentifully stocked with varieties of fish at all seasons, bordering the estate to an extent of ten miles,—afforded a combination of enjoyments, amidst which—with agreeable society and good books within doors—it would be quite possible, without much philosophy, to find content. So, at least, it seemed to Washington. No reader of his life can doubt for a moment that his desires rarely strayed beyond the boundaries of his domain, or that the distinguished offices and honours of his mature age came to him absolutely unsought. Amidst the anxieties and hazards of the high place which fell to his lot, his heart yearned for the still and beautiful seclusion of his home; where, had circumstances so permitted the fulfilment of his hopes, he would have passed his days in as much happiness as mortals often may do in this world of change and care.

It was not, at last, in pursuit of any individual ends that Washington abandoned this beloved home. *A little cloud arising out of the sea, like a man’s hand, and growing quickly by accumulation until the heavens were black with clouds and wind*, is but a fair similitude for those colonial discontents which spread from small beginnings, and with rapid growth, into resistance and rebellion, and the hardships and the horrors of envenomed war. The principle at stake throughout the contest was *the right of taxation*, which was claimed by the English Government as a privilege belonging to the mother-country, and repudiated by the colonists as an odious and intolerable tyranny. On this issue, resistance on the one hand and coercion on the other were had recourse to. But it was soon evident that the strength and spirit of the colonists had been greatly undervalued, and that they had not, in fact, degenerated much from the stubborn and unmanageable nature of

“The men whose hearts were torches
For Freedom’s quenchless fire,”

from whom they had descended. The same manly courage which had animated so many of the first settlers to face every danger rather than submit to arbitrary power, still lived in undiminished vigour in their sons. One of their important measures for defensive combination was a congress of delegates from the various colonies, in which Washington took his seat as one of the representatives of Virginia. Mr. Irving's narrative rises to a higher tone as he describes a little company of these delegates departing on their way to the assembly. He says:—

“When the time approached for the meeting of the General Congress at Philadelphia, Washington was joined at Mount Vernon by Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton, and they performed the journey together on horseback. It was a noble companionship. Henry was then in the youthful vigour and elasticity of his bounding genius; ardent, acute, fanciful, eloquent. Pendleton, schooled in public life, a veteran in council, with native force of intellect, and habits of deep reflection. Washington, in the meridian of his days, mature in wisdom, comprehensive in mind, sagacious in foresight. Such were the apostles of liberty, repairing on their august pilgrimage to Philadelphia from all parts of the land, to lay the foundations of a mighty empire. Well may we say of that eventful period, ‘There were giants in those days.’”

The state-papers of this General Congress commanded the admiration of the great Lord Chatham. But, as the deliberations of the assembly were conducted with closed doors, we have no certain information as to Washington's part in them. Mr. Irving, indeed, infers, from the similarity of the principal resolutions to those of a county meeting over which Washington presided, that his influence in the proceedings was a dominant one. Two other circumstances give countenance to the same conclusion. When Patrick Henry, the Virginian orator, had returned home, on being asked who was the greatest man in the assembly, his answer was, “If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor.” And, a few months afterwards, when Congress—despairing of a peaceable recovery of colonial rights—determined to redeem them by the sword, Washington was, by a vote taken by ballot, unanimously chosen as commander-in-chief of the provincial army. How the public were rejoiced at this appointment may be imagined from the fact that, even then, “wherever he went, the air rang with acclamations.”

The affairs of Lexington and Bunker's Hill preceded Washington's arrival in the camp. On his way to it he met a messenger spurring in all speed to Congress, with intelligence of the latter of these combats, and heard from him, with an emotion of delight and hope, how gallantly the yeomen-soldiers had behaved. He found Boston, and the British army, beleaguered by some fourteen thousand militia, ill-armed, wholly undisciplined, scantily provided with the most indispensable munition,—wanting, indeed, more or less, in every military requisite, except courage and a strong conviction of the goodness of their cause. It was with troops in this condition, and of this kind, that he had to fight the battles of the revolted colonies against the finest armies England could equip, commanded by her ablest generals. And this hard and galling inequality of means continued—as the reader of the “Life” will learn—until the momentous contest, after years of an enforced restriction to defensive measures brightened rarely by brief seasons of attack, drew near its final close.

In that portion of his narrative of the War of Independence which is now published, a portion embracing the occurrences of only four years, Mr. Irving finds matter for little short of eight hundred pages of the three

volumes now before us. In dealing with a composition so compact and well-arranged, we should despair of compressing within our brief limits any consecutive account of the multitudinous operations to which the author has allowed so large a space, or, at least, any account more readable than a meagre catalogue of events and dates. We are sure that we shall cater better for the profit of our readers, and, we hope, for their pleasure also, by giving them a glimpse or two of Mr. Irving's own record, and such a summary of the character of Washington as the biography before us fairly warrants.

During the monotonous siege of Boston, Washington had more than once "suggested an attack upon the town," which had been just as frequently disapproved of by his general officers, in councils of war. Whilst he was waiting anxiously, and watching for his opportunity, the British army was subjected by one of his generals to this *double* surprise:—

"General Putnam having completed the new works at Lechmere Point, and being desirous of keeping up the spirit of his men, resolved to treat them to an exploit. Accordingly, from his 'impregnable fortress' of Cobble Hill, he detached a party of about two hundred, under his favourite officer, Major Knowlton, to surprise and capture a British guard stationed at Charlestown. It was a daring enterprise, and executed with spirit. As Charlestown neck was completely protected, Knowlton led his men across the mill-dam, round the base of the hill, and immediately below the fort; set fire to the guard-house and some buildings in its vicinity; made several prisoners, and retired without loss, although thundered upon by the cannon of the fort. The exploit was attended by a dramatic effect on which Putnam had not calculated. The British officers, early in the winter, had fitted up a theatre, which was well attended by the troops and Tories. On the evening in question, an afterpiece was to be performed, entitled, 'The Blockade of Boston,' intended as a burlesque on the patriot army which was beleaguering it. Washington is said to have been represented in it as an awkward lout, equipped with a huge wig, and a long rusty sword, attended by a country booby as orderly sergeant, with an old firelock seven or eight feet long.

"The theatre was crowded, especially by the military. The first piece was over, and the curtain was rising for the farce, when a sergeant made his appearance, and announced that 'the alarm-guns were firing at Charlestown, and the Yankees attacking Bunker's Hill.' At first, this was supposed to be a part of the entertainment, until General Howe gave the word, 'Officers, to your alarm-posts.'

"Great confusion ensued; every one scrambled out of the theatre as fast as possible. There was, as usual, some shrieking and fainting of ladies; and the farce of the 'Blockade of Boston' had a more serious than comic termination."

In Mr. Irving's animated account of the memorable "Action at Princeton," we have an opportunity of seeing Washington as he was, habitually, on the field of battle—unconscious, or at least unmindful, of the danger he incurred in his heroic efforts to encourage and sustain his men. From "the summit of a hill" Colonel Mawhood, who was leading the advance of some British regiments, saw, by the glittering of their arms in the morning sun, the movement of a party of American troops, under the command of General Mercer; but—

"The woods prevented him from seeing their number. He supposed them to be some broken portion of the American army flying before Lord Cornwallis. With this idea, he faced about and made a retrograde movement, to intercept them or hold them in check, while messengers spurred off at all speed, to hasten forward the regiments still lingering at Princeton, so as completely to surround them.

"The woods concealed him until he had recrossed the bridge of Stony Brook, when he came in full sight of the van of Mercer's brigade. Both parties pushed to get possession of a rising-ground on the right, near the house of a Mr. Clark, of the peaceful Society of Friends. The Americans being nearest, reached it first, and formed behind a hedge-fence which extended along a slope in front of the house; whence, being chiefly armed with rifles, they opened a destructive fire. It was returned with great spirit

by the enemy. At the first discharge, Mercer was dismounted, 'his gallant gray' being crippled by a musket-ball in the leg. One of his colonels, also, was mortally wounded, and carried to the rear. Availing themselves of the confusion thus occasioned, the British charged with the bayonet,—the American riflemen, having no weapon of the kind, were thrown into disorder and retreated. Mercer, who was on foot, endeavoured to rally them, when a blow from the butt-end of a musket felled him to the ground. He rose and defended himself with his sword, but was surrounded, bayoneted repeatedly, and left for dead.

"Mawhood pursued the broken and retreating troops to the brow of the rising-ground, on which Clark's house was situated, when he beheld a large force emerging from a wood and advancing to the rescue. It was a body of Pennsylvania militia, which Washington, on hearing the firing, had detached to the support of Mercer. Mawhood instantly ceased pursuit, drew up his artillery, and by a heavy discharge brought the militia to a stand.

"At this moment Washington himself arrived at the scene of action, having galloped from the by-road in advance of his troops. From a rising-ground he beheld Mercer's troops retreating in confusion, and the detachment of militia checked by Mawhood's artillery. Everything was at peril. Putting spurs to his horse, he dashed past the hesitating militia, waving his hat and cheering them on. His commanding figure and white horse made him a conspicuous object for the enemy's marksmen, but he heeded it not. Galloping forward under the fire of Mawhood's battery, he called upon Mercer's broken brigade. The Pennsylvanians rallied at the sound of his voice, and caught fire from his example. At the same time the 7th Virginia regiment emerged from the wood, and moved forward with loud cheers, while a fire of grape-shot was opened by Captain Moulder, of the American artillery, from the brow of a ridge to the south.

"Colonel Mawhood, who a moment before had thought his triumph secure, found himself assailed on every side, and separated from the other British regiments. He fought, however, with great bravery, and for a short time the action was desperate. Washington was in the midst of it, equally endangered by the random fire of his own men, and the artillery and musketry of the enemy. His *aide-de-camp*, Colonel Fitzgerald, a young and ardent Irishman, losing sight of him in the heat of the fight, when enveloped in dust and smoke, dropped the bridle on the neck of his horse, and drew his hat over his eyes, giving him up for lost. When he saw him, however, emerge from the cloud waving his hat, and beheld the enemy giving way, he spurred up to his side. 'Thank God,' cried he, 'your Excellency is safe!' 'Away, my dear colonel, and bring up the troops,' was the reply; 'the day is our own!' It was one of those occasions in which the latent fire of Washington's character blazed forth.

"Mawhood by this time had forced his way, at the point of the bayonet, through gathering foes, though with heavy loss, back to the main road, and was in full retreat towards Trenton, to join Cornwallis. Washington detached Major Kelly, with a party of Pennsylvania troops, to destroy the bridge at Stony Brook, over which Mawhood had retreated, so as to impede the advance of General Leslie from Maiden Head.

"In the meantime the 55th regiment, which had been on the left, and nearer Princeton, had been encountered by the American advance-guard under General St. Clair, and after some sharp fighting in a ravine, had given way, and was retreating across fields and along a by-road to Brunswick. The remaining regiment, the 40th, had not been able to come up in time for action; a part of it fled toward Brunswick, the residue took refuge in the college at Princeton, recently occupied by them as barracks. Artillery was now brought to bear on the college, and a few shots compelled those within to surrender."

Towards the close of Mr. Irving's third volume, he describes the storming of Stony Point, an enterprise designed by Washington as some sort of counter-check to the ravages which were at that time in course of perpetration on the seaboard of Connecticut. The command was offered by Washington to General Wayne, who was known, on account of his daring, as Mad Anthony; and popular tradition tells that his somewhat profane reply to the proposition was, "General, I'll storm h—ll, if you will only plan it." The enterprise was eminently hazardous, and no precaution was neglected that seemed likely to contribute to success. An unusual hour of the night was fixed upon, men of known determination were selected, the attack was to be made with bayonets only and muskets unloaded, and

a watchword and white cockades were to keep the assailants known to one another in the darkness of their midnight strife. Thus prepared,—

“On the 15th of July, about mid-day, Wayne set out with his light infantry from Sandy Beach, fourteen miles distant from Stony Point. The roads were rugged, across mountains, morasses, and narrow defiles, in the skirts of the Dunderberg, where frequently it was necessary to proceed in single file. About eight in the evening they arrived within a mile and a half of the forts, without being discovered. Not a dog barked to give the alarm; all the dogs in the neighbourhood had been privately destroyed before hand. Bringing the men to a halt, Wayne and his principal officers went nearer, and carefully reconnoitred the works and their environs, so as to proceed understandingly and without confusion. Having made their observations, they returned to the troops. Midnight, it will be recollected, was the time recommended by Washington for the attack. About half-past eleven the whole moved forward, guided by a negro of the neighbourhood, who had frequently carried in fruit to the garrison, and served the Americans as a spy. He led the way, accompanied by two stout men disguised as farmers. The countersign was given to the first sentinel, posted on high ground west of the morass. While the negro talked with him, the men seized and gagged him. The sentinel posted at the head of the causeway was served in the same manner; so that hitherto no alarm was given. The causeway, however, was overflowed, and it was some time after twelve o'clock before the troops could cross; leaving three hundred men, under General Muklenberg, on the western side of the morass, as a reserve.

“At the foot of the promontory, the troops were divided into two columns, for simultaneous attacks on opposite sides of the works. One hundred and fifty volunteers, led by Lieutenant-colonel Fleury, seconded by Major Posey, formed the vanguard of the right column; one hundred volunteers, under Major Stewart, the vanguard of the left. In advance of each was a forlorn hope of twenty men—one led by Lieutenant Gibbon, the other by Lieutenant Knox: it was their desperate duty to remove the abattis. So well had the whole affair been conducted, that the Americans were close upon the outworks before they were discovered. There was then severe skirmishing at the pickets. The Americans used the bayonet, the others discharged their muskets. The reports roused the garrison. Stony Point was instantly in an uproar. The drums beat to arms; every one hurried to his alarm-post; the works were hastily manned, and a tremendous fire of grape-shot and musketry opened on the assailants.

“The two columns forced their way with the bayonet, at opposite points, surmounting every obstacle. Colonel Fleury was the first to enter the fort and strike the British flag. Major Posey sprang to the ramparts and shouted, “The fort is our own.” Wayne, who led the right column, received at the inner abattis a contusion on the head from a musket-ball, and would have fallen to the ground, but his two *aides-de-camp* supported him. Thinking it was a death-wound, ‘Carry me into the fort,’ said he, ‘and let me die at the head of my column.’ He was borne in between his *aides*, and soon recovered his self-possession. The two columns arrived nearly at the same time, and met in the centre of the works. The garrison surrendered at discretion.

“At daybreak, as Washington directed, the guns of the fort were turned on Fort Lafayette and the shipping. The latter cut their cables and dropped down the river. Through a series of blunders, the detachment from West Point, which was to have co-operated, did not arrive in time, and came unprovided with suitable ammunition for their battering artillery. This part of the enterprise therefore failed; Fort Lafayette held out.

“The storming of Stony Point stands out in high relief as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The Americans had effected it without firing a musket. On their part, it was the silent, deadly work of the bayonet; the fierce resistance they met at the outset may be judged by the havoc made in their forlorn hope: out of twenty-two men, seventeen were either killed or wounded. The whole loss of the Americans was fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded. Of the garrison, sixty-three were slain, including two officers; five hundred and fifty-three were taken prisoners, among whom were a lieutenant-colonel, four captains, and twenty-three subaltern officers.”

It must not, however, be supposed that successes like these were the common fortune of the Americans during that portion of the war which Mr. Irving has recorded in these volumes. At best, a few such triumphs

served to brighten with their evanescent gleams the long, and arduous, and all but hopeless contest by which the Americans endeavoured to maintain the independence they had dared to claim. It is, indeed, impossible to reflect upon the odds against them in the unequal conflict they engaged in, without a feeling of surprise, not simply at their ultimate success, but even at the fact of their being able to prolong the struggle through a single year. And it is just as impossible to doubt, that, more than once during the long interval between the evacuation of Boston and the surrender of Cornwallis, the freedom that his countrymen were striving for was saved by Washington alone. His military skill, alone, was an inestimable assistance to their cause. He has been often called the American Fabius, but he was, when occasion served, the American Marcellus also. His cautious policy was often forced upon him by the necessity of holding in check, with means wretchedly inadequate, the well-appointed armies which were opposed to him; and it is only by bearing this in mind—by remembering that the troops which he commanded were exposed, in turn, to almost every mode of hardship and privation; that they were often barefooted, starving, and half-clothed; that they were sometimes destitute of tents and engineers, and sorely enough pinched for arms and ammunition; and that the only abundance ever found within the camp was that of zealous, strong, and brave men,—that we can form to ourselves any just conception of the comprehensiveness of that ability for war which enabled Washington, under all these disadvantages, to baffle the finest armies and the ablest generals England could send out, skilfully retreating from them when he could not fight, and fighting well whenever he could find a favourable chance; to take our best commanders by surprise in the very moments of their premature triumph; and finally to teach our rulers, by the bitter lesson of two armies surrendering without a blow, the uselessness of any further efforts to subdue the nation which they had provoked into resistance by oppression and misrule.

But more valuable even than this military genius was that unyielding spirit which animated Washington himself, and with which he inspired both the Congress and the people. The great practical truth which a modern dramatist teaches from the lips of the younger of the Gracchi, that—

“ . . . the brave man ne’er despairs,
And lives where cowards die,”

was never better instanced than in this illustrious example. His calm, invincible reliance on the ultimate success of the confederated States never waned or wavered in the darkest fortunes they were doomed to undergo. In the worst emergencies which he experienced, his communications with Congress—however urgent in their tone of recommendation, or remonstrance, or appeal—still breathed a hopefulness which the governing body caught from him, and which they responded to, in spite of factious efforts which were not wanting even there, with constant confidence and love. The same animating influence seems to have fallen like a refreshing dew upon those whom business drew about him. The people themselves looked to him with a steady trust which lent alacrity to their exertions, and made the hardest measures of privation more endurable when he was known to sanction or advise them. This was the unavoidable result of his unimpeachable, but yet commanding, character; and if he had done nothing more than this—if he had merely kept alive the sturdy resolution which first shewed itself at Lexington and Bunker’s Hill—if, after teaching Congress

what the sacrifices were that America was bound to make, and training the Americans to make them, he had left it to some other benefactor to command the armies he had called into the field, and to lead them on to victory and independence—the enduring gratitude of his countrymen would still have been his due. But when it is remembered that these distinct services of encouragement, and counsel, and defence were conferred by one man; and that he, with a virtue hardly ever paralleled amongst the great generals who have had at their command the means of ruling nations they have freed, permitted no personal ambition to grow up out of his labours, and sought from them no advantages that were not common to him with the meanest citizen of the States; we are tempted to exclaim with the poet,—

“How shall we rank thee upon glory’s page!
Thou more than soldier! and just less than sage!
All that thou art reflects less fame on thee,
Far less, than all thou hast *forborne to be!*”

But the most interesting, and probably the most instructive, portion of the Life of Washington, is that which Mr. Irving has not yet given to the world. The materials which he has still in hand will come to us, no doubt, exquisitely wrought in elegant and graceful forms, for this has been the charm of all his literary workmanship, and he has never yet worked upon a grander or a nobler subject. The serene majesty of his Columbus, lavishing the magnificent capabilities of his life in the realization of his one glorious idea, is equal, not superior, to it; but the life of the great Discoverer loses by its remoteness in time something of that sympathy which is kindled in us by the life of the great statesman and commander whom many, now alive, remember. Mr. Irving has still to relate to us the closing incidents of the protracted War of Independence, in which events as striking as the treachery of Arnold, the mournful fate of André, and the final triumph of the continental army, claim important places. And he has still to picture to us the quiet and unostentatious dignity of that domestic life at Mount Vernon to which Washington hastened back, the delight and diligence with which he resumed his agricultural occupations, the care which he devoted to the civil interests of his native state, and the patriotic and high-minded disinterestedness with which he transferred to purposes of general education that liberal grant of the Virginian Legislature which he had declined to accept for himself. And Mr. Irving has still to describe to us the memorable journey, made amidst the blessings of a nation’s gratitude, from Mount Vernon to New York,—a journey with which hardly any triumphal march in history deserves to be compared; in which everything, except the roar of cannon, and the flags, and the young maidens with their garlands and white dresses, was the unpremeditated tribute of the people’s reverence and love; and in which the toil-hardened hands that were stretched forth to grasp his as he passed by, the whispered prayers that greeted him from the roadside, and the thousand varying testimonies of a deep and general emotion of delight which welcomed him, whilst they more than once shook the iron nerves of Washington, must still have been a sweet reward for services as pure and high as his. And, finally, Mr. Irving has still to tell us of those eight years of arduous, able statesmanship, in which Washington, as President of the young republic, enforced a far-sighted policy of wisdom, peace, and justice, which was probably, at that time, the means of preserving to his countrymen, on a secure foundation, the independence he had won for them by his long devotedness in council, camp, and battle-field.

The public, we apprehend, will look with some impatience for the completion of this admirable "Life." If the portion yet to come should be executed with as much painstaking accuracy, combined with as much grace, and elegance, and animation, as the volumes now before us are—and we do not for a moment doubt that they will be—Mr. Irving will have the satisfaction of having been the first to raise an enduring and becoming monument to him, of whom a living historian has well and truly said, "of all great men, he was the most virtuous and the most fortunate^a."

THE RECENT ALTERATIONS AT THE CATHEDRAL, CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

MOST of our readers are conversant with the fact that this cathedral differs from others in being also the chapel of the college to which it is attached. The limited accommodation in the seating which recently existed here, in common with other edifices of similar character, was felt, therefore, to be the source of more frequent inconvenience.

The number of the sittings being 93, and the various persons belonging to the college who attend daily service being about 220, it has been customary to cover the pavement in the centre of the choir with light, moveable seats, facing west, to supply the deficient accommodation. This arrangement, by which the faces of the Undergraduates were turned towards the Dean and Canons, and was the source of much confusion, has been terminated in compliance with the admirable suggestion of the present Dean, Dr. Liddell; and other improvements have been effected, which we will now proceed to describe.

As some of our readers may not be acquainted with the characteristics of the edifice, we will first shortly state its leading features. The present structure appears to retain no traces of the earlier building which history tells us occupied the site, but was erected in the Norman period, and was the church of the Priory of St. Frideswide, consecrated about the year 1180. On the north side of the choir-aisle is the Early English chapel of St. Frideswide. The Latin chapel, which forms another aisle still further to the north, was built by Lady Montacute in the fourteenth century. The most important change in the cathedral was made by Cardinal Wolsey, who had the intention of converting it into the College chapel, and of erecting another building for the cathedral on the north side of the great quadrangle, the foundation and lower part of the walls of which were visible in the Canons' gardens within these few years. At this period the nave of the cathedral was materially shortened, the south transept was deprived of two bays, which were merged into the residence of the sacristan, and a richly groined Perpendicular roof with carved pendants was cleverly fitted upon the Norman clerestory to the choir. This work was not continued farther than the transepts, where the alteration has been commenced, but not completed.

In the time of Charles the First the woodwork recently removed was erected. For that purpose, the pillars on the north and south sides of the

^a "*De tous les grands hommes, il a été le plus vertueux et le plus heureux.*"—"Washington," by M. Guizot.

choir were "squared," and the bases were also cut away; and the masonry thus mutilated was encased with heavily-moulded Italian framing, intermixed with some remnants of Jacobean workmanship. The screen fixed across the entrance to the choir, and upon which was placed the organ, with choristers' galleries on each side over the Canons' stalls, divided the centre of the edifice, except the roof, into two portions: the Vice-Chancellor's seat and the pulpit used at the University sermons being in the nave, on one side of the screen; and the Dean's and Canons' and the Bishop's stall, with the woodwork in the choir just described, on the other side: the choir-aisles and the chapels being also excluded from view, and almost from any participation in the services, by the box-like framing, which rose to the height of eleven feet from the paving.

By the recent alterations—though they are to be regarded only as a temporary expedient, and we may be allowed, perhaps, to designate it as a trial-scheme—the cumbrous woodwork has been wholly removed, the stone pillars with their bases have been restored, and accommodation for 235 persons has been provided in seats facing north and south, placed in the choir, under the tower, and in two bays of the nave; the view being unobstructed throughout the entire length of the cathedral from west to east, with the exception of the two western bays of the nave, which are reserved as an ante-chapel.

The old stalls, panelling, seats, book-boards, and kneeling-cushions have been modified and refixed without the high enclosures, and the whole is subordinated to the main features of the edifice. The organ is placed in the south transept, the site whence it is probable Wolsey intended to derive his music, though at a different level—for there are still existing in the east wall two boldly carved corbels, which were evidently intended to support a music gallery, projecting from the triforium. The Vice-Chancellor's seat remains, as heretofore, against the north-west pier of the tower; the Bishop's throne is brought slightly forward, commanding an improved view of the centre of the building; the choristers' seats are under the tower, and the pulpit is placed near the south-east pier, commanding the choir and nave, and advantageously situated for the north transept, in which moveable seats are offered to the public, giving accommodation for 131 persons.

We have said that the scheme is but a temporary expedient: the old organ-case, the Dean's and Canons' stalls, and the other portions of the woodwork, of various periods and forms, have all been made to re-serve their respective purposes, and not a single foot of new wood introduced. But the works which are intended to be permanent are substantially executed. Of this latter class is the warming and ventilating apparatus, which has been formed under the floor by a series of brick and stone chambers, and flues of ample dimensions, to ensure an effective circulation of comfortably warmed (not sudden gusts of overheated) air; whilst among the temporary works is the mode of lighting, which will be still by candles: the perspective effect will, however, be striking and good, if (as we understand is intended) oak triangular frames for six candles are suspended from the arches of the arcade-pillars. The flues for the warming apparatus required an excavation 3 ft. 6 in. square, and of considerable length, under the paving of the choir and nave: to this circumstance we are indebted to several interesting discoveries.

Between the pillars of the second bay of the arcade on the south side of the choir, was found a stone coffin, with a raised lid, from 5 to 8 in. thick, having a floriated cross sculptured thereon, of fifteenth century date. In

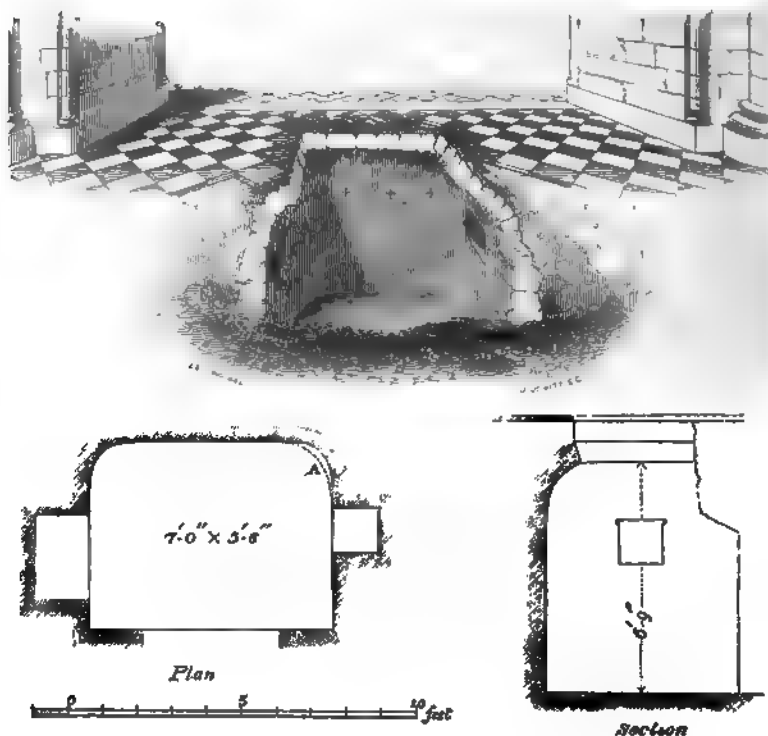
the coffin were the remains of an ecclesiastic, in a rich diapered dress of linen interwoven with cotton, and a plain pewter chalice and paten lying upon the chest; the body and the dress immediately succumbed to the influence of the atmosphere upon its admission, and little beside dust could be seen in two hours' time, except the tibia of the left leg, and a velvet shoe belonging to that foot. From the mixed material of the dress it may be inferred that it was of foreign manufacture, cotton not having been brought to England until the eighteenth century. The sculptured lid is laid on the paving in the south aisle, where it may be now seen.

In the centre of the choir was found another similar coffin. The chalice and paten were at the foot of the corpse; the texture of the dress appeared similar to that of the former body, but was less decayed; the lid is a simple cross, with the ends of the arms enlarged, and is probably not earlier than the fifteenth century.

The east tower-piers required considerable repair; huge beams had been inserted, and the ashlar face cut away, the internal "rubble filling" was loose, and required the utmost care to maintain the security of the ponderous structure above. It was observed upon the south pier, where the timber had not caused so much damage as on the north side, that the face of the pier had been set back four inches to a height of about twelve feet from the floor, terminating at the top with a chamfer. It has been suggested that this circumstance is in favour of the idea that the woodwork which probably existed in the earliest period of the cathedral extended beyond the choir into the tower. The chamfer has been permitted to remain, and will be viewed with much interest.

A remarkable chamber or crypt was opened in the centre of the paving, between the north and south piers of the tower. We have prepared the subjoined cuts for the purpose of placing on record as well as illustrating this discovery, which we think will be found to possess matter for unusual research. The chamber is under the paving of the choir, and immediately under the place where the organ lately stood, and behind the place of the great rood in former times, measures seven feet in length from north to south, by five feet six inches in width from east to west, and is just high enough for a person to stand upright within it. The walls are formed of stone from the neighbourhood, and the chamber was probably covered by an arch of similar masonry, a portion of the dome^a being still observable. On each side was a closet, or recess, which had been apparently provided with flaps or doors, as the place of a stone or wood hanging-piece is evident over each opening. The internal face of the chamber and the closets is roughly plastered,—traces of red colouring exist thereon; and there are also slight remains of incised or indented crosses, about 2½ inches long, on the west wall, at four feet from the base of the wall. A piece of wood had been in-

^a Mr. Billing, who was kind enough to make this drawing for us, has represented the voussoirs of an arch, but placed on a level so that they would inevitably have fallen through. This we believe to be a mistake arising from the hasty manner in which his sketch was necessarily made. There did not appear to be any proof that there was an arch or dome to the chamber at all; if there was, the crown of it must have been considerably above the level of the pavement. It appeared to us to have been covered by flat stones, supported on a sort of shouldered arches, or small squinches, across the angles, or possibly by a wooden trap-door; and there was a piece of decayed timber on the west side, nearly where Mr. Billing has represented his flat arch, as mentioned above. The wall on the east side was broken away in the middle, and there may probably have been a doorway on this side, but the evidence of this was not very clear.



VIEW, PLAN, AND SECTION OF THE SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER RECENTLY DISCOVERED
IN THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

serted nearly over the west wall, but we are inclined to think this was but a modern provision against a sinking of the pavement. The entrance was, no doubt, from the east, either by a passage, by steps, or a ladder, possibly after the same fashion as the reliquary chambers at Ripon and Hexham. It may be fairly surmised that this chamber is a very early work, and that it was intended as a place of security for the deposit of the relics and other treasures of the church; and it is not improbable that it was also adapted to the exhibition of relics from the passage entrance.

Numerous wood and leaden coffins of ordinary character were encountered, and a few pieces of stone sculptured and gilded, and fragments of figured tiles. Upon the choir-pillars remain traces of tinting, in strong red and blue colour; upon the half-pillar next the east wall, a painting is discernible representing a stone coffin and two figures. Behind the wood panelling which has been left round the altar for the present, are diaper patterns in colours painted upon the wall. The bases of the pillars (which have been restored) possess considerable variety; the Early English "holding-water" base, the attic base, and an indented pattern, are among the most remarkable.

We cannot close our notice of these alterations without expressing our

sense of the pleasure which must be afforded to all lovers of our cathedral structures, that so much has been done to divest this edifice of the deformities which had been built upon the original structure, and also that so much harmony and good, unambitious effect has been manifested in thus doing the best that could be done under the circumstances. The views of the building opened from the Norman transepts and the choir into the later and lighter architecture of St. Frideswide's and the Latin chapel, with their pointed and noble groining, must be seen to be appreciated in their grandeur and beauty; whilst the whole effect from west to east,—particularly during service, when the edifice is occupied by 200 men in white surplices,—though in dimensions the cathedral is the smallest existing, is, at present, without a rival, and does much credit to all the persons engaged in the alterations.

We earnestly hope that the life of the present Dean may be long spared to Christ Church, that he may proceed in the valuable improvements upon which he has entered with so much zeal and discrimination, and that the example may lead others to follow in the same steps. The works, with the warming and ventilation of the hall, which has also been completed during the long vacation, have been ably performed by Messrs. Fisher, of Oxford, under the superintendence of Mr. John Billing, of Westminster.

THE HISTORY OF A BLUE BOOK.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD supplies us with probably the first notice of a Parliamentary Blue Book. On the 2nd of September, 1644, he was brought to the House of Lords to make a recapitulation of his answers to the charges urged against him, and he says^a,—

“So soon as I came to the bar, I saw every lord present with a new thin book in folio, in a blue coat. I heard that morning that Mr. Pryn had printed my Diary, and published it to the world to disgrace me. Some notes of his own are made upon it. The first and the last are two desperate untruths, beside some others. This was the book then in the lords' hands, and I assure myself, that time picked for it, that the sight of it might damp me, and disenable me to speak. I confess I was a little troubled at it. But after I had gathered up myself, and looked up to God, I went on to the business of the day, and thus I spake.”

Several “desperate untruths” we see were to be found in “busy Mr. Pryn's” blue book, and we fear the same might be said of such publications, not only two hundred, but twenty years ago. Such things are of course all changed now. Statesmen at the present day, particularly when asked an awkward question, know nothing but what has already appeared in “the usual channels of public information;” and being “all, all honourable men,” we cannot think of doubting their assertion. We know that in days gone by the various agents of the Government kept it informed of the minutest details of what was going forward in the countries to which they were accredited, and we might expect that they would do so now, when we see such handsome sums yearly voted for “Diplomatic and Consular Services.” Yet they cannot do so, or our Blue Books, on political matters in

^a History of the Troubles and Trial of Archbishop Laud, in the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, vol. iv. p. 369.

particular, would not be so barren of information as they usually prove ; unless, indeed, *suppressio veri* is still the order of the day, and accomplished, as it once was, something after the following fashion.

Existing arrangements at the Foreign Office give some degree of probability to the supposition. Very minute Instructions regarding Correspondence are issued, in a printed form (one of the Privately Printed Books), to each ambassador, chargé d'affaires, consul, and other functionary, and he is directed, in fact, to make his dispatches as numerous as possible. Beside ordinary dispatches at short stated intervals, he is to supply Separate, Private, Confidential, Secret, Most Secret, and Most Confidential communications ; and those of the higher order at least write also private letters, which, like those of the First Lord of the Admiralty, give often a new aspect to official documents. These classes are all separately numbered, beginning with No. 1, on the 1st of January in each year, and they are kept carefully apart in the archives of the Foreign and the Colonial Office ; but they are as carefully confounded when any of them are given to the public. They are always referred to as "Your lordship's dispatch (Separate, No. 42)," or "Most Confidential, No. 6 ;" and these means of identification are preserved in the Privately Printed Books, but they are not to be found, except in very rare cases, and for a purpose, in the Blue Books intended for the public ; indeed, the accidental retention of one of them is a sufficient and not infrequent cause of the cancellation of a sheet.

Every reader of the newspapers must have observed that when a member of parliament moves for the correspondence on any particular subject, the Minister, whoever he may be, ordinarily declines to produce more than "copies or extracts ;" and the making of these extracts is a business of high importance, only to be intrusted to well-practised hands. As Mr. Bowdler says of his Family Shakspeare, "nothing is added to the original text, but those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read"—by the great family of non-diplomatists ; and at length a portly book appears, which is but too often "the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet omitted." The member who has moved for it knows well that it does not tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth ;" but he has no remedy, as a book "presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty" must deserve the full confidence of every loyal subject.

The word "extract," which so frequently appears in the Blue Book, is one especially calculated to mislead. Sometimes it is properly employed when half-a-dozen lines are taken from a document of as many pages ; but more frequently it is a mere mystification, nothing being omitted but the formal beginning and ending. Sometimes parts of different dispatches are worked up into one consistent whole, and sometimes one dispatch is split up into several, all, no doubt, for the purpose of "making things pleasant," if not clear, to the uninitiated.

We have said that the concoction of the Blue Book is the work of well-practised hands ; they are indeed the hands that have prepared many of the documents which are now to undergo the process of cooking to make them presentable. People who have thought upon the subject have probably wondered how ministers of state can find time to write the numerous and elaborate dispatches which are continually being published in their names ; but the fact is, that in general they do not write them any more than they read the masses of papers to which they are replies. A *précis* is formed of the chief points of the ordinary dispatches on any one subject, and the

more private ones receive on their turned-up corners brief explanations from the Under-Secretaries; the whole are then sent round to the members of the Cabinet, in an order (termed a "circulation") settled when they take office; each makes his marginal comments, generally brief, but sometimes written across and across like a lady correspondent, and all but undecipherable. The papers at length come back to the office from which they issued, a senior clerk takes them in hand, puts the scattered hints into rather mystified English, known as diplomatic language, and submits them to the Minister, and when the draft has been approved by him, it goes forth as the production of some noble lord or right honourable gentleman, whose share in its production has usually been very small indeed. Ordinary dispatches are manufactured by a similar process in the chancellerie of each embassy abroad; and hence we need not wonder at the sameness of style which they all exhibit. The Secret dispatches, on the other hand, are really the work of the person whose name is appended; and hence in them is found language polished or abrupt, a style neat or slovenly, a greater or less attention to names or dates, in short, all those peculiarities which must appear in the writings of individuals in contradistinction to the "regulation cut" of the mere official scribe. Much of this individuality is usually destroyed before any such papers are allowed to form part of a Blue Book, by a searching revision, which omits names, or by the substitution of a word, adroitly transfers the blame of transactions from the person originally pointed out, often in unparliamentary terms, to the body with which he acts, or to the Government of which he, or she, is the head.

Thus, if instead of trusting to the "copies or extracts," a person could inspect the dispatches of Sir Howard Seymour on the affairs of Portugal in 1846, as they were originally written, and were printed, he would find Queen Dona Maria da Gloria spoken of as the cause of all the discontent which in that year brought the country into a state of civil war. She, in answer to the remonstrances of the ambassador, passionately declared, that "she *would* be a queen like her ancestors;" she *would* keep M. Dietz, a German tutor of her children, as a special counsellor; and she *would* trample on the charter. These things were checked by the firmness of Sir Howard; the tutor was shipped off, the war was put an end to, and the prisoners who had been sent to the interior of Africa by the queen's personal command, and in despite of a capitulation, were brought back; but it was thought indecorous to exhibit royalty acting with so much folly, and the blame of what could not be omitted from the Blue Book was coolly transferred to other quarters. What was manifestly personal was struck out, and in the other cases "the Government" was substituted.

As another and somewhat earlier instance of "cooking," it may be mentioned that Captain Elliott, in his dispatches, ascribed the difficulties with the Chinese which arose in 1838, to the sinister misrepresentations of the Americans, who desired to expel us, and so gain exclusive possession of the opium market; and the first blood shed in the dispute he declared was by American seamen when celebrating their Independence Day. Our relations with the Great Republic were, however, from the Canadian and Boundary questions, in an uneasy condition at the time; it was convenient to avoid further causes of quarrel, and these facts, and others of a kindred nature, were suppressed. In consequence, the unfortunate Superintendent appears in the Blue Book, as first wantonly picking a quarrel, and then meanly yielding; the "best public instructors" abused him accordingly, although those who had seen his whole correspondence

knew that he had acted with prudence, temper, and firmness, deserving very different treatment.

Some men have occasionally been found to protest against this mangling of their dispatches, but such conduct is, with all who have held, as well as with all who hope to hold office, "rank mutiny;" they are told on all hands that their dispatches are "public property," and are all but accused of forging the passages, of the mutilation of which they complain; they become marked men, and are never more admitted within the charmed red-tape circle^b.

The general scope of the Blue Books relating to foreign countries is to explain away difficulties, to shew that all Governments are wise and benevolent, and in short, to make everybody comfortable, if they will but believe what they read. But we find a country nearer home, "perennially miserable Ireland," as a recent writer calls it, treated in another fashion, and all its misdeeds made the most of. Thirty, twenty, even ten years ago, an Irish Crime and Outrage Act was a regular part of the business of each session of Parliament; and to supply materials for the Minister's annual bill of indictment, reports were called for from the constabulary, which were duly printed "for the use of the Cabinet," and a judicious selection from which formed the staple of a Blue Book. A few extracts from one of these preliminary "Abstracts of the Police Reports of some of the principal Outrages in the Counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Clare, Leitrim, and Roscommon, in the year 1845," are here given. The whole number of outrages is 1,064, but a note states that—

- "1. Offences here detailed are unconnected with land.
- "2. Murders and homicides are not included.
- "3. Threatening notices (not followed by any overt act) are omitted."

How, with such omissions, this can be a return of the "principal outrages," does not appear very clear on this side St. George's Channel. Yet it is an exceedingly curious document, and exhibits a very undesirable state of things in Green Erin. Some few instances of ordinary highway-robbery and house-breaking appear, but in general the perpetrators of the misdeeds recorded seem to have been actuated by what they no doubt considered pure motives; a wild sense of justice in fact. Thus Denis Hernan has his head cut open, and is beaten senseless, "because he had processed his sister-in-law, who owed him money." Lawrence Burke is dragged out of bed and "seriously assaulted," "because of his cruel treatment of his wife, who is believed to have instigated the party." Michael Rourke, "a comfortable farmer," has his windows broken, his dog shot, and a gun discharged which lacerated his face, as "a caution to him to fulfil his promise of marrying a certain female." David Ellis, another farmer, receives "a slight blow on the head with a bludgeon," as a hint to give a sufficient portion to his daughter, who has eloped with John Ryan.

The morals of the community are taken care of by these midnight legislators, who often go disguised in women's clothes, and style themselves "Molly M'Guire's children." They set fire to one man's house, by way of enforcing a piece of friendly advice to part from his wife, "as it is suspected that she is already married to another;" they visit the dwelling of

^b Two "high officers" who administered for a while the affairs of Canada, and whose names will readily present themselves, may be noticed as having fallen thus under the censure of Downing-street.

another, to "persuade" him to marry Nancy Brien, and not finding him at home, they break his brother's arm; they hold a pistol to the breast of a third, and swear him to be an honest executor, "to send a barrel of potatoes to Bridget Dunden, his neice, and also to send what her grandfather willed to her."

They also strive, after a peculiar fashion, to establish family harmony. They swear one man's mother to leave his house, "as she is always quarrelling with her daughter-in-law;" they attack the house of another, and "warn him to agree with his brother;" and by "seriously assaulting" him they compel Stephen Bohan to swear to support his brother-in-law and family.

A strange scene occurs, under the head, "County Leitrim, June 18, 1845:—

"This morning, an armed party of thirty or forty persons, unknown, went to the house of Peter Diffley, at Mohill, and forcibly brought him to the residence of a clergyman, whom they caused to get out of bed for the purpose of marrying Diffley to a young woman whom he had seduced under promise of marriage. After ceremony, they remained on the road firing shots for fifteen or twenty minutes."

Outrages, however, are not confined to the poorer classes. Many instances are mentioned of tenants burnt out by landlords; a school is burnt down by the committee because the patron intrudes an obnoxious teacher; the butchers of Limerick send out men to kill sheep in the fields, "in order that they might purchase them cheaper when brought to market."

Such are a few of the outrages recorded in this document, and although prepared in the Castle at Dublin, and therefore probably enough one-sided, from its whole tenor it is evident that the Irish police have no idle time of it. Their barracks are watched night and day; scattered parties are perpetually reported as fired on; scarce any one will give them information, even about injuries inflicted on themselves; and those who work for them, from the smith who repairs their arms to the woman-servant at the station, all go in danger of their lives. Their appearance at a "faction fight" unites both parties against them. They have also, as we learn from a supplementary "Selection of Outrages specially reported, from Sept. 7, 1845, to Feb. 10, 1846," to endeavour to afford protection to particularly obnoxious individuals, but are not always successful. A steward is shot through the hand, though two policemen are stationed in the house to guard him; a patrol is appointed to escort a wealthy grazier to and from market, yet he is fired at; and a clergyman, more self-relying, begs for arms to defend himself while proceeding to or from his church. His curious letter to the Irish Secretary, dated Feb. 4, 1846, runs thus:—

"Sir,—I beg to state to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that as I was returning home from E—— on Sunday last, it being one of my Sundays for preaching in the cathedral as prebendary of O—— and a member of the chapter, I was pursued by a man who rushed out of a cabin and laid hold of my car: I removed his hand, and told him I would not allow any person to hold my car; he then made use of most abusive and threatening language: my servant drove the horse at full speed to get out of his reach, when he crossed the fields, intending, as I suppose, to intercept me before I could reach the police station at B——. While running through the fields, he stopped a few minutes at a mearing wall^c, from which he armed himself with pistols, as my servant believes. I fortunately reached the station by the greatest exertion, it being one mile and one-half from the place where the fellow commenced his pursuit; I then described the man so accurately, that the police were enabled to arrest him in a very few hours after; they found a powder-horn and some lead in his bosom.

^c Boundary, often of rough uncemented stone in the west of Ireland.

I request to state to His Excellency that I was unable to have him sent to prison for trial, the magistrates not considering my information sufficient to convict him; they bound him to keep the peace for three years. Under these circumstances, fearing he might get some of his accomplices to attack me when going again or returning from E——, or on my way to my own church at B——, distant three miles and one-half from my residence, I trust His Excellency will order me a short double-barrel gun, or any other arms he may think fit for my protection, as I am unable, from my limited income and large family, to purchase them; and I shall ever feel grateful, and shall return them whenever the country shall become tranquil and the laws respected.

“ I have, &c.,

“ JOHN M——,

“ *Prebendary of O——.*”

Talleyrand is accused of having remarked that the office of the tongue is to conceal the thoughts, and we will venture to affirm that an analogous effect is all that is to be obtained from Blue Books in general. How many volumes have appeared on the affairs of Turkey, for instance; yet, even with the addition of the papers relating to the “sick man” which attracted so much attention a short time since^d, they give no adequate idea of the “arrangements” for the East which have for years occupied not only continental but British statesmen; such details can only be hoped for by the next generation, when the Privately Printed Books may perhaps appear *in extenso*. If such should be the case, the reader will also learn many new facts regarding the insurrections in Canada, the Ionian Isles, the Cape, and Ceylon, which have occurred during the present reign; but probably as much interest may not be excited by the detail of bye-gone troubles, as by the history and mystery of how Governments in 1828 and 1845 so suddenly abandoned the cherished policy of years, and became “liberal” in spite of themselves. It would be useless to refer to Blue Books of those years for information, yet there would be found in print the “wondrous tale” of the conversions of Sir Robert Peel, first on the Catholic question, then on that of the Corn Laws, not as told, and to be told, with diplomatic caution, in his “Memoirs,” but his changing opinions as to the safety of longer withholding Emancipation recorded day by day, his correspondence with the law officers of the Crown on the illegal character of the Corn Law League, and the ultimate resolve to prosecute its leading members for conspiracy, which was abandoned in consequence of a premature disclosure by a journeyman printer, who happened to be a “politician.”

^d The late Emperor Nicholas was then unfairly treated, and he evinced some magnanimity, or at least self-control, in abstaining from publishing in return the details of a plan for a new “territorial arrangement” devised about 1843, and which exists in print, though not to be found in any Blue Book. Russia was to have the bulk of the spoil, allowing a large slice of Turkey in Europe to Austria. But the naval powers could not agree about Egypt; one desired it as a part of the north coast of Africa, of which she was determined to have the whole; the other required it, in addition to the valley of the Euphrates, to secure a choice of routes to India. This difference could not be adjusted, and the Turks had a respite. The expedition of Colonel Chesney had other objects in view beside exploring the site of Babylon, or tracing the Mesopotamian canals of Alexander.

OXFORD.

THE restoration of the cathedral, of which we have given an account, (see p. 561), is by no means the only great work that has been carrying on in Oxford during the present year. Indeed, if activity in building is a proof of life in other ways, as is usually found to be the case, the popular prejudice about the stagnation of Oxford must speedily give way to facts, and we should rather be afraid that the reaction is too violent to last. We believe that few places of the same extent could shew a similar extent of building in the same time.

At Exeter College, the new building fronting Broad-street, where many of our readers may remember that a row of poplars recently stood, has been completed, with a gateway-tower, forming a new entrance from Broad-street, between the new building and the part erected a few years since by the late Mr. Underwood. This building is to form the north side of a new quadrangle, of which the east side is also rising rapidly, and is to consist partly of additional sets of rooms for undergraduates, and in part of the new Rector's lodgings, in which the old north-tower gateway of the fifteenth century will be incorporated. On the south side will be a part of the new chapel and a passage from the old quadrangle. The old chapel and the Rector's lodgings are now levelled with the ground. The new library is roofed in, and completed as far as the exterior is concerned; the fittings of the interior are in rapid progress. It is a very elegant building in the early Decorated Gothic style of the time of Edward I., and has a clerestory to light the upper room, and a sort of cloister or lobby attached to it, which promises to be very convenient. The carving of the foliage after nature is admirably executed, and the whole of the work is very creditable to both architect and builder. The same style of architecture is to be used for all the new buildings; and wherever it follows the natural course, and the exterior is made subordinate to the requirements of the interior, as in the library and the chapel, nothing can be better: this was the course pursued by the medieval architects themselves. Modern architects, on the contrary, usually begin at the wrong end; they make a design for the exterior first, to look pretty upon paper, and then fit the interior to it as well as they can. We are sorry to observe that even Mr. Scott is not always free from this fashion of our day; and this is shewn in his front towards Broad-street, where long hall-windows are introduced to look pretty and make a variety, and are used as staircase-windows, but unfortunately the staircases within are fitted to them in a very awkward and inconvenient manner; the oriel window over the gateway also looks squeezed in for effect, and the angel which carries it looks more like one of the time of Henry VII. than of Edward I. There is an affectation of reality also in the ugly black iron water-pipes down this front, looking very like scaffold-poles left by mistake. Nor is this affectation consistent with the battlements between the dormer-windows of this lofty pile of building; nor can we admire such reality as the red tile crest on the ridge of the grey stone roof. The west side of this new quadrangle is at present occupied by the old timber house known as Prideaux's building; but this is to be entirely removed, and a new range erected, to consist also of rooms for undergraduates, with the back to Mr. Parker's premises. It will be seen that these works amount almost to building a new college, the only thing wanting being a new hall; but as the present hall is one of the finest.

in Oxford, it has been preserved, and with it three sides of the old quadrangle. At Balliol College, the new chapel is progressing rapidly; the walls are nearly at their full height, and the windows with their tracery inserted; these are very elegant, in the same style as that adopted at Exeter, though a different architect (Mr. Butterfield) is here employed. The chief novelty is the introduction of red sandstone, brought from Staffordshire and Warwickshire, similar to that used at Coventry, in alternate layers in the walls, and in the voussoirs of the window-arches. This is an Italian fashion, the use of which in England is new, and we suppose is owing to the recommendation of Mr. Ruskin. We cannot say that we admire the effect of it, in this country and climate. It is very good in Italy, where it appears natural, but here it seems forced and unnatural: this is, however, merely a matter of taste. The Master's lodgings and part of the college adjoining have been new roofed, or re-covered, with the grey Stonesfield slate, from which we conclude that there is no probability of a new front towards Broad-street at present. Our readers are aware that an extensive range of building facing Beaumont-street, on the site of the old towers known by the names of Cæsar and Pompey, was erected a year or two since.

The new front of Jesus College has also been completed some months, and is very creditable to the architects, the Messrs. Buckler, who had the difficult task of adapting a new Gothic front to a building of the "Georgian era" without altering the openings. This has been very cleverly managed, the style adopted being that of the Tudor era, which is perhaps better suited for collegiate purposes than the earlier styles. The new gateway-tower, with its battlement and tall chimney enriched with panelling, is very good and effective; the plainer front towards Market-street is also very well restored. The east window of the chapel, which had long been blocked up, has been re-opened, and fitted with painted glass in the style of the Renaissance period. A number of small groups of figures representing Scripture subjects are separated by foliage instead of the usual framework. This glass is understood to have been executed under the direction of Mr. Winston. At Brasenose College, a new east-window has also been recently put into the chapel, executed by Messrs. Hardman of Birmingham, representing the principal events of our Lord's Passion in small groups of figures, separated by a groundwork of diaper patterns. It is better than the generality of modern painted glass; but this is one of the arts in which we do not yet come up to the work of our ancestors, and we cannot say that any modern painted glass appears to us quite satisfactory. We hope that the new windows now in hand for Magdalen College Chapel will be a further step in advance. The Founder's Chamber in the gateway-tower of this college has also been carefully restored. The hall of New College has been newly painted and decorated, and the heraldic escutcheons carefully restored. Considerable repairs have been made at Queen's College. Wadham College has been lighted with gas. At Worcester College, a new clock has been erected, at an expense of about two hundred pounds, with a large face in the pediment facing Beaumont-street. It must be acknowledged that this clock-face seems placed in a very natural position; the pediment looks as if it was made on purpose for it. This style of the "glorious Georgian era" requires the embellishment of a clock-face.

At St. Peter's Church, the chancel has been restored and the south wall rebuilt, at considerable expense: the beautiful Norman vaulting was in danger of falling, and rendered these repairs necessary. In Holywell Church, the roof of the chancel has been painted in medieval style.

At St. Mary's Church, so much alarm was felt as to the state of the tower, that it was thought necessary to close the church in May last. This has now been thoroughly repaired, and the part which was bulging and cracking has been screwed together with iron rods in a very ingenious and effectual manner, under the direction of Mr. Scott. We fear this has been an expensive operation, though it was clearly necessary. The chief cause of the evil appears to have been the great additional weight which was put on the top of the tower by rebuilding the spire and the pinnacles, inserting a second set of canopies over the old ones, at each corner, six feet in depth, consequently raising the pinnacles by so much, and rendering it necessary to raise the spire also, to keep anything like proportion, and throwing out the pinnacles clear against the sky, instead of nestling round the base of the spire. This *improvement* is said to have *added* about thirty tons of stone on each corner, which the tower and buttresses were not calculated to carry. The foundations had not given way, but the tower had bulged, from the extra load put upon the top of it; and it is fortunate that the whole did not come to the ground together. We believe, however, that it is now made perfectly secure. The mischief had in part been caused by the introduction of a ringing-loft, to accommodate the amateur ringers in the last century, when the ignorant carpenters had cut through the principal arches at the springing. This floor has now been removed, and the interior of the tower restored to its original height, and the newel-staircase built up solid, to serve as an additional buttress; an entrance to the belfry being made from another staircase at the back.

But by far the most important building which is now carrying on in Oxford is the new University Museum, in the Parks. This is getting on steadily, and even rapidly, considering the extent of the work, and is already above the level of the first floor. The style is also the English Gothic of the time of Edward I., with some variations from the Italian, especially the introduction of alternate layers of red sandstone with the white stone: this, however, is in the interior of the quadrangle only; the front is faced with white stone, the main structure is of brick. The arrangements of the interior appear to be very commodious and complete for the various purposes required; and as the exterior has been forced to follow the requirements of the interior, the result is a very pleasing variety of outline, and a most picturesque effect. This building will form quite an era in the history of architecture; it is the first time that Gothic architecture has been really and properly applied to a domestic building in our day, with due regard to the principles of the medieval architects. Sir T. Deane and Mr. Woodward of Dublin have the honour of carrying out this great work. A new debating-room is also being built at the Union, in the same style and by the same architects.

It is a singular proof of the influence of fashion, that all these new buildings, though by three different architects of eminence, are in the same style. This is owing in part to the dictation of the ecclesiologists; and as it is obviously carried too far, a reaction will probably follow in a few years: there is no reason for entirely neglecting the earlier and later styles, and building everything in the one style which it is the fashion to call the best. It may be doubted whether the style of William of Wykeham is not better adapted for collegiate purposes than any other. Messrs. Buckler are entitled to credit for their courage in resisting the stream, and following the style of the fifteenth century in their new front of Jesus College, already mentioned.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

PART II.

As intimated in our last number, we now proceed to give the particulars of the publications of the Society which were announced and heralded, with appropriate flourish, by a preliminary treatise or discourse, issued anonymously, but generally supposed to have been, written for the occasion by the then plebeian, afterwards noble, and still ever learned, chairman of the committee.

This promise of a flood of learning was hailed with unbounded acceptance by an admiring public. The discourse was published at its *full value* in a sixpenny octavo form, and upwards of 120,000 copies were in a few weeks sold: more costly editions of it were at intervals issued, at different prices; and one especially, consisting of twenty-four copies, was printed, with proofs on India paper of the illustrations, for presentation to the particular friends of the author; and to each of these twenty-four copies only, was added a hymn, set to music with variations, emanating, as was supposed, from Holland-house;—the hymn apparently written by a person of quality, on the approved model of Pope's burlesque song by an individual of the same species, with a happy subordination of sense to sound^a.

As no more than twenty-four copies of the hymn ever appeared in print, we will enable the public to form their own judgment of this characteristic adherence to the specimen furnished by Pope: and well might it be said of this poetical and musical effusion, to the author,—

“Thy chaunt *diffused* a scientific ray,
And gleams of knowledge brighten'd all the day.”

HYMN.

(*Suggested by reading the Society's Discourse.*)

“There is a God, all nature cries,
A thousand tongues proclaim
His arm Almighty, mind all wise,
And bid each voice in chorus rise
To magnify His Name.

“Thy Name, great nature's Sire divine,
Assiduous we adore,
Rejecting godheads at whose shrine
Benighted nations, blood and wine
In vain libations pour.

“Yon countless worlds in boundless space
Myriads of miles each hour
Their mighty orbs as curious trace,
As the blue circlet studs the face
Of that enamell'd flower.

“But Thou, too, mad'st that flowret gay,
To glitter in the dawn;
The Hand that fix'd the lamp of day,
The blazing comet launch'd away,
Painted the velvet lawn.

^a See Pope's works for a “Song by a Person of Quality,” beginning thus:—

“Fluttering spread thy purple pinions,
Gentle Cupid! o'er my heart;
I a slave in thy dominions:
Nature must give way to art.”

“ As falls the sparrow to the ground,
Obedient to Thy will,
By the same law those globes wheel round,
Each drawing each, yet all still found
In one eternal system bound,
One order to fulfil.”

Unfortunately for the author of the preliminary treatise, some half-dozen of the 120,000 copies of it fell into the hands of as many persons *really* conversant with the subjects it professed to elucidate, and who, in several scientific journals of the period, detected the numerous errors with which it abounded.

Several pamphlets also appeared on the occasion, and among them one in which the writer undertook to notice those errors *seriatim*. This he did elaborately and successfully, and would have more conclusively effected his object, but for the language of banter assumed by him, instead of adopting the graver and more sober tone demanded by the subject.

In the subsequent and more expensive editions of the discourse, several of these blunders were corrected, and others omitted; but still the greater number remained. We will only, by way of example, extract the shortest and simplest error animadverted on by the pamphleteer, and altogether left out in the later editions: this, indeed, applies not so much to the question proposed as to the time, as it was alleged, would be required, except by aid of the wonderful powers of algebra, to solve it.

The question was thus put in the discourse:—

“If a ship—say a smuggler—is sailing at the rate of eight miles an hour, and a revenue-cutter, sailing at the rate of ten miles an hour, descries her eighteen miles off, and gives chase, and you want to know in what time the smuggler will be overtaken, and how many miles she will have sailed before being overtaken,—this, which is one of the simplest questions in algebra, would take you a long time, *almost as long as the chase*, to come at by trial or guessing, (i.e. common arithmetic). The chase would be nine hours, and the smuggler would sail seventy-two miles; and questions *only a little* more difficult than this could *never* be answered by any number of guesses; yet questions infinitely more difficult can easily be solved by the rules of algebra.”

Upon this the author of the pamphlet^b remarks:—

“ This is, at first sight, a very difficult question—very complicated in its terms and conditions: these are, a smuggler, a cutter, a revenue-cutter truly,—it is a chase, and the Lord knows what. How can such a question be submitted to arithmetical computation? But I will pry a little into it, though. Let me see: the cutter gains two miles an hour upon the smuggler—how long shall it be in gaining eighteen miles? that is the question. Well now, I think nine times two is eighteen—therefore nine must be the number of hours of the chase; and nine times eight make seventy-two—the number of miles run by the smuggler. Prodigious! Eurika, eurika, eurika! I have found out the prodigy in one instant—that puzzle that shall bother the brains of all mankind for nine hours and upwards.”

The detection then follows of errors in the discourse on the subjects of hydrostatics, gravitation, comets, thunder, earthquakes, &c.

The pamphlet has shared the oblivion of its victim; and this has been the fate of most answers and refutations; we recollect but few exceptions to this rule: the most eminent are Pascal's “Provincial Letters,” Andrew Marvell's “Rehearsal Transposed,” and Porson's Letter to Archdeacon Travis. Swift, speaking of this usual fate of answerers, and how short-lived their labours are, adds,—“that there is, indeed, an exception when any great genius thinks it worth his while to expose a *foolish* piece,

^b The title of the pamphlet is, “The Blunders of a Big Wig; or, Paul Pry's Peeps into the Sixpenny Sciences. (London: John Hearne. Strand. 1827.)” Motto:—

“ *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*
Let the Lawyer stick to his wig.”

as we still read Marvell's answer to Parker with pleasure, though the book it answered be sunk long ago."

Some stress in favour of the Society was laid on the ground of the alleged brevity and cheapness of the information professed to be conveyed; but when it is considered that several of the branches of science required twelve or fourteen sixpenny numbers and upward, for their elucidation—these, when bound together, constituted a bulky volume, rather exceeding the average price and size of books of the same description.

Having made these preliminary remarks on the preliminary discourse of the Society, we now proceed to give our promised list of its publications, with the names of the authors. The treatises were issued in sixpenny numbers, one in every fortnight, extending to 353 in all. The space we can at present spare will not admit of our giving more than the first fifty-four; and we must defer the remainder until a future number. •

TREATISES PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE
TO 15TH FEBRUARY, 1828, AND BY WHOM WRITTEN.

The Objects, Advantages, and Pleasures of Science.—Preliminary Treatise.

1. Hydrostatics. H. Brougham, revised by Mr. Herapath.
2. Hydraulics. } Dr. Lardner.
3. Pneumatics. }
- 4 and 5. Heat. Parts 1 and 2. Mr. George Ogg.
6. Mechanics' First Treatise on Prime Moving.
7. ——— Second Treatise on the Elements of Machinery. } Dr. Lardner.
8. ——— Ditto. Part 2. }
9. Animal Mechanics. Treatise 1.
10. Familiar Account of Lord Bacon's *Novum Organon Scientiarum*. Part 1. Rev. J. Hoppus, Professor of Moral Philosophy in University College, London.
11. Mechanics. Third Treatise on Friction. Dr. Lardner.
12. Optics. Part 1. D. Brewster.
13. Optical Instruments. Part 1. Mr. Andrew Pritchard.
14. Vegetable Physiology. Dr. Southwood Smith.
15. Electricity. Part 1. Dr. P. M. Roget, F.R.S.
16. Mathematical Geography. Ed. Lloyd, A.M.
17. Arithmetic and Algebra. Part 1. Mr. James Parker.
18. Lord Bacon's *Novum Organon*. Part 2. Rev. Dr. Hoppus.
19. Optics. Part 2. D. Brewster.
20. Life of Cardinal Wolsey. Mrs. Thomson, wife of Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, Professor of Medicine in University College, London.
21. Optical Instruments. Part 2. Mr. Andrew Pritchard.
22. Electricity. Dr. Peter Mark Roget.
- 23 and 47. Physical Geography. Henry Lloyd.
24. Life of Sir Christopher Wren. H. Bellenden Ker.
25. Arithmetic and Algebra. James Parker and A. Cleasby.
- 26 and 33. Thermometer and Pyrometer. Professor Traill.
27. Outlines of General History. T. F. Ellis.
- 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 43, and 49. History of Greece, (complete). Frederic Malkin.
29. Navigation. John Wrottesley, now Lord Wrottesley, P.R.S.
31. Life of William Caxton. Mr. Wm. Stephenson.
- 35, 37, 42, and 50. Geometry. Pierce Morton.
39. Life of Sir Edward Coke. J. P. Burke.
41. Galvanism. Dr. P. M. Roget.
44. Animal Mechanics. Sir Chas. Bell.
45. Life of Mahomet. J. A. Roebuck, M.P., first for Bath, and now for Sheffield.
- 46 and 53. Polarization of Light. D. Brewster.
48. Life of Niebuhr. Mrs. Austin.
51. Life of Newton. Howard Elphinstone, LL.D.
52. Life of Admiral Blake. John Gorton.
54. Glossary. D. Booth.

(To be continued.)

THE TUDOR STATUTE-BOOK.

(Concluded from p. 417.)

IV. THE statutes against vagrants and beggars may be regarded as a fair indication of the general tone of the legislation of this period. It is true that before the time of the Tudors vagrants, mendicants, and thieves seem to have been indissolubly united in the opinion of the law-makers, and that statutes of Richard II. are to be found, which empower justices not only strictly to examine and imprison suspicious characters ["feiters and vagabonds," 7 Richard II. c. 5], but to place in the stocks a labourer quitting his usual place of abode without being provided with a license assigning a reasonable cause for his so doing, [12 Richard II. c. 7]. The first Tudor enacted a vagrant law, the preamble of which confesses that "extreme rigour" had been found useless; but, regardless of this, his successors improved upon their model until they produced statutes as barbarous as can be well conceived. According to this act [19 Henry VII. c. 12], "a due, a diligent, and a secret search" was to be made four times a-year in every shire for "misruled persons;" and if statutes could be taken as indicating the personal characters of kings, this would be found to bear out the ordinary impression concerning Henry, for among other reasons for its enactment, the economy of the stocks rather than the gaol is urged:—

"Forasmuch as the King's grace most entirely desireth among all earthly things the prosperity and restfulness of this his land, and his subjects of the same, to live quietly and surely, to the pleasure of God, and according to his laws, willing alway of his pity, and intending to reduce them thereunto by softer means than by extreme rigour therefor purveyed in a statute made in the time of King Richard the Second^a, considering also the great charge that shall grow to his subjects for bringing of vagabonds to the gaols according to the same statute, his Highness will, by authority of this his present parliament, it be ordained and enacted, that where such misdoers should be by examination committed to the common gaol, there to remain as is aforesaid, that the sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, high constables and petty constables, and all other governors and officers of cities, boroughs and towns, townships, villages and other places, within three days after this act proclaimed, make due search, and take or cause to be taken all such vagabonds, idle people and suspected persons living suspiciously, and them so taken to set in stocks, there to remain by the space of one day and one night, and there to have no other sustenance but bread and water, and after the said day and night passed, to be had out and set at large, and then to avoid the town or place where they be taken into such city, town, place, or hundred, where they were born, or else to the place where they last made their abode by the space of three years, and that as hastily as they conveniently may, and there to remain and abide; and if eftsoons they be taken in default in the same town or townships, then to be set likewise in stocks by the space of three days and three nights, with like diet as is afore rehearsed; and if any person or persons give any other meat or drink to the said misdoers, being in stocks in form aforesaid, or the said prisoners favour in their misdoing, or them receive or harbour over one night, that then they forfeit for every time so doing 12*d.*"

"And also it is ordained by the said authority, that all manner of beggars not able to work, within six weeks next after proclamation made by this act, go rest and abide in his city, town, or hundred, where they were born, or else to the place where they last made their abode the space of three years, there to remain or abide without begging out of the said city, town, hundred, or place, upon pain to be punished as is aforesaid; and that no man harbour nor keep any such beggar in his house over one night, upon the same pain; and that no man be excused by that he is a clerk of an university

^a This statute [7 Richard II. c. 5] empowers justices to seize "feiters and vagabonds," examine them diligently, and in default of their giving "surety of their good bearing, by sufficient mainpernors, of such as be distrainable," to commit them to gaol to be dealt with according to law by the judges in their circuit.

from whence he saith he cometh, without a letter of the vice-chancellor of the university from whence he cometh; nor none calling himself a soldier, shipman, travelling man, without he bring a letter from his captain, or from the town where he landed, and that he be then commanded to go the straight highway into his country, and if he depart not according to such commandment in that behalf to him given, then he be to be taken, reputed, and punished as a vagabond; and that he that harbour any such person shall forfeit for every one such person that he harboureth one night, 12*d.*"

A slight touch of pity appears in the following proviso, which, however, is not embodied in any of the subsequent acts:—

"Provided alway, that diminution of punishment of vagabonds and beggars said may and shall be had for women great with child, and men and women in sickness, and persons being impotent and above the age of 60 years, by the discretion of him that hath authority to do the said punishment, this act notwithstanding."

How these enactments answered their purpose we learn from a statute of the next reign, "concerning punishment of beggars and vagabonds," Henry VIII. c. 12]:—

"Whereas in all places throughout this realm of England vagabonds and beggars have long time increased, and daily do increase in great and excessive numbers by the occasion of idleness, mother and root of all vices, whereby hath insurged and sprung, and insurgeth and springeth continual thefts, murders, and other heinous offences and enormities, to the high displeasure of God, the inquietation and damage of the people, and to the marvellous disturbance of the common weal of this realm. whereas many and sundry good laws, strait statutes and ordinances, have been in this time devised and made, as well by the king our sovereign lord, as also by diverse most noble progenitors kings of England, for the most necessary and due reformation of the premisses, yet that notwithstanding the said numbers of vagabonds and beggars are not seen in any part to be diminished, but rather daily augmented and increased in great routs and companies, as evidently and manifestly it doth and may appear."

For remedy of these disorders, the justices in every shire were empowered to grant licenses to beg, to aged, poor, and impotent persons; but if these wandered out of their assigned district they were to be put in the stocks for two days and two nights on bread and water; and if any of them presumed to beg without having obtained a license, they were to have three days' imprisonment in the stocks, or be whipped, at the discretion of the justice before whom they were brought.

While the "aged and impotent" were thus treated, the able-bodied course fared worse. Accordingly, it was enacted that all such, whether men or women, "being whole and mighty in body, and able to labour, and found wandering and not being able to give account how they lawfully maintained a living, were "to be tied to the end of a cart naked, and be beaten with whips throughout the same market-town, or other place, till their bodies were bloody by reason of such whipping," and then ordered to repair to their native place, or last place of fixed abode, and there to apply themselves to labour, neglect of which was to incur another whipping, often as default should be found."

These repeated whippings seem the only punishment provided for "mighty beggars" of the ordinary kind, even if repeatedly offending; those who added fraud to idleness were in such case exposed to mutilation. Scholars wandering without license from an officer of their university, sailors pretending shipwreck, fortune-tellers, and such, for the second offence, beside two whippings, were to be placed in the pillory for two hours, and to lose an ear; and for the third offence to be punished as before, and to lose the other ear.

In making this barbarous statute, the co-operation of the people in case

ing it out seems not to have been expected. Hence fines of 3*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.* are imposed on parishes for every day that any impotent or "valiant beggar" is allowed to go at large; heavy penalties are laid on officers who are remiss, as well as on any one who in any way succours the vagrants, or refuses, when called upon, to assist in their whipping and mutilation.

Here, then, it might be thought was severity enough, but we have by no means reached the climax of Tudor vagrant legislation. Both "impotent folk" and "mighty beggars" might by these means be driven back to their native places, but it was found that the poor could not be made to cease out of the land, and something approaching to our modern poor-laws was the result. In 1536 a statute was passed [27 Henry VIII. c. 25] commanding the chief officers of cities and towns to receive such persons, on certificate that they had been duly punished, and to set them to work for their maintenance; and to raise a fund for such purpose, the clergy were to exhort people to give alms, and some of the poor were to be appointed in each parish to go from house to house "to collect and gather broken meat and fragments, and refuse drink," which was to be shared among the settled poor.

This touch of humanity to the one class is, however, abundantly made up for by severity to the other. "Idle persons, rufflers, calling themselves serving men, having no masters," "sturdy vagabonds," and "valiant beggars," found "playing the vagabond" a second time, beside whipping, were to have the "upper part of the gristle of the right ear clean cut off, so as it might appear for a perpetual token after that time, that they had been contemners of the good order of the commonwealth;" and if not thus cured of idleness, they were "to have judgment to suffer pains and execution of death as felons and as enemies of the commonwealth."

Thus stood the law at the death of Henry VIII., and it was reserved for the advisers of his gentle successor, Edward VI., to concoct a law the most odious perhaps to be found in any code. This is 1 Edward VI. c. 3, the framers of which evidently claim credit for their humanity in substituting branding and slavery for death:—

"Forasmuch as idleness and vagabondry is the mother and root of all thefts, robberies, and all evil acts, and other mischiefs, and the multitude of people given thereto hath always been here within this realm very great, and more in number as it may appear than in other regions, to the great impoverishment of the realm, and danger of the king's highness' subjects, the which idleness and vagabondry all the king's highness' noble progenitors kings of this realm and this high court of parliament hath often and with great travail gone about and essayed with godly acts and statutes to repress, yet until this our time it hath not had that success which hath been wished, but, partly by foolish pity and mercy of them which should have seen the godly laws executed, partly by the perverse nature and long-accustomed idleness of the persons given to loitering, the said godly statutes hitherto hath had small effect, and idle and vagabond persons, being unprofitable members, or rather enemies of the commonwealth, hath been suffered to remain and increase, and yet so do, who if they should be punished by death, whipping, imprisonment, or with other corporal pain, it were not without their deserts, for the example of others, and to the benefit of the commonwealth; yet if they could be brought to be made profitable and do service, it were much to be wished and desired."

To bring about this desirable end, any person was empowered to seize another found "loitering, without work, for three days together," and to take him before a justice, who was to cause him to be branded with "V" on the breast with a hot iron, and then to deliver him to his captor, as a slave for two years, to be "fed on bread and water, or such small drink

and refuse of meat" as the master chose, who might also beat and chain him at his discretion :—

"It shall be lawful to every person to whom any person shall be adjudged a slave, to put a ring of iron about his neck, arm, or his leg, for a more knowledge and surety of the keeping of him; and if any person do take or help to take any such bond of iron from any such slave, that then every person so doing without the license or assent of his master shall forfeit for every such default £10 sterling."

If the vagrant attempted to resist, he was declared a felon; and if he tried to escape, he was to be branded with "S," and was to become a slave for life.

Vagrants who were not thus seized by individuals, were to be seized by the magistrates and sent to their place of birth, and a heavy penalty was laid on the town for each day that they were not employed in chains on the roads or other servile labour. Vagrants of foreign birth were to be sent to some of the ports, and there kept to hard labour until an opportunity occurred of sending them to their native country; they were not, however, to be branded.

The vagrants thus sent to their native places, if their labour was not wanted there, were to be sold or let, like cattle, for the benefit of the town. Children might be taken from their parents if above the age of seven years, "whether they be willing or not," and kept as "apprentices^b," at any kind of work until they were, if girls, twenty, if boys, twenty-four years of age; if they were refractory, they were "to be openly beaten with rods," and if they attempted to escape, they were to become "slaves" for the remainder of their term, and "to be kept and punished in chains or otherwise."

There are clauses in this act for passing the "impotent poor" to their parishes; and there are others relating to "clerks convict," which seem intended to bring the lately expelled monastics under its operation, and this was perhaps the real motive for passing it; but within three years it was repealed, and the comparatively mild provisions of 22 Henry VIII. c. 12 re-established. The act which does this [3 and 4 Edward VI. c. 16] informs us that "the extremity of some of the good and wholesome statutes against vagabonds and beggars has been occasion that they have not been put in use."

Under Philip and Mary the law continued the same, and mendicancy did not decrease. A statute of theirs [2 and 3 Philip and Mary, c. 5] orders the sums gathered for the relief of beggars to be paid to and disbursed by Christ's Hospital, in London, and appoints a badge for the licensed beggar, who

"Shall at all times, when the same goeth abroad to beg, wear openly upon him, both on the breast and the back of his or their outermost garment, some notable badge or token, to be assigned unto him by the mayor or head officer of the same city, borough, and town corporate, or parish, with the assent of the justices of the peace that shall grant the same license, upon pain to be taken for a valiant beggar, and to be punished as is afore remembered, and shall also carry his licence with him upon like pain."

The act of Henry already cited directed the clergy to exhort people to almsgiving after a regulated fashion; so did the statutes of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary, with a direction that the bishops should admonish any who refused to give, or discouraged others from giving; but Elizabeth

^b They were usually, we may presume, to be employed in husbandry, not in trades, as even from the time of Henry IV. the law required the parents of apprentices to trades to be persons of some property (7 Henry IV. c. 17): this practice was relaxed in favour of certain towns or trades, by various statutes, but down to the time of Elizabeth the same principle prevailed; by her well-known statute [5 Eliz. c. 4] the children of the poor are allowed to be apprenticed only to certain handicrafts, which are named.

took a more peremptory method: the man who would not be persuaded to contribute by the bishop, was to be by him cited before the justices, and if he still refused, they were to tax him at their discretion, and commit him to gaol in default of payment, [5 Elizabeth, c. 3].

The year 1572 found England and Wales "with rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars exceedingly pestered," and accordingly the statute 14 Elizabeth, c. 5, was passed. Persons above the age of fourteen found begging were to be taken as "vagabonds," and were to be "grievously whipped, and burnt through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron of the compass of an inch about," unless some honest householder would take them into service for a year; for a second offence they were to be reckoned felons, unless they could procure a master for two years; and for a third they were to be put to death without redemption; by running away from their service, they incurred the penalty from which it had relieved them. This statute defines who are to be considered "rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars." We find among them pretended proctors, professors of physiognomy, palmistry, "or other abused sciences;" fencers, bearwards, common players in interludes, and minstrels, if not belonging to a nobleman; jugglers, pedlars, tinkers, and petty chapmen, and finally, "all persons whole and mighty in body, able to labour, not having land or master, nor using any lawful merchandise, craft, or mystery, and all common labourers, able in body, loitering and refusing to work for such reasonable wages as is commonly given."

The statute 40 Elizabeth, c. 4, is much to the same effect as this, but is directed more especially to the coercion of refractory workmen, who are to be "openly whipped until their bodies be bloody," and then passed on to their native places. Statute 43 Elizabeth, c. 1, formally established overseers of the poor, and thus set in motion a system of mixed relief and coercion which endured without any important legal modification until the passing of the Poor-Law Amendment Act in 1834, [4 and 5 William IV., c. 76].

The important bearing which these statutes must necessarily have had on all classes of society will doubtless appear a sufficient reason for our having treated them in greater detail than we have indulged in in other cases.

V. Another class of statutes of the Tudor era, those relating to the great religious changes, are far too numerous to be here more than alluded to. The principal ones may be taken to be, 25 Henry VIII. cc. 14, 15, regarding what is to be considered heresy; the statute overthrowing the papal power [25 Henry VIII. c. 21], those suppressing the monasteries and the chantries, [27 Henry VIII. c. 28; 31 Henry VIII. c. 13; 37 Henry VIII. c. 4; 1 Edward VI. c. 14]; that empowering the king to erect new sees, and appoint bishops by letters patent, [31 Henry VIII. c. 9]; the statute of the six articles, [31 Henry VIII. c. 14]; those for uniformity of public worship, [2 and 3 Edward VI. c. 1; 1 Eliz. cc. 1, 2]; Mary's repeal of the statutes passed against the see of Rome, [1 and 2 Philip and Mary, c. 8]; and the anti-Romish and anti-Puritan acts of Elizabeth, [13 Elizabeth, c. 1; 35 Elizabeth, cc. 1, 2, &c.]

One specimen of these politico-religious enactments is here given; the citation is from 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, c. 9:—

"Forasmuch as now of late divers naughty, seditious, malicious, and heretical persons, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but in a devilish sort, contrary to the duty of their allegiance, have congregated themselves together in conventicles, in divers and sundry profane places within the city of London, esteeming themselves to be in the

true faith, where indeed they are in errors and heresies, and out of the true trade of Christ's catholic religion, and in the same places, at divers times, using their fantastical and schismatical services, lately taken away and abolished by authority of parliament, have, of their most malicious and cankered stomachs, prayed against the queen's majesty, that God would turn her heart from idolatry to the true faith, or else to shorten her days, or take her quickly out of the way^c: which prayer was never heard nor read to have been used by any good Christian man against any prince, though he were a pagan and infidel, and much less against any Christian prince, and especially so virtuous a princess as our sovereign lady that now is is known to be, whose faith is, and always hath been, most true and catholic, and consonant and agreeing with Christ's catholic Church throughout the world dispersed: for reformation whereof be it enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that every such person and persons which, since the beginning of this present parliament, have by express words and sayings prayed, required, or desired as is aforesaid, or hereafter shall pray by express words or sayings, that God should shorten her days, or take her out of the way, (whose life Almighty God long preserve,) or any such like malicious prayer, amounting to the same effect, their procurers and abettors therein shall be taken, reputed, and judged traitors, and every such praying, requiring, or desiring shall be judged, taken, and reputed high treason; and the offenders therein, their procurers and abettors, being thereof duly convicted according to the laws of this realm, shall suffer and forfeit, as in cases of high treason."

If, however, on this arraignment, they "shewed themselves penitent for their offences," and humbly desired mercy, the judges were empowered to adjudge such corporal punishment, short of death, as they might think proper, "and upon that penance prescribed and done," they were to be discharged of the treason alleged against them.

VI. Though so many of the Tudor laws were of a character from which we now shrink with abhorrence^d, it would not be just to endeavour to leave the impression that that code has no redeeming features. Women of property received a protection which they evidently needed, from a statute [3 Henry VII. c. 2] which declared taking them away against their will to be felony; the abuse of benefit of clergy was restrained^e [4 Henry VII. c. 13]; standard weights and measures were established [7 Henry VII. c. 3]; suing *in forma pauperis* was granted [11 Henry VII. c. 11]; corporations were checked when attempting to make unreasonable bye-laws^f [19 Henry VII. c. 7]; a navigation act was passed, based on what was till very recently considered sound principles [32 Henry VIII. c. 14]; corrupt jurors were restrained [11 Henry VII. c. 24; 13 Eliz. c. 25]; the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were incorporated [13 Eliz. c. 29]; and an act

^c This charge against the reformed, of praying for the queen's death, has been sometimes regarded as untrue; but we learn from the indictment of William Thomas, once clerk of the council, that some of them contemplated killing her. "In his indictment he is charged with putting the following 'argument' in writing: 'Whether were it not a good device to have all these perils that we have talked of [her proposed marriage, and the expected re-establishment of Romanism] taken away with very little bloodshed, that is to say, by killing the queen. I think John Fitzwilliams might be persuaded to do it,' &c."—*Annals of England*, vol. ii. p. 233.

^d The laws, as we have seen, were habitually harsh, but they were often made harsher to meet any emergency, as in 1531, when, in consequence of the crime of Richard Rosse, the cook of Bishop Fisher of Rochester, poisoners were ordered to be boiled to death, [22 Henry VIII. c. 9].

^e "Whereas, upon trust of privilege of the Church, divers persons lettered have been the more bold to commit murder, rape, robbery, theft, and all other mischievous deeds, because they have been continually admitted to the benefit of the clergy as often as they did offend in any of the premisses; in avoiding such presumptuous boldness. . . ." it was enacted that it was to be pleaded but once by those who were not in orders; and murderers and felons were to be branded on the left thumb in open court. By 4 Henry VIII. sess. 2. c. 2, the privilege was abolished as regards these last offenders.

^f Their offences in this way had caused the enactment of a statute in 1437, (15 Henry VI. c. 6).

was passed for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers^g, [35 Eliz. c. 4]. Such proofs of wisdom and kindness ought to lead us to excuse the contrary enactments against “fond and fantastical prophecies” and witchcraft [5 Eliz. cc. 15, 16], of which the first was doubtless of political importance in its day^h, and the second merely proves that the sixteenth century was not as enlightened as our own.

Though far from belonging to the class of wise and beneficial laws, such as we must regard those mentioned above to have been, we insert here the chief part of a statute [13 Eliz. c. 19], as not only a curious example of exaggerated importance—the whole welfare of the country depending on all the people wearing caps—but as a specimen of the singular laws to be met with in all parts of the Statute-book, having the presumed interest of some particular craft, and nothing else, in view:—

“In most humble wise shewen unto the queen’s majesty, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, the fellowship and company of cappers of this noble realm of England, that whereas they and others occupying the trade and science of capping have in times past until now of late, with the only travail and industry of their said trade and science of capping, not only maintained themselves, their wives, children, and family in good, reasonable, and convenient estate and degree, according to their vocation and calling; but have also set on work a great number and multitude of other poor persons, the queen’s majesty’s subjects, both men, women, and children, and also the halt, decrepit, and lame, using them in sundry exercises belonging to the occupation and art of cappers,—as carders, spinners, knitters, parters of wool, forcers, thickers, dressers, walkers, dyers, battelers, shearers, pressers, edgers, liners, band-makers, and other exercises, who have in like manner thereby maintained and relieved themselves and their families, and by reason of their labour and exercise therein have eschewed and avoided not only the great annoyance of the towns they dwelt in, who for lack of exercise must have been enforced to beg, but also hath kept them from ranging and gadding through the realm in practising and exercising sundry kinds of lewdness, as too many of them doth in these days, as it is evident, the more is pity: and also by the mean of this good exercise and occupation a great number of personable men have at all times been ready and well able, when they should or have been called to serve your highness’ most noble progenitors, and also your majesty, in time of war or elsewhere; until now of late days that most and in manner all men have forborne and left the using and wearing of caps, to the great impoverishing and utter undoing of all the aforesaid company and fellowship of cappers, and to the great decay, ruin, and desolation of divers ancient cities and boroughs within this realm of England, which have been the nourishers and bringers-up in that faculty of great numbers of people, as London, which by good report maintained 8,000 persons exercised in this faculty, also Exeter, Bristol, Monmouth, Hereford, Ross, Bridgnorth, Bewdley, Gloucester, Worcester, Chester, Nantwich, Newcastle, Ulcestre [Uttoxeter], Stafford, Lichfield, Coventry, York, Beverley, Richmond, Derby, Leicester, Northampton, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Southampton, Canterbury, and divers others, as well bordering and adjoining upon the coasts of the sea as in other places:

“In consideration whereof, and forasmuch as the said ancient and laudable science and trade of capping hath been of long time permitted and allowed in this most noble realm as a thing very commodious and profitable, as well for the maintenance and living of a great number of persons within the same, as also for the upholding and replenishing and fortifying of the said ancient cities and boroughs, and specially for the trading and exercising of the poorest sort of people in honest labour and virtuous exercise, and therefore profitable to the commonwealth; and for that also the wearing of the same

^g The credit of originating a permanent provision for such men in reality belongs to Queen Mary, as in her will, dated March 30, 1558, she bequeathed 400 marks a-year for the foundation of an hospital for old and maimed soldiers, “the which we think,” she says, “both honour, conscience and charity willeth should be provided for;” but her successor did not give effect to her wish.

^h Prophecies were but a covert way of spreading sedition. In 1541 a Welsh minstrel was hanged for singing a prophecy against the king; Elizabeth’s statute only visited the offence with fine and imprisonment.

caps are very decent and comely for all estates and degrees, and especially for all persons inhabiting within the cities, boroughs, towns, villages, or hamlets within this realm: for reformation whereof it may please the queen's highness and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it may be enacted and established, That all and every person and persons above the age of six years (except maidens, ladies, and gentlewomen) inhabiting, commorating, and abiding within any of the cities, boroughs, towns, villages, or hamlets of this realm of England, and except also all noble personages, and every lord, knight, and gentleman of the possessions of twenty marks land by the year, and their heirs, and except all such as have borne office of worship in any city, borough, town, hamlet, or shire, and also all such as have borne the office of wardens of the worshipful companies of the city of London, shall use and wear upon the Sabbath and holy-day, unless in the time of their travel out of such cities, boroughs, towns, villages, or hamlets, upon the head one cap of wool, knit, thicked, and dressed in England, made within the realm of England, and only dressed and finished by some of the trade or science of cappers; upon pain of forfeiture, for every day not so wearing, the sum of 3s. 4d. of lawful money of England."

VII. Having now gone through the Tudor Statute-book, we think that it will be found to establish the following conclusions, the bearing of which upon the condition of all classes cannot be denied, nor their importance over-estimated:—

1. The frame of government was systematically tyrannical. The power of the crown grew daily greater and greater, all the great parties in the state having been exhausted by the wars of the Roses, and the successive sovereigns apparently never forgetting that their founder had gained the throne by the sword¹; perverse legal ingenuity also helped them, by discovering that any deficiency of the law to meet the royal pleasure might be supplied by the prerogative.

2. This doctrine rendered parliaments unnecessary, but it was the pleasure of the Tudors to retain them, and they justified this confidence in them by such unmeasured subserviency as must deprive them of all claim to respect as the guardians of popular rights.

3. The power of the crown, though, for form's sake, speaking often in the name of the parliament, was in reality boundless; food, clothing, wages, trade, commerce, agriculture, forests, towns, and innumerable other matters, some great, but more small, were regulated as seemed good to authority, and with little regard to the views or feelings of the parties concerned.

4. In the early part of the Tudor era the rights of the Church and of the higher orders were in some degree respected, but before its close both peer and plebeian were regarded as little else than slaves, who were to be rigidly restrained to certain paths of duty, and severely punished if they ventured to overstep them.

5. Harsh laws are indeed a characteristic of the Tudor era. The statutes concerning religion, which have attracted more attention than the rest, are generally known to be so, and the only apology to be made for them is that they are not more merciless than those against *other* offences; for religion itself was, in the sixteenth century, avowedly an offence, if its form differed from that adopted by the State.

6. The result of this mode of government was clearly unsatisfactory. Beside the insurrections by which each Tudor reign was disturbed, we learn from the Statute-book that in the time of Henry VII. the borders of the kingdom were ravaged by plunderers who leagued with the Scots

¹ That such was his own view is evident from his speech to his first parliament, and also from the inscription for his tomb ordered in his will, which speaks of "the crown which it pleased God to give us, with the victory of our enemy at our first field."

[11 Henry VII. c. 9], and the practice of levying black-mail is spoken of as common near the close of that of Elizabeth [43 Eliz. c. 13]; whilst the numerous statutes regarding benefit of clergy and sanctuary-men prove that in other districts life and property were in but a precarious condition; yet the only attempt to remedy this state of things was by the enactment of laws which were too harsh to be put in execution.

If these conclusions be justly drawn, it certainly results that the people under the Tudors were worse cared for than they are at present; that the "golden days of good Queen Bess" are a mere delusion, the Tudor era being a very undesirable one to live in; and that we are justified in affirming that England has more real reason of rejoicing in the reign of Victoria than our ancestors had under the sway of their Maiden Queen.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford—Baron Munchausen—Who was Poor Robin?—Henzey, Tyttery, and Tyzack Families—The Simonides Forgeries—Robert Somery, Earl of Winchester—Mary Queen of Scots.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, OXFORD.

MR. URBAN,—You will probably receive several communications respecting the curious subterranean chamber, or crypt^a, which has been discovered in the course of the recent excavations in Christ Church Cathedral, as it has excited considerable interest here, and is a puzzle to the local antiquaries, who will be glad of the benefit of your experience as to its use and object, and its probable date. It clearly was not intended for sepulture of any kind, as its length was from north to south, and graves, or vaults for burial, are invariably placed from east to west. The situation is immediately under the chancel-arch, where the rood-loft stood, and where there may, probably, have been originally an altar. This seems to favour the idea that it was a place of secrecy for the more secure preservation of the treasures of the church; and the two recesses in the wall—one at each end—seem to have been lockers, or cupboards, or the smaller one may have been for a lamp. The entrance was either by a trap-door only, which appeared to me most probable, or by a passage under the floor of the chancel, and through a door on the east side of the chamber: the wall on this side is wanting in the middle, but there is a return at each end, and Mr. Billing, the architect, who examined it as carefully as the quantity of earth to be moved, and the want of time, would allow, is of opinion that there had been a doorway on this side. In the north-west angle there is a small squinch, or shoulder, to carry the vault; this could not be found in the other three corners, but there was not space enough to have thrown a vault over, between the top of the walls and the pavement, so that it must in all probability have been covered with a flat stone, or stones, across, like the form of arch commonly known as the Carnarvon doorway, or recently called the shouldered arch. If this is a correct supposition, it is probably Norman work, of the same age as the church itself. Some of

^a See an engraving of this crypt, p. 564.

those who saw it were, however, of opinion that it was Saxon work, corresponding with the crypts at Ripon and Hexham; it differs from them, however, in situation, and in being a single chamber only, without the passages on each side, with the ascending and descending staircases for the worshippers, when the relics were exhibited. These side-passages and staircases are also found in similar early crypts in France, as at Auxerre and Tours, and St. Savin, and Tournus; and the absence of them would seem to shew that it was not intended for the *exhibition* of the relics, notwithstanding some remains of red colour and small incised crosses on the plaster.

We know, however, that there was a church on this site in the Saxon times, and it is at least possible that this crypt may have belonged to it. Antony Wood mentions in his "Annals of Oxford,"—"An. Dom. 1180, 26 Hen. II. This year the most glorious reliques of S. Frideswyde, the patroness of Oxford, were translated from an *obscure* to a more noted place in the church that did at this time bear her name (now known by that of the Cathedral of Christ Church in Oxford), at which solemnity the king, bishops, and nobles being present, were then and after wrought divers miracles, both on clerical and laical people, causing thereby the fame of that saint to spread far and near." Wood refers to the "Chronicle of Thomas Wykes, sub anno 1180, and to Philippus Prior S. Frideswydæ, in Lib. MS. de Miraculis S. Frideswydæ, in Bib. Bodl. Digby, 177." These manuscripts have now been printed entire in the great work of the Bollandists for October, recently published in Brussels. They do not, however, appear to throw any additional light upon the subject beyond what

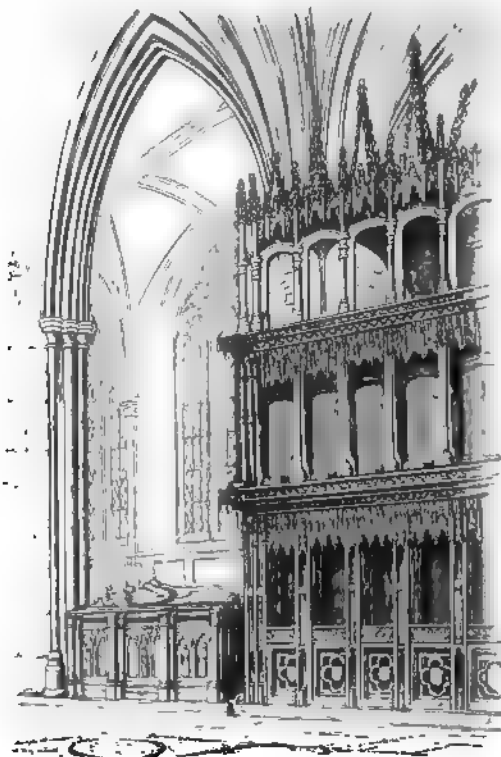
Wood has given. The question naturally arises whether the subterranean chamber was the *obscure place* in which the relics were preserved before their translation. It has frequently been supposed that portions of the earlier church still exist, though concealed in the later Norman work, and it has been thought that the round-headed doorway, of very rude construction, in the wall under the east window of the lady-chapel, which appears to have no use or meaning in the present building, belongs to the Saxon church which stood here previously. Such was the opinion of the late Dr. Ingram, and of Mr. E. A. Freeman, at the time that he read a paper before the Oxford Architectural Society on the subject of the Cathedral. Dr. Ingram also considered the small openings at the back of the triforium, which are now walled up, and are visible over the cloister, as part of the Saxon work, but Professor Willis demonstrated that these were part of the Norman work, and correspond exactly with many similar openings in other Norman churches.



EAST END OF THE LADY-CHAPEL.

It appears, however, from the fragment of an ancient chronicle, preserved by Leland in his *Collectanea*, (vol. ii. p. 326,) that in the year 1111, when Roger, bishop of Salisbury, gave *the site* to a certain canon or monk named Guimond, that the Saxon building had been of wood only, and had been entirely destroyed by fire by the Danes. The account given by William of Malmesbury, (*De Gestis Pontificum*, p. 71,) in recording the legend of St. Frideswide, is that the Danes fled into the tower of the church, which was then set on fire; but the injury done was immediately afterward *repaired*, which seems rather to imply a stone building; if so, it must subsequently have been destroyed, as no portions of the present tower can be of that period. But Guimond collected together several monks or canons, and established a monastery, of which he became Prior, and he no doubt built a stone church, according to the custom of his age, though probably small and rude, as his means were small, and the *early* Norman churches of that period were not generally of the size and importance to which they attained about fifty years afterwards. To this church of Prior Guimond's I am disposed to attribute this crypt, and the other fragments of ancient work about the cathedral, which would give them the date of about 1120, as the church would not be the first thing to be built. It is even probable that the present church, although not consecrated until sixty years afterwards, is only the completion of the same church begun by Prior Guimond, as there was nothing unusual in a church being carried on for more than half a century in those days; and the apparent anomalies may be accounted for by some change of plan during the progress of the work. Willis in his "*Mitred Abbeys*," and Dugdale in his "*Monasticon*," state that the church was begun by Prior Guimond, and continued by his two successors; and Bishop Kennett in his "*Parochial Antiquities*," has given copies of several charters from the Register of St. Frideswide, recording considerable donations during this period by King Stephen, the Empress Maud, Malcolm king of Scotland, Reginald de St. Walery, &c.

The relics of St. Frideswide long retained a great reputation for their miraculous powers, and were preserved in a splendid shrine, which was in all probability of silver, enriched with precious stones, which it might be necessary to preserve in a place of security. Wood mentions in his "*Annals*," under the year 1268, that "from the time of the translation of the reliques of St. Frideswide, the chancellor and scholars of the University would, in the middle of Lent, and on the day of the Ascension of our Saviour, go in a general procession to her church, as to the mother-church of the University and town, there to pray, preach, and offer oblations to her shrine." Mention is also frequently made of St. Frideswide's Chest, which seems to have been the same as the University Chest, and called by the former name because it was kept in a place of security in this church, and "the keys thereof kept by certain canons, by appointment of the chancellor," A.D. 1268, 52-3 Henry III. The very rich, but sadly mutilated, wooden structure now called the Shrine of St. Frideswide, was evidently not a shrine; but Professor Willis conjectured with great probability that it was the watching-chamber, where persons were placed to watch when the relics were exhibited. Whatever its use may have been, it is probably part of Wolsey's work, as the style of it agrees with his age, and so rich a piece of work is likely to have been the gift of so wealthy and munificent a benefactor. Dr. Ingram, in his "*Memorials of Oxford*," attributes it to Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and considers 1480 as the probable date, but gives no autho-



SHRINE OF ST. FRIDESWIDE

rity for those conjectures. Archbishop Morton is also said to have been a considerable benefactor to the nave of St. Mary's Church and to the Divinity School; the style of both these is considerably earlier than that of the shrine.

Your obedient Servant,
J. H. PARKER.

Oxford, October 20, 1856.

BARON MUNCHAUSEN.

MR. URBAN,—One of your correspondents asks in your last number, who was the author, and what was the origin, of the "Adventures of the Baron Munchausen?" The answer to this question forms a chapter in the curiosities of literature not altogether without interest. For the principal part of the information contained in the following observations, I am indebted to the last German edition of this celebrated work, (Gottingen and Berlin, 1849,) which

is furnished with a very able introductory dissertation (by Adolf Ellisen) upon "the life and writings of the author, the sources and originals of the *Münchhausen*, and the literature of fictitious travels in general." To class the "Adventures of Baron Munchausen" with the fictitious travels of Lemuel Gulliver, or of Robinson Crusoe, would be to give them far too high a rank in literature. Still it is allowable to feel some curiosity as to the history and au-

thorship of a book which has given the world so much amusement, and which supplies the recognised type of a class of persons by no means extinct in society.

The first edition of the work was published in London, by Smith, in 1785, without any author's name, under the following title: "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia." A second edition came out in the following year, printed at Oxford, but with the same publisher's name upon the title-page, which bore the following inscription: "The singular Travels, Campaigns, Voyages, and Sporting Adventures of Baron Munnikhouson, commonly pronounced Munchausen; as he relates them over a bottle, when surrounded by his friends. A new edition, considerably enlarged, and ornamented with Views from the Baron's Drawings." A third edition, published in London in the same year, by Kearsley, bore the additional title prefixed, of "Gulliver revived," and is noticed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. lvi. pt. 2, p. 590.

In 1787 and 1788 a fourth and a fifth edition of the work appeared in England, still without any name of author or compiler.

In 1787 the work first issued in a German form, with some additional stories, under the auspices of the poet Bürger, the author of the "Leonora," and became so popular, that a second edition was called for in the following year. In the preface to Bürger's second edition, he mentions the fifth English edition, and speaks in the following terms of the origin of the work:—"It is in truth somewhat singular to see the following tales, which were produced upon German soil, and have wandered in various forms and dresses through their own country, at last collected and made known through the press abroad. Perhaps Germany in this instance, as in others, has not done justice to her own deserts. Perhaps the English know better what humour is,—how valuable to the world, and how honourable to its possessor. However this may be, we find ourselves, in spite of all the speculations of our own vigilant writers, obliged to import a native production from a foreign country."

The above statement is sufficient to throw considerable doubt upon the story, current in several German and English publications, which attributes the origin of the book to Bürger, who, having met the Baron Jerome Münchhausen at Pyrmont, and heard him relate his waking dreams, is said to have given them to the world with his own improvements. Another myth preserved in the older edition of the

Conversazione-Lexicon, ascribes the origin of these fables to the table-talk of three contemporary heroes of the school of Göttingen—Bürger, Kästner, and Lichtenberg, who are represented as striving to surpass each other in the grossness of their exaggerations, and gives Lichtenberg the credit of "the *mystification*, by which Munchausen was made to appear as the German translation of an English original."

In 1824, after Bürger's death, a writer in a German newspaper conjectured that Bürger had probably published the Munchausen simultaneously in English and German, with a view to obtain a larger profit by the work. This insinuation gave occasion to a letter by Karl von Reinhard, the friend of Bürger, and the editor of his works, in which the true author of Munchausen was first mentioned. "The collection had," he writes, "for its compiler, the late Professor Raspe, who published it after his flight from Cassel to England, where it met with great approbation, and was repeatedly reprinted." This statement, which was no doubt derived from the information of Bürger himself, is decisive as to the authorship. It was natural enough that Bürger, in his translation, should leave unmentioned a name which did not appear upon the English title-page, and which for certain reasons, which will speedily appear, would have been no recommendation to his countrymen.

Rudolf Erich Raspe, distinguishable to us henceforth as the first collector of Munchausen's Adventures, was not unknown to the world of his contemporaries as a German *littérateur* and *savant*, and, unfortunately also in another character. He was born in Hanover, in 1737, studied at Göttingen and Leipzig, and held for some time the position of a librarian in his native town. He was afterwards appointed a professor of the Caroline College, and Curator of the Cabinet of Antiquities and Coins, at Cassel. In the period between 1764 and 1775 he published several scientific treatises in Latin, German, and English, and a poem called "Hermin and Gunilde," described by Ellisen as "an allegorical would-be story of the times of chivalry," passably tolerable, according to the taste of its day. He also reviewed in different German publications "Ossian's Poems," and "Percy's Reliques," with some translations from each. His career at Cassel terminated in disgrace. He yielded to the temptation of appropriating some of the coins entrusted to his care, and being detected, was forced to have recourse to a hasty flight, which ended in his settling in

England. In this country, although his name was erased from the list of the Royal Society, of which he had previously been an honorary member, his misconduct does not seem to have interfered with his success, as "a foreigner of merit and reputation." He is so described in the "Catalogue of 500 Celebrated Authors of Great Britain," (London, 1788,) and continued his active literary labours without intermission. In 1782 or 1783 he had some appointment as overseer of mines in Cornwall, which he soon after abandoned; but in 1794 he accepted the office of manager of mines at Muckross, co. Donegal. He died in Ireland in the same year, before entering upon his duties. A short account of his life and works is to be found in the *Biographie Universelle*, where, however, no mention is made of his authorship of the "Adventures of Baron Munchausen."

Taking it now for granted that Professor Raspe put together and published Munchausen in this country, what connection, it may be asked, had this famous collection of lies with any member of the distinguished Hanoverian family to whose name they have given an unenviable increase of celebrity? The original compiler made no scruple of pointing out the individual upon whom he purported to father his production. "Baron Munchausen," says the preface to the English work, "of Bodenwerder, near Haweln on the Weser, belongs to the noble family of that name which gave to the king's German dominions the late prime minister, and several other public characters equally illustrious." In Bürger's translation, this personality of description is a little modi-

fied. The nobleman aimed at, the Freiherr Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von Münchhausen, had served in his youth as a cavalry officer in the Russian service, and passed his later days upon his property at Bodenwerder. The German editor of Munchausen is able to support the tradition of the Baron's story-telling, by the evidence of a clergyman who lived much in the Baron's society, and who informed Mr. Ellisen's father, a physician of Göttingen, who himself visited the Baron in his more advanced and quieter days, that the old officer used to relate his most surprising adventures "in a cavalier manner, with a military emphasis, but without any passion, and with the easy humour of a man of the world, as things which required no explanation or proof."

However much the compiler of the work may have been indebted to the Baron for the suggestions of his mode of narration, it is certain that a large proportion of the stories themselves are derived from far older originals, more familiar probably to the Professor than to the Baron. Some of the best known of the hunting adventures may be found in a dull, prosy form in Henry Bebel's *Facetiæ*, printed in Strasburg in 1508; others of the tales are borrowed from Castiglione's *Cortegians*, and other known sources,—but they all acquire a new attraction from the charming *naïveté* and jaunty confidence of Munchausen's narrative. The Baron of Bodenwerder still remains unsurpassed in his *specialité*: he manages his weapon—the long-bow—with the facility and grace of a master.

F. N.

Lincoln's Inn.

WHO WAS POOR ROBIN?

MR. URBAN,—Perhaps your friend Dan De Foe may, in his Shady retreat, be able to procure some information respecting P OR ROBIN, who, in his Almanack for 1674, calls himself "Knight of the Burnt-Island, and a well-wisher to the Mathematics."

The Almanack was printed for the Company of Stationers, and the author appears to have been rather a facetious kind of fellow, abounding in that kind of low wit which was so prevalent immediately after the Restoration. At the back of the title-page is a copy of verses by John Hoskins, "To my Friend the Authour," the first two lines of which are,—

"How often hath thy Almanack been ap'd
By knaves & fools, *Jack Adams, Punchanello*?"

Who was Jack Adams?—Next we have

a Regal Table, then an Almanack for twenty-one years to come, and under it the following lines:—

"Reader, this Table is to let thee know
How the moveable Feasts do come and go
For one and twenty years henceforth compleat.
When 'twill be *Shrove-tide* thou maist pancakes eat.
When *Easter* will exactly fall each year,
That Tansies on thy table may appear.
When *Whitsontide* comes not to be mistaken,
That men do feed on Gamons of boil'd bacon;
And also *Advent Sunday* here you see,
When strong Ale and Canary wholesome be.
All which if thou have money to provide them,
Thou wilt find good as I have here describ'd them."

Next a Table of Interest, with some good advice:—

"Reader, and if that thou a borrower be
What interest does amount to here you see;

Then keep from Vsurers books and Bayliffs hands
Which are almost as bad as marriage bands.
Though borrowing som times may a need supply,
Who makes a trade on't will a beggar die."
Then follows the "Loyal Chronology," the last item of which is,—
" Since Dr. *Sermon* cured his late Grace *George* Duke of *Albemarl* of the Dropsie with his most famous Cathartique and Diuterick Pills (in June and July, 1660) when no other medicine could be found effectual. 5."
After which a very amusing "Fanatick's Chronology :"—

Since

Geese without or hose or shoes went bare	5679
Maids did plackets in their coats first wear	4827
Men did first to th' trade of stealing take	5003
Mother <i>Winter</i> did her puddings make	58
That <i>Venetian</i> padlocks were invented	216
That old <i>Noll</i> he with old <i>Nick</i> indented	21
Men did first of all wear perriwigs	78
Cuckolds horns were call'd by th' name of Gigs	2865
Plumbs were first put in Christmas pies	1469
The Hangman did the riding knot devise	3084
<i>Beris</i> of <i>Southampton</i> wore a dagger	497
Hectors did in b— houses swagger	105
<i>Hoyle</i> the Alderman did hang himself	24
Publick Faith did cheat us of our pelf	28
That <i>St. George</i> did kill the burning Dragon	1247
Spending twelve pence would get an Inn flaggon	100
Dr. <i>Faustus</i> eate a load of Hay	203
The Devil in a wind took <i>Noll</i> away	16
That the Isle of <i>Pines</i> was first found out	7
The flying Serpent put men in great doubt	6
<i>Hewson</i> did his Brother Cobler kill	10
That <i>Du Vall</i> did ride up <i>Holborn</i> hill	3
Women did at <i>Billingsgate</i> first scold	508
Summer was hot weather, Winter cold	5679
Men wore Trunck-breeches and Pickadillies	93
The Black Munday was of <i>William Li</i> —	22
<i>Dick</i> the Fourth the Drapers did undo	15
The Brickmakers kept a Court at <i>So-ho</i>	2
That <i>Mall</i> Cut-purse went most brave attir'd	37
The <i>Scotch</i> Covenant in flames expir'd	14
The <i>Darbyshire</i> Maid so long did fast	5
Should a Cobler do't would prove his Last	1
Lall the Rimer so acute and witty	1
German Princess made a Tyburn ditty	1

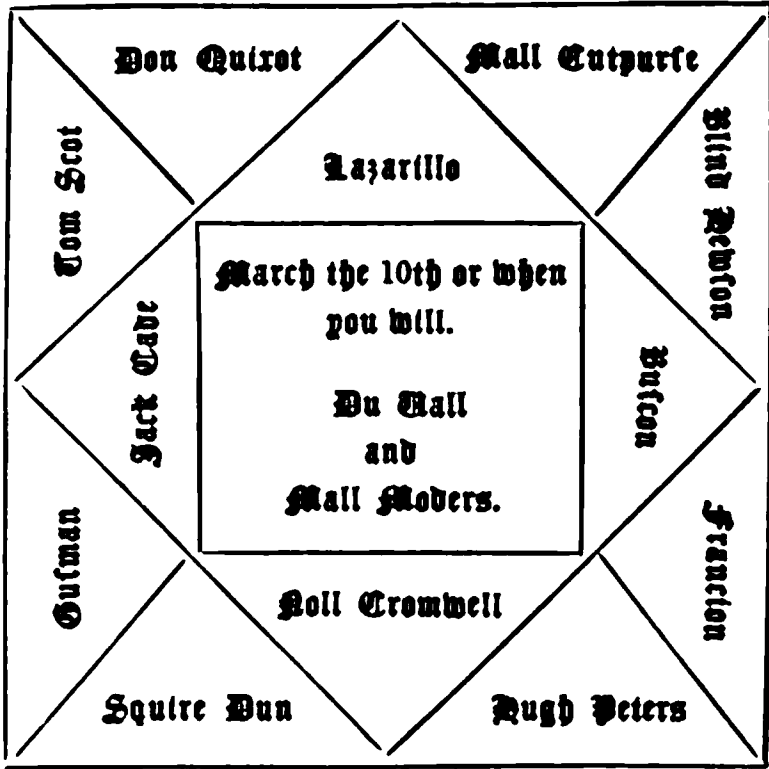
Who was "Hoyle the Alderman?" and what is the meaning of—
" Since Lall the Rimer so acute and witty German Princess made a Tyburn ditty?"
Then come the months in order. On the left-hand page is the usual Calendar and Saints' days, with the addition of some verses: those for March will serve as a specimen :—
" Now the winds do bluster high,
Loud as tongues of them that cry
Walfleet Oysters when they prate
'Gainst each other at *Billingsgate*.
Sol begins to gather strength,
Days and nights do share in length.
Beer brew'd in this month (they say)
From all months bears the bell away;
It is most transcendent liquor
That will make their tongues run quicker,
Change their nose from pale to red,
Enough to light them unto bed,
But who so their noses handle
Spend more in beer than some in candle.
Now Physicians pills and potions
In men's bodies have their motions,

Whereby they do purge the purse,
But oft the body is the worse;
Then my friend if thou beest well,
And no ayle hast that thou canst tell,
Neither purge nor vomit swallow,
Though fickle folks that fashion follow;
For Physick to the well is ill,
Let time of year be what it will."
On the right-hand page is another Calendar, with the names of "Sinners" such as Jack Cade, Jack Straw, &c. Shrove Sunday this year falling on the first of March, St. David was left out, and this serves for a fling at the Welshmen. On the last page is a Tide Table, after which—

" Take Tide in Time, be thou or *Greek*, or *Roman*:
For Time nor Tide (we say) will stay for no man."

At the end of all is an Appendix, but quite distinct, and with a separate imprint; a Prognostication, &c., which is intended as a satire upon the astrological predictions appended to nearly all the other almanacks of the day. It contains the usual diagram, but thus filled up :—

The As-trological Scheme.



It is curious to find so many Spanish names, and shews how popular those works were. Don Quixote, Guzman, and Lazzarillo de Tormes I know, but am not acquainted with the work referred to as Buscon, which is thus described by Poor Robin :—
" The next Plan^t et we find in our Triangled Quadrangle is the Spanish Buscon, whose father was a Sprucifier of beards at Segonia in Castile; how he came to be stellified and placed in the 12 Houses, you may read at large in a book called Hocus Pocus Politica, as also in Hugh Peters Cases of Conscience."
Poor Robin addresses all-potent Money in lines which do not all bear quoting; the first run thus :—
" Did not for thee,
And Shakespear therefore writ his Comedie?
The German Princess for thee plaid her part,
Though after wards it brought her to the Cart.
The Gloster Cobler libelled for thee,
For thee Du Vall did thread the triple tree."

We are next treated to some Common Roads or Highways: "From Riches to Poverty, 14 miles;" "From a Single Life to Marriage, 60 miles," &c., &c.; then to a list of books worth buying, which includes "Chevy Chase," and ends with "The

famous play called the 'London Puritan,' written by Ben Johnson in the *Elisicum* shades, over a pint of Canary."

Who was "Poor Robin," and how long did his Almanack last? Perhaps some correspondent will inform AN ENQUIRER.

HENZEY, TYTTERY, AND TYZACK FAMILIES.

MR. URBAN,—Towards the end of the sixteenth century, Thomas de Henzell and Balthazar de Henzell, dwelling at the Vosges, in the country of Lorraine, with their relatives, — Tyttery and — Tyzack, all Huguenots, being driven from their native country in a religious persecution, emigrated to England; one of the Henzells settling at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the others in the counties of Worcester and Stafford, where they formed an encampment at the Lye, near Stourbridge, in the former county, on a spot still called "Hungary-hill." Finding that this superior kind of clay which exists in the neighbourhood very nearly resembled that used in their native country for the making of pots for glass, they erected a glasshouse here, and were probably the first introducers of the broad or window-glass manufacture into England.

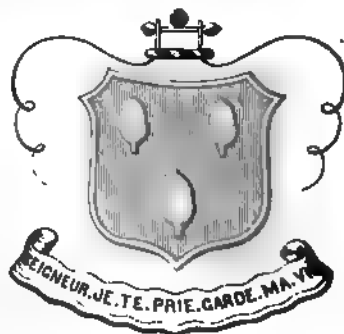
The Henzeys (as the name was afterwards spelt) are represented by the Pidcocks of the Platts, (who for several generations carried on the glass trade,) the Brettells of Finstall-house, near Bromsgrove, and the Dixons, formerly of Dixons-green, Dudley:—by the Pidcocks, through the marriage of Wm. Pidcock with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Henzey, esq., who died in 1712; by the Brettells*, through the marriage, in 1748, of Thomas Brettell^b, esq., of Stourbridge, (afterwards of Finstall-house,) with Sarah Henzey, of Broseley, (with the consent of Susanna Barrett, of Broseley, widow); and by the Dixons, through the marriage of Jonathan Dixon^c, of Kidderminster, with Mary Henzey, in 1737.

The name of Henzey probably still exists in Staffordshire, under the altered form of Ensell^d, and it is still extant in its original form on the banks of the Tyne: a mem-

ber of it, George Harle Hensell, figured very conspicuously last year as a witness in the Burdon poisoning case.

The Tyttery family was represented in the last century by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, of Shenstone, Staffordshire, and his brothers, one of whom was an apothecary at Stourbridge, and another followed the same profession at Dudley.

The only trace of the Tyzacks I can find is that a "Waldron Hill, of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, gentleman," was married, in the year 1746, to Elizabeth Tyzack, widow, by whom he had issue John Hill, of Coleborne Brook, glass-manufacturer, father of the Rev. Edw. Hill. I enclose a sketch of the Henzey arms^e, and shall be obliged



to any of your correspondents who can explain the singular crest, which I take to be a *bar shot* surmounted of a *pellet*.

My reason for troubling you with all the above is to ascertain,—

1. The paternity of Sarah and Mary Henzey, who married respectively Brettell and Dixon. Were they sisters?

* The Brettell family appear to have been connected with the Henzeys before, through the marriage of Joshua Henzey with Joan Brettell, who died 1671.

^b Thomas Brettell was, I believe, the first of the family who resided at Finstall, and was great-grandfather of the present possessor.

^c "Jonathan Dixon, of Kidderminster, and Mary Henzey, of this parish, were married at the College by me, Oct. 7, 1737, by license. Thomas Smith." (From the Parish Register of St. Michael's, Worcester.)—Noake's "Notes and Queries for Worcestershire," p. 3.

^d A gentleman of this name was, till about twenty years ago, an eminent glass-manufacturer in South Staffordshire.

^e These arms are in the Duke of Lorraine's gallery, annealed in glass. The motto, in a work called "The Book of Family Mottoes," is assigned to Tyzack.

2. Who was "Susanna Barret, of Broseley, widow?"

3. What were the armorial bearings of the families of Tyttery and Tyzack? and who are the representatives of the latter family?

4. What are the armorial bearings of Brettell, who have always borne those of Henzey¹, differenced by a martlet?

H. S. G.

THE SIMONIDES FORGERIES.

MR. URBAN,—In your last number I notice an account of the forged MS. of Ouranios, and it is stated, that on being offered at the Bodleian, Mr. Coxe, the librarian, detected the forgery. The following is the anecdote told relative to the occasion, and I believe it is very close to the truth.

Simonides had entered the library with no small bundle of rare and curious MSS., and one by one they were unrolled before the authorities.

"This is of rather a late date," said Mr. Coxe, as he examined one of them.

"What date do you give it?" said Simonides.

"The fifteenth century."

"Good," rejoined Simonides;—"and this one?"

"The twelfth century."

"You are correct;—and this one?" and Simonides laid before him, with more than usual care, the discoloured parchment. The librarian's eye sparkled. It was a rare MS., and in fine condition. He was not long, however, in giving his opinion.

"This is certainly of the fifth or sixth century."

"Now Sir," said Simonides, "I have something here which is still more interesting." From his breast-pocket he proceeded to extract, with the most extreme care, that which was to fill the beholders with astonishment. It was a palimpsest, in worn and tattered condition, it is true, but still legible.

"What date do you assign to this?" said he.

The librarian examined it carefully for a few minutes, and then, looking Simonides full in the face,—

"The nineteenth century," he replied.

Simonides soon packed up the MSS. and has not made his appearance at the library since. This was the self-same MS., which was eventually, through the agency of Professor Dindorf, sold to the Russian Government, and of which the first portion was printed in Oxford.—Yours, &c.,

OLD FOLIO.

ROBERT SOMERY, EARL OF WINCHESTER.

MR. URBAN,—It appears from the printed calendar of inquisitions *post mortem*, that there was a Robert Somery, earl of Winchester, ("Comes Winton,") yet no such earl is mentioned by Dugdale or any other writer on the baronage. The inquisition on his death was taken 2 Edw. I. (1274). I should be glad to know what issue or heirs he left. From his name, "Robert," I conjecture he was related to the Somerys of Worcestershire, one of whom, Robert de Somery, represented that county in Parliament in 1309, and subsequently.

The compiler of "the House of Yvery" argues that the Somerys and Percevals were the same family, but gives no reason for supposing that they were the same family of Perceval of which that work specially treats, but only that their name was Perceval as well as Somery,—that heraldic writers sometimes call them by one and sometimes by the other of these names, and assign the same arms to both names. In records they are called Somery, or Perceval de Somery, but I believe never Perceval alone.

It appears from that work, vol. i. pp. 49, 50, that the family of Perceval or Somery bore two distinct coats of arms, one of which was either *azure, two lions passant or*, or, or *two lions passant azure*, which latter appears sometimes augmented to three lions. These are the usual arms assigned to the family in alphabets of arms; yet it is evident they borrowed them from the Paganels, whom they succeeded in the barony of Dudley.

The other coat mentioned in "the House of Yvery" is stated in three different forms, viz.—

1. Sa. a chev. ar. between three bears' paws erased or.

2. The same arms with "a small difference," not stated.

3. Ar. a fess sa. between three lions' paws in bend gules.

Perhaps the latter coat in some of the above forms was the original coat of Somery, as it is certain the first coat, "lions passant," could not have been so.

As to the above form with "a small difference," the writer quotes an ancient

¹ On some of their seals appears "a demi griffin on a wreath," and on older ones "az. 3 lions ramp." impaling "a lion rampant."

ordinary of arms in the library of John Anstis, Esq., Garter King-at-arms.

Perhaps some of your correspondents could state where that ordinary now is, and what was the "small difference" above mentioned, and also whether the Somerys

bore bears' or lions' paws in any other, and what, ways; and I wish also to learn whether there is any more complete account of this family than those of Dugdale and Banks, who deduce merely the line of the barons of Dudley.—Yours, &c. A. Z.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

MR. URBAN,—If Professor Aytoun, in his "Bothwell," has painted Mary of Scotland in fairer colours than the generality of readers may be inclined to allow, the reviewer of his poem in your last number has, I think, fallen into the opposite and less generous error of describing "the Mary of Scottish history" as the very impersonation of every crime, for I conceive that "history" has never yet spoken decidedly on the matter.

It is true that writers have for ages exerted their powers on the topic of the guilt or innocence of Mary; but can it be justly affirmed that their researches have added anything to the *dictum* of her cotemporary, Camden, who (not being gifted with the logic which "almost infers" Mary's guilt from her sufferings) remarks, "There are many suspicions, but no proofs."

The great argument against Mary is usually the casket produced by her half-brother and bitter foe, Murray, and con-

taining letters and poems said to have passed between her and Bothwell. Now it is well known that Mary steadily denied their genuineness, and equally so that Elizabeth's commissioners never pronounced them authentic; and whether we read Chalmers, Robertson, or Laing, or, if we can find them, writers of even greater differences of opinion, we can have no doubt that these documents would not at the present day be received as evidence by any court in Christendom.

Thus, whatever may be the case with the Mary of the poet, or the Mary of the partisan, "the Mary of history" has no formal sentence or deliverance recorded; the only verdict is the Scottish one of "not proven;" and such being the fact, caution, if not charity, should warn a modern writer from pronouncing dogmatically on a point on which the contemporaries of the accused could not make up their minds.

W. E. F.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Paraguay, Brazil, and the Plate. Letters written in 1852-53. By C. B. MANSFIELD, Esq., M.A. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.)—Never intended to meet the public eye, and published now posthumously, this work of Mr. Mansfield's appears of course under very considerable disadvantages. We do not think many of its readers, however, will be inclined to wish that these disadvantages had been less. Whatever it might have gained in some respects by greater elaboration, it would certainly have lost very much of that freshness which gives it, in its present state, such a peculiar charm. It is particularly delightful to have the first impressions, with the dew as it were still upon them, of a man like Mr. Mansfield, of such passionate ardour of feeling, yet with such rare powers of perception and discrimination, of that wondrous "land of faërie," South America. Even if he had seen no more of the country than hundreds of other people have seen, the glowing life of his book, combined with its evident

conscientious truthfulness, would have given to it a far more than common interest and value: fortunately both for him and for us, he had opportunities of observation, as well as capabilities of making it and imparting its results, such as have fallen to the fortune of only a few. He arrived in South America in the summer of 1852, immediately after Rosas had fallen, and just as the new director of the Argentine Confederation, Urquiza, formally acknowledged the independence of Paraguay. Naturally enough, his thoughts turned towards that strange territory, and naturally enough he was fascinated. One can imagine nothing much more calculated to take an irresistible hold of a young and excitable imagination than the idea of this place. Its history, its associations, its amazing beauty and fertility, and above all, the cloud of mystery which hung about it, all united to invest it with singular attraction. No wonder that our young traveller hailed as a ray from heaven the suggestion of visiting this enchanted re-

gion; no wonder that Paraguay soon became the one object of his aspirations and hopes. His feeling respecting it amounted, indeed, to a religious faith. It seemed to him that his future was to be connected with it in some remarkable manner; he believed that he had been led to it by an especial direction to find at last his true vocation: and it did, in fact, exercise no inconsiderable influence over the remnant of his life.

Mr. Mansfield was not a man to raise difficulties. With him, to form his purpose, and to carry it into effect, were synonymous. Even now, in spite of all Urquiza's measures to facilitate intercourse with Paraguay, a traveller had not a few obstacles to overcome before he could hope actually to reach "the inland Japan." The arrangements for communication between it and its neighbours were yet too new to be very perfect or convenient; and so Mr. Mansfield found. However, he was not daunted; and, accordingly, upon the 2nd of September, he at last, after innumerable vexations, and chafings, and disappointments, and delays, fairly started for his Utopia. The voyage from Buenos Ayres to Corrientes was sufficiently tedious, the greater part of it being accomplished in a miserable little sailing-boat which was going up the Paraná with a cargo of salt, and which was continually being stuck in the mud. At Corrientes, too, when it was at last arrived at, occurred fresh annoyance and fresh delay. The beauty of the country, however, and the glorious opportunities which it afforded for the prosecution of some of his favourite studies, served in some measure to curb Mr. Mansfield's impatience, and to make his stay more tolerable to him. But it was with infinite satisfaction that he found himself at length once more *en route* for Paraguay. The remainder of the journey was to be made over-land, on horseback. Mr. Mansfield has given us an amusing description of his accoutrement for the expedition: for the instruction of such of our readers as may have any intention of travelling, we subjoin some directions for obtaining a like result. First, take a black wide-awake hat which has seen the world, and not been too kindly used thereby; this place upon a head of which the hair and beard is of some six months' growth. Next arrange about your person a white cotton poncho, large enough to envelope it completely as far as the knees; below this let there appear a few inches of blue-and-white ticking trousers of any period within the century, and finish off with a pair of brown leather boots ornamented by spurs at least twice

the length of your foot. Add to the figure you have thus produced a telescope, and any number of sundries you please, and place it upon the summit of a machine in appearance something like "the back of a huge caterpillar, suddenly petrified in an inquiring attitude;" then mount the whole upon the back of a small horse, and you will have a travelling equipage, not perhaps of a style ever likely to become very popular amongst the most fashionable tourists, but certainly striking and unique.

Our traveller was now to receive compensation for his many trials. On the second day from his leaving Corrientes he actually entered Paraguay. It is true he had yet seventy leagues to travel before he would reach the capital, his final destination, but what to him were seventy leagues of travelling in Paraguay,—what to him was anything but the fact that he was at last in Paraguay,—in Paraguay, his terrestrial paradise,—in Paraguay, for so many months his one dream by night and his one thought by day? Very hearty, we may believe, was the hymn of thanksgiving that his heart sent up on that first evening, as he fell asleep in the little camp of Paso.

But having followed Mr. Mansfield into this strange country, it may perhaps be as well, before we proceed any farther, to inquire a little into its history. Paraguay was discovered in the year 1527, by Sebastian Gabot, or Cabot, an Englishman by birth, but, like Columbus, of Italian parentage, and, like Columbus, in the service of the court of Spain. Want of due encouragement from his patron, Charles V., prevented him from perfecting his discovery; and after erecting upon the Paraná a fort which he called San Espíritu, he returned home. The accounts circulated in Spain, however, of this hitherto undreamed-of region, and the supposition that it might afford an access to Peru, about the wonders of which the whole kingdom was intoxicated, speedily set fire to the people's imagination. In no very long time a vast armament was equipped, and set forth, under the command of a noble gentleman named Pedro de Mendoza, to take possession of this new country discovered by "el buen Gaboto" upon the shores of the marvellous silver rivers, and if possible, to find the way thence to the treasure-land of the Incas. The fate of this expedition was most disastrous. Of all the company who embarked at San Lucar, there were but six hundred remaining when, four years afterwards, Don Domingo Martinez de Yrala was permanent Governor of Assumption, the first Spanish settlement in Paraguay. Yrala was a man

of great judgment and ability, as well as of great daring. Under his government the rule of the Spaniards in eastern South America prospered. Before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing his little settlement elevated to the dignity of being the seat of a bishopric, and the capital of a colony. He died in 1557: during the next thirty years the dominion of the Conquistadores still continued steadily increasing. It was about the end of this time that the first Jesuit missionaries made their appearance in the provinces of the Paraná. This event exercised an important influence upon the condition of affairs there, inasmuch as it completely changed the system hitherto acted upon with regard to the subjugated natives. This system, as organized by Yrala, was one greatly to the Spaniards' advantage; the conquered Indians being formed into communities, which were portioned out amongst them, to each for the term of his own lifetime and that of his heir, and of the labours of which the proprietors had, of course, to a great extent, the benefit. The Jesuits, however, justly indignant at the cruelty and oppression with which the Spaniards abused their authority, soon set about establishing a different arrangement, in which laudable undertaking they were seconded by the government of the mother-country—an express prohibition of slavery being sent out by the king in consequence of their representations. Whatever else may be thought of this remarkable order, about their earnestness and indefatigability there can be no two opinions. Their efforts in Paraguay and the adjacent territories were altogether amazing. No enterprise seemed too dangerous or too difficult for them;—that wild, wondrous region of the Chaco even, into which since their time no Christian has dared to penetrate, was not strange ground to them. When they were at last driven out of the country, it is said that their *missions* comprised above a hundred thousand civilized Indians.

In the early part of the present century, Paraguay, after having first asserted its independence of Buenos Ayres, at length threw off the authority of Spain also, and declared itself a republic. Then commenced for it that singular period of isolation which has only ended within the last two or three years. This period began with the dictatorship of Dr. de Francia. The reign of this extraordinary tyrant is, we believe, well-nigh, if not altogether, unparalleled in the annals of any age; certainly the history of modern times furnishes no example at all similar to it, of such unlimited power so atrociously abused.

One of the first acts of his government was to prohibit all intercourse between Paraguay and the neighbouring states. No ship was allowed to come beyond a certain small distance into the country, and then none of the crew were permitted to land. Of the novel manner in which he conducted his commercial transactions, Sir Woodbine Parish, in his history of the Platine Provinces, gives the following account:—

“When he wanted an assortment of foreign goods, a permit was sent over to the adjoining province of Corrientes for a vessel to proceed to Nembucú; on her arrival there, the invoice of the cargo was immediately forwarded to him at Assumption, from which, after selecting such articles as he required, he used to order a quantity of yerba-maté to be put on board in payment. There was no appeal from his own valuation; no one was allowed to go on shore, and the ship was sent back as soon as the yerba was delivered.”

De Francia at length died, in 1840. This event the Paraguayans flattered themselves would have at once restored their communication with the world; but Rosas, who was then Dictator of the Argentine Confederation, and who protested against their independence of Buenos Ayres, at once set up a blockade of their rivers, which proved almost as effectual a means of exclusion to them as De Francia's tyranny had been. It was not until 1852 that, by the fall of Rosas and the succession of Urquiza to his place, they were finally released from their long imprisonment. The present President of the republic is Carlos Antonio Lopez, “not a cruel man,” Mr. Mansfield tells us, “but narrow-minded in many things.” His power is absolute: “he has neither ministers nor advisers of any kind; everything is arranged by his own head, every officer of the executive appointed by him.”

Mr. Mansfield's name reminds us that it is high time for us to return to him. We left him at the little village of Paso,—in Paraguay, and that was all. Eight more days' travelling over a very swampy extent of country brought him to Assumption. The following description of some of the characteristics of the city's vicinity was written about a month after his arrival:—

“The country round the town is the very perfection of quiet rural beauty; I think the scenery is the most charming I ever saw: it has the beauty of some of the prettiest parts of England, enhanced by the richness of the verdure of the palm-trees with which the whole country is studded. There is nothing of the grand about either the surface scenery or vegetation; the trees are all small, but the foliage exuberant, with dark greens prevailing. The greatest part of the country here seems to have been covered with wood, a good deal of which still remains; but now its general aspect is one of tolerably industrious cultivation. The cultivated land is all

divided into fenced fields, or *capoeiras*, as they call them [a *capoeira* is a large field], wherein grow maize, mandioca, and sugar-cane; and the cottages dotted about in every direction complete the pleasantness of the aspect of nature. There are roads in every direction, not kept in first-rate condition, but still decently good,—far better than any I have seen since I left Rio; those that are most used are very sandy, of which substance the soil mostly consists; but the cross-roads which are not so much worked, are beautiful grass lanes, or rather lawns, for they are often of considerable width, and for the most part perfectly straight. In some places the country presents the appearance of a splendid park, studded with rich coppices, and dotted with palms, which seem to have been left when the forests were cleared, for they are of the same size as most of those growing in the woods.”

Our traveller's impressions of the Paraguayans themselves were equally favourable. Their industry, cleanliness, artlessness, and above all, their genuine good-nature, recommended them to him greatly; and, in spite of the ignorance and narrow-mindedness which have, of course, been the result of their complete isolation from the rest of the world, he seems to have perceived in them the indications of higher qualities also,—qualities which disposed him to rank them very much above the inhabitants of any of the neighbouring states, and to augur for them a prosperous future. Amongst their physical peculiarities he notices one which is especially remarkable; it is the comparative commonness of light complexions:—

“The most curious thing,” he says, “about these people in this country—where undoubtedly the fusion of the Spanish and Indian blood was most complete, where all the Conquistadores took Guaraní wives, and where, too, there seems to have been less opportunity for mixture with the fair-haired European races—is, that among high and low there is less appearance of Indian blood, and more resemblance to English complexion, than in any part of South America I have seen. In poor cottages in the country I have seen numerous children, whom I should have supposed to be the off-spring of some high-bred English family, with delicately cut features, rather long than broad, and hair as fair as any Saxon; among many of them I see reddish hair, quite Scotch.”

The only way Mr. Mansfield finds of accounting for this singular characteristic is by the supposition that there must have been an unusual absence of Moorish blood in the first settlers, and that here consequently reappears the Northern Vandal—an hypothesis, however, which we confess does not seem to us very satisfactory. Pursuant to his determination to gain all the knowledge possible of this strange people and country, Mr. Mansfield devoted a good portion of his time to the study of the Guaraní language. Guaraní is not the language of state, or of the higher classes in Paraguay, although, nevertheless, it is properly the language of the country. It is very peculiar and very

difficult,—almost unconquerably difficult, we should imagine, to a foreigner, since few of the natives themselves can analyse the phrases of which it is made up. Mr. Mansfield assures us, however, that it is “not devoid of elegance.”

With the study of this curious tongue, and of Spanish, with a great deal of visiting, with close observation of the people, and with his pursuits in natural history, for which the exuberant richness of the country both in animal and vegetable life afforded such rare facilities, Mr. Mansfield's time during his residence in Assumption seems to have been pretty completely occupied. These various employments had all reference to one object,—his scheme of colonization. There seemed to him *an obvious necessity for colonizing South America*:—

“Fancy,” he exclaims, “the capabilities of these lands, where they plant woods of peach-trees for firewood, and to feed their pigs, not because the fruit is not first-rate, but because there are not men enough to eat it.”

Paraguay seemed to him to offer peculiar advantages for the trial of his plan; his only doubt about it was whether the height of its temperature—a temperature varying, during the months he spent there, from 78° to 90° Fahrenheit, in the shade—would not be too great for a first experiment. In all other respects he considered its qualification perfect:—

“The situation of Paraguay,” he writes, “is unparalleled, certainly in this world, probably in the solar system. Note its insular position between the rivers Paraná and Paraguay, the latter so splendidly navigable, with its soft, sandy bottom; the former with power enough in its vast cataracts to turn all the mills of the world, and the moon too. Note, too, that the sources of the Paraguay are close to those of the Madeira, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon.”

Of all the localities of eastern South America, however, which he studied in regard to this project, his preference leaned, on the whole, to the Gran Chaco. That mysterious “silent land,” so beautiful in its wildness, was for him charmed ground. For hours together he would stand at the window of his house in Assumption, or upon some of the neighbouring hills, gazing over its mute, trackless solitudes; nothing, “except the sight of the starry heavens,” could affect him like this prospect. How far, in the excitement of his imagination, he overrated the suitability of this strange region for the schemes he had so much at heart, or how much, supposing his ideas of this suitability were just, he underrated the difficulties in the way of any such attempts, are questions we will not raise. We shall give his own opinion upon the subject, without note or comment. He writes:—

"One thing is abundantly clear to me, viz. that the Gran Chaco is the yet empty cradle of a mighty nation: it must be the theatre of a new era in history—it is *the* place. Just cast your eye upon the map; just see the tract of land, in length from Santa Fé ten degrees of latitude northwards, and some six degrees of longitude in breadth from the Paraguay-Paraná towards the west, and consider if it be not a marvel. A splendid country, possessed by wild Indians alone, who live on nothing but wild beasts,—men who, by their neglect of the earth, have forfeited their right to claim national property in it,—a wild garden, surrounded on all sides by provinces occupied, or pretended to be occupied, by Spanish tribes, none of whom dare set foot in this territory, and yet have the impudence to claim it as their own;—this territory is actually an undiscovered country."

We do not intend to offer any criticism of this book, as the author of it is now beyond the reach of praise or blame.

The History of Civilization. By F. GUIZOT. Translated by W. HAZLITT, Esq. (Bohn's Library.)—This "History of Civilization" consists of three courses of Lectures, which were delivered in consecutive seasons in the old Sorbonne, at Paris. The circumstances of their delivery will be long memorable as a brilliant and proud scene for letters. Cousin, Villemain, and Guizot filled on alternate days the Professor's chair, and delighted—each in his own department—the accomplished audiences of eager students and admirers who thronged to listen to them. From that time to this, the "Lectures on the History of Civilization" have commanded on the Continent a reputation hardly second to that of any great historical work produced within the present age. "More precise," says Saint-Beuve, "than the Germans, and more generalizing than the English, M. Guizot had become European by his writings before he became so in his character of public man."

In England, however, except amongst real and earnest students of history, the Lecturers appear to have won their way only at a snail's pace. The large and growing class of cultivated persons, who read good books, and inwardly digest them, have not generally given a hearty welcome to them, or made any intimate acquaintance with their valuable views. Only a very inadequate and unsatisfactory advance in this respect has been made since it was regretted, some twelve years ago, in the "Edinburgh Review," as speaking "little for the intellectual tastes and liberal curiosity of our countrymen, that they remain ignorant or neglectful of such writings." More than one attempt had indeed been made, with questionable success, to render the contents of the *first* course popular amongst us; but the contents of the other two courses, which constitute

the work itself, of which that first course is a preliminary general view, had never, we believe, received even the honour of translation, until Mr. Bogue, and now Mr. Bohn, ventured on the publication of this very accurate and well-edited translation from the pen of Mr. Hazlitt.

Two causes—the one negative, and the other positive—may be referred to, to account in some degree for this strange and rare neglect. In pointing out these causes, we shall indicate the character of M. Guizot's work.

In this age of station-libraries and railway-reading, entertainment has become so indispensable an element of a readable book, that we shall almost assign a sufficient reason for the neglect which M. Guizot's History has experienced, when we say that it is neither light nor lively, nor, in any sense, amusing. It is, emphatically, *not* a narrative,—*not* one of those chronicles in which successions of adventures and events are set before us with all appropriate accessories of manner, dress, and speech, and colouring; in which heroic characters enact their high achievements bodily, as it were, before us; and in which the fancy and the heart, as well as the intelligence, are gently exercised and warmed by the excitement given to them by the historian's skill. M. Guizot has written histories of this kind, but this "History of Civilization" is not one of them. It is not one of the books that those *who run may read*. There is nothing in it to attract the multitude who look for stirring incidents, and animated scenes, and complicated plots at last made clear; and therefore it is that to this class of readers—and it is a large class—there is nothing in the work to render it desirable.

Instead, indeed, of affording amusement, M. Guizot's History makes a heavy demand on the attention of those who desire to get from it all that it is capable of giving. It is, in the strictest sense, a philosophical history. The historian's own conception of its scope and aim are recorded in his introduction to the second course. He says,—

"We are imperatively called upon to derive from it, for our country, new materials of civilization; for ourselves, a moral regeneration. Science is a beautiful thing, undoubtedly, and of itself well worth all the labour that man may bestow upon it; but it becomes a thousand times grander and more beautiful when it becomes a power, when it becomes the parent of virtue. This, then, is what we have to do in the course of these lectures: to discover the truth; to realize it out of ourselves in external facts, for the benefit of society; in ourselves, to convert it into a faith capable of inspiring us with disinterestedness and moral energy, the force and dignity of man in this world. This is our triple task—this the aim and object of our labour; a labour dif-

fault of execution and slow of progress, and which success, instead of terminating, only extends. But in nothing, perhaps, is it given to man ever to arrive at the goal he has proposed to himself; his glory is in advancing towards it."

It is clear enough that an undertaking which exacts from us all this intellectual toil and moral consequence is likely enough to repel many from attempting it. Yet this, it should be remembered, is the only genuine purpose of a deliberate study of the past. We gather from it no adequate or worthy fruit, if we do not gather from it this wisdom. M. Guizot's History is eminently philosophical, because it has this end in view—not occasionally or accidentally, but as the one pervading and perpetual object of the work. He deals with the great events of bygone times simply to investigate their causes and results; and he does this with an evident familiarity, with a vast accumulation of knowledge which seems little short of all-embracing. He has been well called "the Kepler, and something more, of his particular subject."

In this absence of all light and entertaining matter—this purely scientific character and elevated purpose of M. Guizot's great work—we find abundant explanation of the narrow and imperfect popularity it has obtained in this country. But these very qualities which have impeded its circulation amongst us are just those by which an earnest study of it ought to have been the most recommended, and rendered the most desirable. In regard to *historical* knowledge alone, it would be scarcely possible to find another work of equal size from which so much may be obtained. All the great revolutionary movements of modern Europe—all the tumultuous throes and outbreaks of national emotions long restrained—all the heroic efforts and momentous triumphs or defeats—find their place in it, not indeed as glowing details, in a richly coloured picture, but as mighty elements in that great problem which the historian is endeavouring to solve.

History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon. By M. A. THIERS. Vol. XIII. (London: Willis and Sotherton. 8vo.)—The present volume brings us to the beginning of the end of Napoleon's power—the war with Russia. The cunning and underhand manner in which this was brought about, and how prepared for, are fully and fairly stated, and the commencement of the disastrous campaign of 1812 entered upon:—

"Thus Napoleon marched towards the interior of Russia at the head of 400,000 men, followed by

200,000 others. Thus the same man who, two years before, on his return from Austria, had reflected a moment on the lesson given at Essling, had taken pains to bestow peace on the world and on his empire, to endow his throne with hereditary stability, to assume the character of a man of domestic tastes, to appease all enmities, to evacuate Germany, and to force England to make peace,—this same man, we say, was now advancing to the north, leaving behind him France exhausted and disgusted with a murderous glory, all independent minds indignant at his political tyranny, and Europe weary of the yoke he laid upon her."

Want of success on Napoleon's part, we strongly suspect to be the main cause for M. Thiers' reflections. If this expedition had been as successful as the Italian campaigns—had Napoleon forced Russia into an ignominious submission, we should have been treated to an eloquent dissertation upon the wisdom and far-sightedness of Napoleon's policy; but the truth would not have been so plainly told.

We naturally are interested most in that part of the volume devoted to the war in Spain. The fall of the fortresses of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo are related with unusual minuteness of detail, and almost equal honours awarded to besiegers and besieged. The siege and capture of Tarragona by the French also form an important item in the contents of this chapter; but the quarrels of the French generals, and consequent mismanagement, are not forgotten. The state of affairs in Spain just previous to the departure of Napoleon for Russia is thus sketched:—

"General Suchet remained at Valencia with a force just sufficient to keep the country in subjection, but far too small to render practicable any operation at the least distance; Marshal Soult was in the midst of Andalusia, with a force insufficient for the capture of Cadiz, and insufficient to engage the English, should they, after the capture of Badajoz, march against him,—which was, however, very improbable; finally, Marshal Marmont, in the north, where the English desired to strike the decisive blow, either on Madrid, or on the line of communication of the French army, deprived of Ciudad Rodrigo, would have been able, provided Joseph and Casfarelli had reinforced him *apropos*, to have assembled forty thousand men with which to engage Lord Wellington at the head of sixty thousand. This, then, was the state of affairs in Spain after there had been sent thither reinforcements to the amount of 150,000 men in 1810, and 40,000 good troops and 20,000 conscripts in 1811, in addition to more than 400,000 troops which had entered the peninsula from 1808 to 1810! Of these six hundred thousand men there did not now survive the half; and of these only one hundred and seventy thousand were in a state fit for active service; and finally, we must add, that of these one hundred and seventy thousand only forty thousand could, by being well manœuvred, be rendered capable of covering Madrid and Valladolid; or, in other words, the capital and our line of communications!"

Marshal Soult, after relieving Badajoz, and effecting a junction with Marmont's army, is blamed for not attacking the Duke of Wellington, who had but 40,000

men, of whom but 25,000 were English, while the combined French army numbered fifty thousand. The French had by this time learned to respect English prowess, and had no desire to try their strength against the foes who had so recently taught them a lesson at Albuera.

Seven Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton. By the late S. T. COLERIDGE. *A List of all the Emendations in Mr. Collier's Folio, 1632; and an Introductory Preface.* By J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. (London: Chapman and Hall.)—The title-page of this volume very sufficiently indicates the distinct and dissimilar nature of its contents. The recovered lectures on Shakespeare and Milton, and the Shakespearian emendations—their genuineness being made indisputable—are works of a most interesting character. Perhaps no Englishman since Milton has had, upon the whole, an intellect so comprehensive as that of Coleridge; and certainly that intellect was never exercised more genially, never put forth its strength more fully or attractively, than in its critical disquisitions. Reason, taste, and feeling, linked in happiest union, and supported by a mass of knowledge almost all-embracing, gave him a mastery in that department of literature hardly less than marvellous, when the manifestation of it was not marred by any of those flights—to which it must be owned he was sometimes liable—into an atmosphere in which his hearers or his readers wanted strength of wing to follow him. Shakespeare, too, was one of the themes on which he most delighted to descant—one of his choicest favourites in that long list of bygone worthies, with almost all of whom he was alike familiar. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the loss of these lectures should have been many a time regretted with an earnest, eloquent regret by those who knew the powers of the “old man eloquent,” and the pleasure which he always found in exercising those powers on the plays of Shakespeare.

But our business now is not with these lectures, which it has been Mr. Collier's good fortune, after nearly half a century, to recover; nor shall we say anything of the Shakespearian emendations, which, on other grounds, may be regarded as a still more valuable *find*. The volume comes to us at so late a period of the month, that we must defer what we have to say on these portions of it to some future number, and restrict ourselves at present to a few remarks upon the “Introductory Preface.”

Mr. Collier's Preface consists of 120

pages, of which the main object seems to be a defence of himself against the imputations contained in a libellous tract which was published, with the title of “*Literary Cookery*,” towards the latter part of last year. Now, with all our respect for Mr. Collier, we confess that his defence has to us very much the appearance of what Dr. Johnson would have called a *foolish thing well done*. We cannot but believe that he might have trusted with perfect confidence to his own high character and the internal evidence of his two publications. At most, the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice might have been added as a supererogatory corroboration of that testimony. These, we are convinced, would have been quite sufficient to satisfy everybody whose satisfaction in the matter was worth having. Mr. Collier, however, has judged otherwise, and has defended himself in a very proper spirit, and with great effect. His “plain unvarnished tale,” in the case of the Lectures of Coleridge, is self-consistent, strong, and simple, as truth is always. The very inaccuracies which his detractors have insisted on against him are just those that a man intent upon deception would have avoided with most care. His account of the loss of the short-hand notes, and the accidental discovery of them years afterwards, is just what, in the case of papers of infinitely less value, has happened probably to all of us. But the value of the notes has been given to them by the intervening years. When Mr. Collier made them, there could have been no reason to regard them as eminently worthy of preservation. The obvious expectation must have been, that the lecturer himself would give the lectures to the public in a permanent form; and it was only as the course of time rendered the realization of this expectation, at first hopeless, and afterwards impossible, that the missing notes became more and more valuable, as, probably, the sole-existent record of an important literary work. On the supposition that Mr. Collier has forged the lectures now before us, in order to supply the public loss, why, let us ask, has he been so chary in extent of fraud; or why—if he can so deftly imitate the outgushing wisdom of the departed sage—has he confined his labours to something less than half the number of the lectures in the genuine series?

Even in this hasty glance at Mr. Collier's Introductory Preface, we must not omit to mention that—independently of the author's ample defence of himself upon the charges brought against him—it is enriched with some very interesting notices of Mr. Coleridge, and reports of

his conversation, selected from a diary in which Mr. Collier entered them at the time of his free and frequent intercourse with the "Logician, Metaphysician, Bard," whose Lectures he has happily in part preserved. The reports and notices appear to have been made with taste and judgment, and they undoubtedly form a very agreeable addition to the table-talk of a great man, whose genius threw off its richest fruits in unwritten, unpremeditated speech.

Shakspeare's England; or, Sketches of our Social History in the Reign of Elizabeth. By G. W. THORNBURY. (London: Longmans.)—Mr. Thornbury is favourably known by his "History of the Buccaneers," where he had ample opportunities for the display of his vivid imagination; but we are sorry to say that the present work will neither add to his reputation nor to our stock of historical knowledge. Like the work of another historian who has achieved great notoriety, which has been mistaken for fame, this work contains "much that is true, and much that is new, but" much of "that which is true is not new, and that which is new is not true." We would not be so severe in our strictures if the author had not claimed to be truthful: the sketches, he tells us, are "a series of elaborated groups, carefully studied from old plays and forgotten pamphlets, and illustrated by nearly all existing contemporary literature;" but so unused does he appear to be in sober writing, that from these sources, which require more than ordinary care in the handling, he has selected much of the trash and rejected the good and useful. Even the opening paragraph contains a blunder so gross, that any one else would have hesitated before putting it into print. "It is difficult to realize old London, with its walls and gates; its stainless, shining, and spotless river; its 40,000 watermen!" for the *forty* thousand watermen, we should read *four* thousand; and as to the stainless, shining, spotless character which he gives to the river, we may quote a writer who lived not many years after Shakspeare's death, who thus describes the crystal flood:—"The *Land-floods* do likewise greatly detain the 'curiousness' of the Stream, insomuch that after a great *Land-flood* you shall take up *Haddock*, with your hands below the Bridge, as they are floating upon the Water, their eyes being so blinded by the Element that they cannot see where to go, or how to shift to save themselves." We agree with Mr. Thornbury, it is difficult to realize the stainless character he gives it.

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Many of the characteristics which Mr. Thornbury gives to the Shaksperian age were by no means peculiar to it: thus, where he says, the "grocers', drapers', ironmongers', salters', and merchant taylors' halls had all their gardens and bowling-alley";—there were gardens in Aldersgate-street and Westminster." We shall perhaps surprise some of our readers when we say that Drapers'-hall gardens, with fountain and alcoves, still exist in the very heart of the city, but apparently not much known or used. And as to "gardens in Westminster," if Mr. Thornbury will walk up Victoria-street, he will see some of the finest trees in London growing in the gardens attached to the adjoining brewery; or, if that be too far, the Gardens of Northumberland House will still be found in Westminster.

In dates we are equally at a loss to understand our author, for in the same page he quotes a description of London-bridge, from Lupton's "Town and Country," published in 1632; and afterwards, in speaking of the Royal Exchange, says, "The rival new Exchange in the Strand was not opened till James I.'s reign;" thereby excluding all notice of it. Has he any notion when James I. began to reign, or when Shakspeare died?

Neither is Mr. Thornbury any happier in his localities: "West Smithfield," he says, "had its pool of Dame Annis le Cleare, and the Perilous Po d." It had neither: the pool of Agnes le-Clere was in the Old Street-road, near Shore-litch Church; and Perilous Pond, or Pool, in Bath-street, St. Luke's.

As a history, or as a series of historical sketches, the book is worth nothing; but as a work of amusement, for whiling away an hour, we can strongly recommend it, in the same way that we would "Kenilworth," or any other of Scott's historical novels. And if Mr. Thornbury will take our advice, we would recommend him to re-write the book in the orthodox three-volume style, and leave out the preface: by so doing he will be able to make a very entertaining book, and avoid the criticism which his work in the present form is sure to elicit.

Lays of Memory: Sacred and Social. By a MOTHER and SON. (London: Hurst and Blackett. 8vo.)—The indications with which this volume so abounds of kindly affections and exalted piety, cover a multitude of its sins, and seem as it were to protect it against hostile criticism. However much we might otherwise feel disposed, we cannot find it in our hearts to be very virulent towards people in whose own

natures virulence and severity evidently have no place. A few words of comment, however, we feel it our duty to offer. In these remarks we shall confine ourselves completely to the last half of the volume. To the elder of the two authors criticism would be of little benefit. The faults of her verses are of the sort that give small hope of amendment; and of their qualities, proceeding as they do from the power and purity of her religious faith, she has already an assurance, the strength of which she needs no praise of ours to increase.

In R. M. B.'s poetry there is extreme inequality. Amongst a great deal that is below mediocrity, we find here and there detached passages, and even entire poems, of very considerable merit. These, although "few and far between," quite sufficiently prove that R. M. B. can do well if he pleases, and consequently make his other compositions the more inexcusable and intolerable. In the productions in his best manner we discern both power and poetic feeling, and an unusual perception of rhythmical melody;—"Christmas-day" and "The Circumcision of Christ," particularly, possess all these qualities in a very large degree. Taken altogether, these two poems are, we think, the best in the book; although, perhaps, there are separate lines and stanzas in "The Ascension," and one or two others, which indicate greater promise. Take, for example, these lines: after the triumphant shout which has welcomed the Saviour's return to heaven, the holy host, in a paraphrase of that noble twenty-fourth Psalm, inquire—

"Who is the King of Glory? Who shall take
The crown of triumph, as creation's Head,
The everlasting throne?"

The lines which follow are really grand:—

"Entranc'd they spake:
*The expectancy of ages, ere it fled,
Thus gather'd in the questioning of dread.*"

Again, in "The Death of Eli," the idea of

"The flame which burns a forest down,
laughing

through the wither'd wood,"
is a very fine one indeed.

In striking contrast to passages like these is such a verse as the following, which we meet with in the course of the next two or three pages:—

"My love towards thee cannot change to another,
Nor is woman's affection so constant as mine;
Thou wert dearer to me than the name of a
brother,
And my heart is all trembling at parting
from thine."

It is difficult to understand how anything so intrinsically beautiful as the original of this song *could* be metamorphosed into this wretched dogrel, except by supposing that Mr. R. M. B.'s poem is merely

intended as a solution of some whimsical problem for obtaining the minimum of the poetry of poor David's lamentation. Only place the stanza we have just quoted by the side of that sublimely pathetic dirge,—
"I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan: very pleasant hast thou been unto me; thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women."

But that we may not part with our author on bad terms, we shall conclude with an extract from one of his happiest compositions,—one we have alluded to before, entitled "Christmas-day:—"

"But now first upon the stormy tide of life in
power descending,
Come a flush of cleansing glory, and they worship
lowly bending.

"From the height of heaven above them, where
their glance had never strayed,
From the Shrine where screening Seraphs held
their burning wings display'd,

"From the throne whence gather'd companies
of forms of Cherub-strength
Held the fourfold realm extended of creation's
breadth and length,

"From the substance of the All-holy, comes that
supernatural Fire:
'Tis the free and princely Spirit, 'tis the thirsting
world's desire.

"Heaven and earth are bound in union in that
mystery of birth;
Here the rose with promis'd fragrance cheers
the ancient land of dearth.

"Joy and praise spring up before Him, that no
Angel-thoughts can share:
Faith and Hope can paint but dimly what in
fulness they declare.

"He who comes so meek and lowly shall the
power of Heaven make known,
Shall in flesh subdue the fiend, and claim the
nations for His own;

"Crown'd with heritage of glory in the Majesty
most High,
Shall demand the adoration of the hosts that
through the sky."

Cathedra Petri. A Political History of the Great Latin Patriarchate. Books I. and II., from the First to the Close of the Fifth Century. By THOMAS GREENWOOD. (London: C. J. Stewart. 8vo.)—The growth of the religious opinion or idea involved in the papal supremacy is steadily traced by Mr. Greenwood in this interesting volume, from the apostolic age to the di-memberment of the Western Empire in the fifth century. The gradual rise of this power is pointed out: first, an assertion of a primacy in point of order, then of authority. Mr. Greenwood does not stay to discuss the truth or falsity of any opinion, but simply gives it as a piece of history. Intending to be strictly impartial, he, however, warms up with his subject as he advances, and in the later portion of the volume discovers a leaning to the papal supremacy in all things. The

character Mr. Greenwood has drawn of Leo the Great is one of the cases in which he has left the strictly impartial road of the historian for the less noble path of the partizan, and has turned apologist for actions which should have been described in a different style.

This is only the first instalment of the work, and Mr. Greenwood states that he already has enough MS. for five more volumes, the size of this. We hope that he will be encouraged to proceed with the

publication, for it is really one of the best contributions our stock of ecclesiastical history has received for many years.

A Catalogue of Books on Sale at Thomas Kerslake's, Park-street, Bristol, has been forwarded to us for notice; it contains some particulars connected with Pope's correspondence which are well worth reading, and which we may, at some future time, have to notice in connection with Pope.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Meetings will be held—

Thursday, November 15, 22, 29.

December 6, 13, 20.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE committee of the Sussex Archæological Society held a meeting at Newhaven on the 25th of September, to which the members and their friends were generally invited. The weather was exceedingly fine, offering a most gratifying contrast to that which had prevailed the three previous days, when torrents of rain and gales of wind poured and blustered to such an extent as to render any protracted period of out-door pursuits extremely uncomfortable.

Most of the party arrived at the Newhaven station by the 12.15 train; and the church at Denton being the first object to be visited, vehicles were found to be in attendance to convey them to that retired and secluded village, distant a little more than a mile. The church is in a rude state. The roof all along is flushed in an unbroken surface, if we except a rough-looking campanile. The porch is of a very rustic character.

On leaving Denton, the party proceeded to visit Newhaven Church, the western portion of which has recently been generally restored. In the churchyard, on the north side, stands an obelisk in commemoration of Captain Hanson and 105 men of the Brazen sloop of war, who were drowned by the wreck of the vessel near this port.

On the south side is this inscription:—

“The friends of Captain Hanson caused this monument to be erected, as the mark of their esteem for a deserving officer and a valuable friend. It was the will of Heaven to preserve him during a four years' voyage of danger and difficulty round the world, on discoveries with Captain Vancouver, in the years 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, but to take him from us when most he thought himself secure.—‘The voice of the Lord is upon the waters!’”

Among the remarkable epitaphs inscribed on the gravestones we copied the following, as not only quaint, but appropriate. It is to the memory of Captain Groombridge, who died July 14, 1831, aged 50 years:—

“THOUGH Borras' bl sts and Neptune's waves
Have toss'd me to and fro;
Yet safe at last, by God' command,
I'm harbour' here below.

“Though at an anchor now I lie;
With many of a fleet;
Yet once again I must set sail—
My Admiral Christ to meet!”

Not less singular is the epitaph on the tombstone of Mr. Thomas Tipper, who, we are told, was the original brewer of the celebrated Newhaven Tipper Ale. He died May 14, 1785, aged 54 years:—

“READER, with kind regard this GRAVE survey,
Nor heedless pass where TIPPER's ashes lay:
Honest he was, ingenuous, blunt, and kind;
And dared do, what few dare do—speak his mind!

PHILOSOPHY and HISTORY well he knew—
Was versed in PHYSICK, and in SURGERY too.
The best old ‘STINGO’ he both brew'd and sold:
Nor did one knavish set to get his gold.
He play'd through Life a varied, comic part,
And knew immortal HUDIBRAS by heart.
Reader, in real truth, such was the man:
Be better, wiser,—laugh more, if you can.”

We know not if the present worthy representative of Thomas Tipper—Mr. Stone—is as well acquainted with “immortal Hudibras” as his predecessor, but it is quite clear that the “old stingo” has suffered no deterioration under his management.

It may well be questioned whether there is any spot in the county which, upon the whole, offers such varied and extensive views as may be obtained from Newhaven Churchyard. Northward is the valley of the Ouse, where the winding of the river may be traced for a considerable distance; while skirting the road to Lewes, on the higher ground, village after village appears, with their rural churches calmly reposing

amidst tall and patriarchal trees. The town itself is seen in the distance, the brave old castle surmounting the houses, which rise on the hill-side, tier upon tier, in almost an amphitheatrical form. To the south-east and west are Seaford Bay, the town of Seaford, the bold line of cliffs to Beachy Head, the lighthouse, more villages, and churches, and mills, and the range of the Southdown hills, with their bluffs and coombs.

The business meeting was held at the Bridge Hotel, when Mr. R. W. Blencowe was requested to preside, and he commenced the proceedings by expressing his regret that he had been called upon to take the chair, because his doing so was owing to the unavoidable absence of their faithful, zealous, and respected friend Mr. William H. Blaauw. He was prevented from attending by an accident—severe lameness. But they all knew that their able honorary secretary, though absent in person, would be present with them in mind (Hear, hear). At the last meeting, when he (the chairman) proposed the name of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk as patron of the Society, he anticipated that his Grace would be ready and willing to accept the office. A letter which Mr. Blaauw had received from his Grace proved that those anticipations were perfectly correct.—The chairman then read the letter, in which the Duke of Norfolk accepted the office, and expressed his sense of the compliment which had been paid him. He (the chairman) thought all who knew his Grace would agree with him that they would find him a zealous, active, and very influential co-operator in all the proceedings of the society (Hear, hear).

The Rev. G. M. Cooper read a very interesting paper on Bayham Abbey, of which the following is an abstract:—

“To the lover of picturesque antiquity the ruined Abbey of Bayham presents remains more interesting, perhaps, than of any other monastic institution in the county of Sussex, of which it is just within the limits, being situate in the parish of Frant, but so near to Kent as to have part of its domain in the adjoining parish of Lamberhurst. Surrounded by watery glades and scenery of the deepest repose, it well deserves its ancient name of ‘Begham,’ which has been interpreted to mean an abode encircled with streams as with a garland. Among the most conspicuous parts remaining are a few arches of the refectory and portions of the dormitories, with a fractured stair that led to them. Beneath may be seen the ruins of certain small apartments roofed over by very massive vaults, somewhat rudely constructed;

these were the cells wherein the recluses passed their waking hours in solitary silence, or in the stated exercises of private devotion. Around an open court, of which the dormitories and cells formed the south side, appear to have been the cloisters for their daily walk, and on the north side stands the Abbey-church, or such parts of it as have escaped destruction, the south wall being still very lofty and in some danger of falling, were it not for the shores and braces by which, in addition to the ancient buttresses, such a catastrophe is carefully sought to be avoided. Entering in at the west end, one is struck with the apparent narrowness of the nave in proportion to its length and height: the extreme measurement from east to west, including the chancel, being 257 feet, and the height from the ground to the plate-beams of the roof 50 feet, whilst its width is only 24 feet. It is crossed by a transept of 86 feet in length, and their intersection was formerly surmounted by a tower, supported by clustered pillars, highly ornate and elegant; of these, three out of four are still in tolerable preservation. The general character of the architecture is that of the thirteenth century. Beautiful even in desolation, the abbey must have been singularly beautiful in its complete state, and, from its sylvan and sequestered position, well suited for the purposes of religious retirement and contemplation. This monastery owed its immediate erection to Sir Robert de Turneham, a distinguished soldier, who enjoyed the favour of Rich. I. and his ignoble successor, and who fought in Palestine. He was employed in many important offices, and was several times sheriff of Sussex, and once of Surrey. He died in peace in the fifteenth year of King John. He was at one time joint and then sole governor of the Island of Cyprus, and while filling that position he gave battle to a new emperor, whom he took and hanged upon a gallows. Perhaps it was some feeling of compunction for his deeds of violence which led him to direct his thoughts to religious foundations. Besides contributing largely to the establishment of Begham, Sir Robert was the sole founder of Combwell Abbey, in the neighbouring parish of Gondhurst. The principal seat of the family seems to have been at what is now called Thorneham, in Kent, a parish not far from Maidstone, where the ruins of their ancient castle may still be seen.

“There were at that time two small houses of Premonstratensian monks,—at Brockley, in Deptford, and at Otteham, in the parish of Halisham. They were in great penury, and Ela de Saukeville, daughter of the founder of Otteham,

agreed with Sir Robert de Turneham, the patron of the Deptford monastery, to consolidate the kindred fraternities at Begham. Ela obtained the right of advowson to the new abbey, which continued with her descendants, the Sackvilles, till its suppression. It was about the year 1200 that Sir Robert assigned his manor of Begham to be the seat of an abbey dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The progress of the building does not seem to have been rapid, for in the year 1234, which must have been several years after its commencement, it was still in progress."

After reading some interesting documents relating to the foundation, grants, social economy, &c., of the abbey, the Rev. Mr. Cooper went on to say:—

"Among the churches belonging to this monastery was that of Hailsham, which towards the end of the thirteenth century became the subject of protracted litigation. It arose from the conflicting claims of the abbot and community of Begham and one Master de Blockenden; the former alleging that it was a chapel belonging to them, and dependent upon their church at Hellingly, and the latter denying these premises, and asserting that he was the rector of the church at Hailsham. After a long contest the parties referred the whole matter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who in his final judgment assigns the church of Hailsham as a chapel-of-ease, dependent upon the mother-church of Hellingly. He reserves a perpetual vicarage in the same, and provides for the maintenance of a vicar. The vicar was to find wax for lights around the great altar, with the sacramental bread and wine, and incense for burning. The monks were to provide books and ornaments, for the safe custody and moderate repair of which the vicar was to be responsible. The vicar was further to provide rushes in summer, and the monks straw in winter, for the said church and its chancel."

Mr. M. A. Lower then read the following:—

NOTES ON NEWHAVEN AND DENTON CHURCHES.

"At a period when a feeling in favour of church restoration is widely prevalent, it is most desirable to collect memoranda concerning our old churches, previously to their undergoing that process. Posterity may like to know what any parish church was like antecedently to the great changes in form, arrangement, and decoration which are now going forward; but without some records of this kind, it will, in many cases, be hard to judge what portions of the edifices have been removed, altered, or retouched. Far be it from me

to condemn the prevailing desire to enlarge and adorn these temples of the Most High, or even, upon sufficient authority, to restore them to their ancient condition. But it is the duty of every true antiquary to protest against much of what is *called* restoration, but which is too often rather a destructive than a conservative measure. I am sorry to say that instances are not rare, even in archæological Sussex, in which ancient features have been so tampered with, that it will henceforth be hard to decide what is original and what is merely imitated; and without exemplifying my remark, lest I should be thought to offend against charity, I will simply observe that more injury has been done to Sussex churches within the last fifteen years, by the application of zeal without knowledge, than has accrued from the neglect of centuries, or the whitewashings and other beautifications of a thousand churchwardens of the old school. If I might be permitted to make a practical suggestion on this subject, I would say to the gentlemen officially concerned with parish churches everywhere,—'If you are not conversant with mediæval architecture, be careful before you remove a single stone, or even before you call in the aid of your architect, to consult some experienced antiquary who knows your church, and has studied its minutest features. Such a person will generally have a keener perception of what ought to be retained than the professional church-builder, who is not unfrequently biassed by his own views of the beautiful, and the structurally convenient, to say nothing of the flights of fancy and the violent anachronisms in which *some* of that fraternity occasionally indulge.

"These remarks have not been called forth by any proceedings connected with this locality. Of the two churches brought under our notice to-day, one stands much in need of restoration; the other has been partially rebuilt, without the injury of a single ancient feature.

"Of the *history* of Newhaven Church little is known. Newhaven is a comparatively modern name, having originated within the last three centuries, and since the river Ouse has been made to debouch here, instead of, as formerly, at Seaford. The ancient name of the parish (Meeching), though clearly of Saxon origin, is not mentioned in Domesday-book. The place must, however, have been of some little importance in Norman times, since the church clearly belongs to that period. The first mention of the church I have met with is in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas (1291), in which its annual

revenues are rated at £5 6s. 8d. Fifty years later—namely, in 1341—we find the following notice of it in the *Nona* return:—

‘This indenture testifieth that an inquisition was taken before Hen. Husé and his fellow-collectors, venditors, and assessors of the ninth of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, and the fifteenth assigned to our lord the King, in the county of Sussex, at Lewes, on the Sabbath-day next after Mid-Lent Sunday, in the fifteenth year of King Edward, the third of that name after the conquest of England, and the second of his reign over France, upon the true value of the ninth of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, according to the tenor of the commission of our lord the King to the said Henry and his fellows directed, by the oath of Andrew le Frye, John ate Nelne, Ralph Russell, and Walter Nynman, parishioners of the church of *Meehyng*, who say upon their oath that the ninth of sheaves this year is worth four marks, three shillings, and fourpence; the ninth of fleeces six shillings; and the ninth of lambs, four shillings. *Item*, they say that the Prior of Lewes receives for tithes of sheaves in this parish, ten shillings—of fleeces, two shillings—and of lambs, sixteen-pence. The sum of the said ninth with the portion of the Prior is six marks. And they say that the ninth aforesaid could not answer nor reach to the taxation of the church aforesaid, which is rated at eight marks, (£5 6s. 8d. of Pope Nicholas). And that the rector of the said church hath one messuage with nine acres of land and pasturage, worth 13s. 4d.; *item*, he hath oblations worth 10s. per annum; *item*, the tithe of hay is 4s.; the tithe of mills, 3s. 4d.; the tithe of cows, calves, and *dayrie*, 2s. 6d.; the tithes of honey, pigs, geese, and eggs, 2s.; the tithe of hemp, 12d.; the tithe of pasture is worth per annum, 3s. 4d.; and thus the sum excepted is 40s. 6d. And they say that there are not in the said parish any chattels beyond the value of 10s., except of those who live by their lands and tenements; in witness of which the said jurors have to this indenture affixed their seals.’

“In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., the value of the rectory of *Meehyng*, then held by Richard Glover, was £13 3s. 3½d.; besides 16s. 8d. payable to the Prior of Lewes, 6s. 8d. to the archdeacon, 18d. for synodals, and 10½d. for procuration.

“In Bishop Bower’s Visitation, 1774, the following account is given of ‘*Meeching*, alias Newhaven, Rectory:’—

‘Patron: the king. Rector: Ezekiel Bristed, A.M. of Aberdeen, in Scotland, instituted 1694. Church and chancel in good repair without, but the walls, floor, and some seats of both very nasty and indecent within; the communion-table indifferent, but the cloth bad; a small silver chalice and cover, and pewter plate, pretty good; the pulpit and desk very dark; the pulpit-cloth and cushion scandalous! no carpet for the communion-table; the surplice, Bible, and Common Prayer-books in good order; the steeple and one bell the same; two other bells lost many years ago; no chest nor poor-box; the chancel repaired by the rector; parsonage-house, &c., in good order; families, forty-nine—no dissenters—no papists. Value in the king’s books, £8 8s. 4d., discharged from first fruits. Divine service and sermon by the rector; the holy sacrament administered at the three solemn festivals and at Michaelmas. Communicants, about fifteen. Nine acres of glebe.’

“The church at that period was extremely small, consisting, besides the tower and

apse, of a nave only. Subsequently it was considerably enlarged, in the worst possible taste. Quite recently, it has undergone a thorough renovation.

“The only ancient portions of the building are the tower and a very small semi-circular apse attached to its eastern side. The Rev. J. L. Petit, in his account of this church, in the ‘*Archæological Journal*,’ (vol. vi. p. 138,) observes that it is “almost, if not quite, unique, as an English specimen of a tower with an eastern apse immediately annexed to it, without the intervention of any other chancel.’ He adds, ‘the arrangement is common enough on the continent.’ Though I have a great *penchant* for continental churches, I cannot boast of a large acquaintance with them, and the only one I have seen in this respect, like Newhaven, is at Yainville, in Normandy, on the right bank of the Seine, between Duclair and Jumieges. This I encountered quite unexpectedly, in a summer excursion during the present year; when at a sudden turn of the road it burst at once upon my view. I involuntarily exclaimed, ‘Why, here’s Newhaven Church!’ As a matter of course. I sketched it, and having subsequently taken a sketch of Newhaven, from the same point of view, one may, on inspection, easily note the extraordinary points of resemblance—the same corbelled band beneath the eaves, the same double belfry-window in each face of the tower, and the same flat buttressed, semicircular apse, with the same diminutive eastern window. There are, however, some points in which the Norman and the Sussex church disagree—yet so strong is the general likeness of these sister edifices, that there is no great stretch of probability in assigning them both to precisely the same epoch, if not actually to the same architect, in the twelfth century.

“I may observe here, that both Mr. Hussey, in his account of this church, and Mr. Dawson Turner, in his notice of Yainville, describe the towers as ‘central,’ which appears to me to be an incorrect use of terms. In general effect, the towers of both churches stand, not in the centre, but at the east end of the buildings; and I need not inform the people of Newhaven of the Irish sailor’s joke, that their church sails ‘stern foremost.’ Since I have mentioned Yainville Church, it may be interesting to remark that the apsis of that building, with its peculiarly high-pitched roof, so strongly resembles the upper portion of the much-debated round towers of Ireland, that Mr. Turner concludes that the latter were ‘undoubtedly of Norman origin.’

"No mention of Denton—at least, under that name—occurs in Domesday-book, nor is there any evidence of a church there in Norman times,—unless, indeed, the very curious font may be referred to that era. In Pope Nicholas' taxation (1291), the rectory of Denton is estimated at £6 13s. 4d. The *Nonæ* return of 1351 is to the following effect:—

'This indenture testifieth that an inquisition was taken before Henry Husee, &c., of the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, and of the fifteenths, &c., at Lewes, on Monday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 15th Edward III., &c., upon the true value of the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, upon the oaths of John ate See, Henry Dowrhute, John Ambrays, and William Hamond, parishioners of the church of Denton, who say upon their oaths that the ninth part of the sheaves there is worth this year fifty-six shillings; the ninth part of fleeces, 6s. 8d.; and the ninth part of lambs, four shillings: and thus the sum of the whole ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, is £3 6s. 8d.; and the church aforesaid is taxed at £6 13s. 4d. [Pope Nicholas.] And they say that the aforesaid ninths do not answer or reach to that taxation, because the rector hath a messuage with a curtilage and garden, worth per annum, 10s.; also he hath five acres of land, arable and pasture, worth 23s. The tithe of apples is worth 3s.; and that of pigeons, pigs, geese, and eggs, 7s. Also he hath tithes of cows, calves, and *dayerie*, 4s. 4d. per annum; tithe of mills, 18d.; that of linen flax, 12d.; the oblations are worth 12s. And they say that there are none resident there who live otherwise than by the land only. In witness whereof, &c.

"In the ecclesiastical valuation of *temp.* Henry VIII., we find Denton fixed at £14 19s. 8½d., besides 6s. 8d. payable to the prebend of Bishopstone, synodal, 18d., and procuration, 13d.

"The following returns relative to the church and parish of Denton are preserved in the Registrar's Office at Lewes:—

'1603, Denton.—John Hochekis rector. Number of communicants, about 29.—The parish of South Highton, where I am parson, hath about 36. No recusant in either parish. The patronage of the rectory is between Sir Thomas Floyd and one Mr. Shelley, and depends upon a suite in law.

'1686, Denton.—The steeple and the roof adjoining a little out of repair, and the windows in a similar condition; the pavement wants repairing, the porch in danger of falling down 'if not timely repaired.' Several articles enjoined by the canon are said to be wanting.

'1724, Bishop Bower's Visitation.—Denton, a rectory, of which Robert Mitchell, Esq., is patron. The present incumbent, William Edwards, A.B., of St. John's College, Cambridge, instituted 1687. The church in good repair, the Bible wants binding, the Common Prayer-book good, one pewter flaggon, one silver cup and cover, a good cloth and cushion for the pulpit, no poor-box nor chest, two bells. The chancel in good repair, a small matter wanting in the mansion-house, &c.; nine families, no papists nor dissenters; value in the king's books, £4 19s. 9d. discharged, divine service and sermon every fortnight, the living supplied by a curate, Mr. Alex. Pattison. Sacrament administered three times in the year; number of communicants, about 9. Six acres of glebe, all arable.'

"The church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, consists of a single pace or nave,

with no interior distinction of chancel; the west end is surmounted by a small bell-turret of wood and tile. A ceiling hides from view a very good timber roof, much resembling that of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight. From the occurrence of two early English windows in the nave, Mr. Hussey thinks the building may have been originally of that period, but the church underwent considerable improvement in the Decorated period, as is evident from the fine tracery of the east window, now un'ortunately stopped up. In the south wall, near the east end, are a broad sedile under an ogee arch, and a canopied piscina of excellent work, and in good preservation. The font, which strongly resembles that of St. Anne's, Lewes, in its basket-like form and ornamentation, is well-known to ecclesiologists, and is engraved in Horsfield.

"Of early monuments, Denton possesses but one. It is a slab incised with an inscription round the verge, in Lombardic characters, some of which only are legible. To this relic of ancient times, the words of the poet are strictly applicable:—

'And monuments themselves memorials need!'

A thing much to be regretted in this instance, because there is no doubt, from the situation of the slab, close to the north wall in the eastern part of the building, that the person commemorated was a benefactor, or re-founder, of the church. The date of his death, 1368, agrees sufficiently with that of the introduction of the great east window, which I have little hesitation in assigning to him."

The Rev. G. M. Cooper exhibited a Roman sepulchral urn, which was found among the *débris* of the cliff at Alfriston, by a boy, as he was amusing himself on the coast. He, not unnaturally, took it to be a money-pot, and broke off the top, hoping to be a rich man all at once, (a laugh). However, it came to the knowledge of Mr. Charles Ade, who obtained the pieces, and put them together so carefully and ingeniously, that one could hardly tell where it had been broken.

The chairman said, that while they were on the subject of Newhaven, he would just mention that he had fallen in with a very old work—of the seventeenth century—written by Andrew Yarranton, an engineer, in which he spoke of Newhaven, and very strongly recommended it to government as a port which might be converted into a large port for their purposes; and, singularly enough, he gave the very same reasons as those which had more recently been urged by several gentlemen why Newhaven should be converted into such a port.

He (the chairman) would hand it over to Mr. Lower, with the hope he would kindly look through it, and no doubt he would be able to turn part of it to the same excellent, useful, and valuable information as that which he had many times previously put on the papers of the Society. Those who were younger than himself (the chairman) might live to see the recommendation carried out.

Mr. Lower mentioned that a royal commission was appointed to enquire into the subject in the early part of the seventeenth century—250 years ago—but for some extraordinary reason it was not carried out.

The company then inspected the drawings of ancient buildings, monuments, &c., with other objects of interest. Among those which excited a large amount of attention were the Roman urn spoken of by the Rev. G. M. Cooper; a beautiful and well-preserved Roman gold coin, with a well-defined profile of Antonia Augusta, daughter of Mare Antony, exhibited by Mr. W. Harvey; a drawing of a crypt-like cellar under the Lamb Inn, Eastbourne, exhibited by the same gentleman; and the comparative sketch of the two churches of Newhaven and Yainville in Normandy, spoken of by Mr. M. A. Lower, and exhibited by him; several drawings of Etchingham Church, Haremore, and a chimney-piece in Borzell, by Edward Martineau, Esq.

The business proceedings having been brought to a close, the party adjourned to another room and partook of an excellent collation; after which the locality at which the next annual meeting should be held was discussed;—and the place fixed on was Arundel, with a trip to Bignor.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, ETC.

THE quarterly meeting of this society, October 2nd, was one of the most gratifying that has taken place, though not altogether for its archaeological character.

The company met at Horringer Church, where the noble President, having alluded to the munificent restoration of the church which had been made a few years since by A. J. Brooke, Esq., Mr. Tymms read a paper on the history and architecture of the church, which is one of only two churches in the county dedicated to St. Leonard. The fabric is a fair example of the architecture of the fourteenth century, with Perpendicular and modern alterations. The window of the South or Horsecroft Chapel, is a pleasing example of early Perpendicular work, and the porch is a well-constructed edifice of a period at least half a century later.

From the church the archaeologists proceeded across the Park to Ickworth Rectory, the residence of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, where, in the dining-room, the exhibition of antiquities was arranged. The noble President, on taking the chair, called upon the secretary to read the list of presents that had been received since the last general meeting; and in doing so alluded with peculiar satisfaction to the gratifying present of books on the history, antiquities, statistics, and natural history of the United States, which had been so liberally forwarded to the society by one of its honorary members, the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, recently Speaker of the United States Senate, and one of the most distinguished American citizens; who has on more than one occasion evinced the interest which he and his family take, not only in the mother-country generally, but in that part of it, the county of Suffolk, from which his ancestors had emigrated in particular.

A number of presents were announced as received since the April meeting.

The Marquis of Bristol exhibited a MS. elegy on the death of Mrs. Dorothy Hervey, entitled "Honor's Monument, or Faire Vertue's plant, her immortality erected and consecrated in perpetuall and euer living remembrance of the honourable and untimely deceased young gentlewoman, Mrs. Dorothy Hervey, daughter to the right honourable Lord William Hervey." A volume of elegies on the death of Isabella Lady Hervey, who died June 5, 1686, and on many anniversaries of that event, with complimentary verses on other members of the family, &c. A large folio volume of correspondence of the Hervey family, from 1642 to 1750, including the correspondence between Sir Thomas and Isabella Lady Hervey, parents of John first Earl of Bristol, during their ten years' courtship.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey exhibited the original MS. of Lord Hervey's memoirs; antique bronze horse, very fine; antique crocodile, in Rosso-antico; two gold rings with antique gems; a fine collection of Roman coins; mosaic box (Italian) in porporino; richly enamelled studs, of the seventeenth century; and a number of rare and early printed books.

Mrs. Mathew exhibited two small 4to. MS. volumes of letters between John Earl of Bristol and Lady Bristol.

J. H. P. Oakes, Esq., M.P., exhibited a MS. of the end of the fifteenth century, or beginning of the sixteenth, containing a copy of the will, in English, dated 12th December, 1480, of John or Jankyn Smith;

the first will of John Smyth, in Latin, dated 10th August, 1473; the will of Margarete Odeham, dated 12th January, 17th Edward IV., with a codicil; another will of Margaret Odeham, dated 21st July, 1st Richard III.; Rentall of Jankyn Smyth's lands; Rentall of Margaret Odeham's lands; Deed of Feoffinent; and lands of Mystris Newhall and Elyn Fish.

The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited a number of rings, including a leaden ring, found amongst the earth thrown up in digging a grave in Bury Churchyard, 1853, with the device of an antelope or chamois, and the letter A, believed to be Roman work; a leaden ring found in the ruins of the church of St. Crowche, Norwich; gold enamelled ring, set with a ruby, of the fifteenth century; memorial ring of fine gold, having a very rude "Death's head" on the outer surface, and inscribed on the inner, "Prepare to follow;" silver signet-ring, with letter I, found in Mildenhall Fen; silver ring found at Dunwich, with letter R crowned, engraved in Gardner's "Dunwich," plate i. fig. 7; memorial ring of gold and enamel, 1768; Hebrew cabalistic ring; gold and enamelled memorial ring, set with a diamond, under which is a Death's head and cross-bones, date 1750; silver-gilt betrothal ring, found by a labourer in digging his allotment at West Stow, Suffolk, 1856, having a crown over two hands conjoined; silver-gilt ring, temp. Edward IV. A cameo, set in gold, as a pendant, found at Wallington, Norfolk. A horn, curiously engraved with a plan of the fortifications of Havannah, 1763; it belonged to, and bears the arms of, Sir Yelverton Peyton.

Mr. Warren exhibited a variety of personal ornaments of the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods, in gold, silver, and bronze, found in Suffolk and Norfolk. One of the arms of a Greek sepulchral cross of lead, with monogram of Christ. A beautiful specimen of the gold ring-money of Ireland.

Mrs. Edgar Chenery exhibited a gold watch, with outer case of *reposée* work.

Mr. Francis Ford exhibited a large collection of electrotypes copies of ancient seals; including seals of the archdeacons of Suffolk and Sudbury; Benedictine Monks at Bury Abbey; Priories of Eye and Snape; Cistercian Monks at Sibton; Canons of St. Augustine at Buttley, Dodenach, Chipley, Herringfleet, Ipswich, Ixworth, Kersey, and Woodbridge; Austin Nuns of Fontevrault at Campsey; Premonstratensian Canons at Leyston; Dominican Friars at Ipswich; Franciscan Friars at Dunwich; Austin Friars at Gorleston; Colleges at Stoke-by-Clare,

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Sudbury, and Wingfield; Hospitals at Dunwich and Melford; Free Schools at Bury, Boxford, Louth, and Sandwich; Municipal and Port Seals of Beccles, Dunwich, Eye, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Orford, Southwold, Sudbury, Lynn Regis, Colchester, Winchelsea, Hastings, Dover, Rye, and Bristol; Symon's celebrated bronze chased Medallion of Charles I., &c.; with a considerable number of baronial and other personal seals.

Mr. Fenton exhibited a carved ivory frame of a reading-glass, supposed to have belonged to Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated admiral, whose name and arms are on the top of the horn case in which it was kept. A bronze celt, found at Elveden. A cloth seal of lead. A bronze signet-ring, with letter "R," found at Mildenhall. A small mortar of bell-metal, with date 1570, the letters "S T E," and crowns and arrow of St. Edmund. Twenty-shilling gold coin of the Commonwealth of England; gold angel of King Henry VIII.

The Secretary exhibited an impression of the seal of Sir Thomas More, Sub-treasurer of England. The original grant of the advowson of Wattisfield, by the Lord-Keeper Bacon to Ambrose Jermyn, 27 Aug 2 Elizabeth, with fine autograph of the Lord-Keeper. Paper weight, ornamented with a representation of the legend of the wolf and St. Edmund's head, carved out of a piece of King Edmund's oak, to which the martyred king is traditionally said to have been tied when shot to death by arrows, and which tree fell down in Hoxne Wood in 1848. The original inventory of the goods, &c. of Robert Drury, Esq., at Hawstead, and Drury-house, London, priced and valued in 1557, by seven of the creditors. A roll of the possession of the Monastery of Ely, 1541, signed by Robert Steward, Dean, formerly Prior of Ely, an ancestor of Oliver Cromwell, whose arms are emblazoned upon the cover, dated 17th Eliz., being a blank deed of licence to kill rooks, &c.

The Rev. Henry Creed then read a very curious and interesting paper on rings, considering them in their religious, superstitious, useful, and ornamental purposes. This paper was illustrated by a large number of singularly curious, valuable, and very beautiful examples, contributed by the rev. gentleman and by Mr. Warren, of Ixworth.

The President then read an interesting memoir of the House of Hervey, tracing its descent from Hervey de Montmorency, and the Frankish House of Orleans; and enumerating the deeds of some of its members—more especially of Sir Nicholas Her-

vey, who was one of the gallant knights that accompanied King Henry the Eighth, and added so much lustre to the famous Field of Cloth of Gold; of Sir Thomas and Isabella Hervey, whose affection and piety were so conspicuous, that their son John, first Earl of Bristol, never ceased to speak of them as the best of men and dearest of women, and to attribute to their virtues all the blessings of their heirs; Lord Hervey, the author of the "Memoirs of the Court of George the Second;" and Mr. Wm. Hervey, who died at college, but had the good fortune to have for his friend the poet Cowley, who had celebrated his virtues in an elegy.

The company then proceeded to the mansion of the noble Marquis, the unique character of which (in this country), and the history of its commencement by the late Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, and continuation by the Marquis, our readers are generally acquainted with. Here they were in the first instance received by Earl Jermyn, M.P., who courteously conducted the company through the splendid apartments, and pointed out to them the principal pictures—amongst which two fine portraits of Spanish Princes by Velasquez, and a copy of Domenichino's death of St. Jerome, said to have been painted for Joseph Bonaparte, together with the statuary by Canova, Flaxman, and some other celebrated artists, attracted especial notice. After ascending the magnificent staircase, and inspecting the painfully interesting picture of the "Death of Seneca," the company were introduced to the noble Marquis, who had sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to receive their congratulations and good wishes on this his eighty-seventh birthday, and who conducted the party to his private apartments, where they were shewn the autographs of Napoleon as First Consul, and Talleyrand, in the credentials of General Andreossi as envoy of France at the Peace of Amiens, and that of Louis Philippe, on the occasion of the death of his favourite sister and counsellor, the Princess Adelaide, at the beginning of the fatal year 1818, which was accompanied by a *souvenir* of the Princess, as an expression of her regard for the noble Marquis, whose hospitality and kindness she experienced during her residence in England. Several beautiful cabinet pictures were greatly admired in this part of the house. After having viewed the *façade* of the mansion from the terrace, the company, mustering not less than 150 ladies and gentlemen, were conducted to the dining-room, where they were provided with a noble repast of venison, game,

and a variety of dainties, beautiful fruits, &c.; Earl Jermyn, and Lord Hervey, with Lord and Lady Arthur Hervey, Lord Alfred Hervey, and other members of the family, doing the honours of the table in a manner which enhanced the gratification of the entertainment. The refectory being ended, Mr. Bunbury proposed the health of the noble Marquis, with congratulations on his birthday, and thanks for the courtesy with which he had shewn the treasures of his house, and his magnificent hospitality that day; which was most cordially responded to, and briefly acknowledged by Earl Jermyn. Some of the visitors then ascended to the dome, commanding the fine view of the spacious domain and surrounding country as far as Ely Cathedral, which was visible, in spite of a slight haze. The company retired deeply impressed with the reception which they had experienced from the noble-hearted proprietor and his amiable family.

On leaving the mansion, the company proceeded to Ickworth Church, the mausoleum of the Hervey family, and which, though it has undergone considerable changes, retains some interesting features of its original character, which were pointed out by Mr. Tymms—particularly in the highly-enriched double piscina of the lady-chapel, and in the triple lancet window of the chancel.

The noble President then pointed out the site of the old manor-house, contiguous to the churchyard, on the south-east side of it, which was destroyed, it is believed, by fire, in the seventeenth century, and of which nothing remains above the soil; but the plan is easily to be made out in the summer-time.

After which the party made an onward movement to Chevington-hall, the remains of a moated grange of the Abbots of St. Edmund. No part of the house exists, but the deep moat and high rampart, probably of Norman work, remain. The area within the moat, which is forty feet wide, excepting at the entrance, where it is broader, contains about four acres. The terraces cut on the rampart are traceable here and there, and the whole is a striking evidence of the state of society at the time this "pleasant retreat" was constructed.

From the hall the archaeologists proceeded to the church, which is situated close to the moat, over which it was perhaps originally approached by a draw-bridge. This church has much to interest the ecclesiastical antiquary, in its north and south doors of the Norman period; an Early English chancel and wooden porch; a highly enriched church-chest of

the Edwardian period; some good examples of bench-ends and poppy-heads; and the stone coffin of an ecclesiastic, the lid of which is ornamented with a cross-flory of the style common to the thirteenth century. These having been pointed out by the Secretary, the noble President announced that the programme for the day had been completed, and the company separated.—*Bury and Norwich Post*.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE October meeting was held Oct. 1, in the Castle of Newcastle, (Matthew Wheatley, Esq., in the chair).

Dr. Charlton read the minutes.

Mr. White stated, that being recently in the neighbourhood of Bewcastle, he stepped aside to view the famous cross which had so repeatedly been brought under their observation, and, to his astonishment, found that the portions containing the long-studied inscriptions had been painted!—painted blue! The Runic letters were indicated by black lines upon the blue, the painter tracing the lines as he himself deciphered them; and even where there were no letters decipherable at all, Runes were painted. To satisfy himself of this fact, he drew his finger over the painted characters, and found no corresponding hollows in the stone. He was much chagrined on witnessing this outrage. This cross had been venerated and respected for ages. The thieves of Bewcastle (laughter) and the Border marauders had not laid a defacing finger upon the venerable relic of antiquity; and now some modern Goth—he knew not who—had visited the cross with this indignity.

Dr. Charlton said, he had no doubt the paint had been applied with a commendable object—to preserve the cross from further injury; but the Runes, of course, should have been left to speak for themselves, instead of being made to favour any particular reading.

Mr. Henry Turner said, the paint would preserve the stone; and the black lines, legitimate or not, would not affect the substance of the cross.

Mr. John Latimer exhibited several relics of the Roman occupation of Britain, recently discovered at Adderstone,—comprising the bronze beam of a pair of scales; an object of unknown use, apparently made of a mixture of lead and zinc, and of shape resembling the sockets of a pair of spectacles, but much larger; with also a number of coins of imperial Rome. Mr. Latimer read a paper on the discovery, written by

Mr. Archbold, of Alnwick, of which we give the substance:—

“In May last, as some labourers were engaged draining a field at Adderstone, on the farm of Mr. Anderson, the property of George Wilson, Esq., Alnwick, they came upon a vessel containing a quantity of Roman remains, consisting of 28 coins, a brass scale-beam and weights, with remains of scales, and an article of remarkably unique appearance, composed of a metal resembling the consistency of tin and lead. The coins extend over the reigns which took place from Hadrian to Aurelian inclusive, embracing a period of nearly 160 years, during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, beginning about A.D. 117 and ending A.D. 275, taking the extremes of those reigns. Sixteen are large bronze, and twelve small billon. Many are very imperfect; and nearly the whole are smooth, and worn in the edges, as if from lengthened circulation.

“The scale-beam, which is of bronze, about eight inches long, is still quite perfect, and nearly evenly balanced: it has the ring still attached by which the beam and scales, when in use, were suspended. The rings are formed of wire of the same metal as the beam, soldered together; but the solder has been decomposed, and the parts where they were joined are now open. The scales are very much wasted.

“The field in which the remains were discovered, lies in an angle formed by the great north road on the west, and the road running eastward by Adderstone to Lucker on the north. It would appear formerly to have been in a forest-state, and subsequently a bog; as in the course of draining through the dark peaty soil the workmen came upon the trunks of several large oak-trees, some of which they cut through; others, where the placing of the draining-tiles could be accomplished with less labour, they excavated underneath, leaving the trees otherwise undisturbed, further than was necessary for the completion of the work in which they were engaged.

“The man who discovered the remains was digging in a drain, between four and five feet deep, and threw them on to the side in what appeared to be a box, but which, when thrown out, went immediately and completely to pieces; so much so, that no part of it was attempted to be preserved.

“What gives additional interest to the discovery, is the locality in which it was made. At a short distance stand Waren, Budle, Spindlestone, and Outchester, at the latter of which places are still the remains of Roman works. Outchester, or

Utchester, evidently a name of Roman derivation, stands on the north side of the Waren rivulet, and was the *Castrum Ulterius*, the outer guard or fort, to secure the pass of the river and the harbour of Waren; and it is within two miles from that place where the present remains were found. The most eminent of our antiquaries have advanced the theory that there was an ancient Roman way from Budle by the Charltons southwards, and the present discovery is evidently an additional fact tending to confirm that opinion. Adderstone, whichever direction that route might take, would be in its immediate proximity; and a further and more careful investigation of the district would, in all likelihood, be productive of corroborative evidence elucidatory of that theory."

The Chairman said the Society must feel greatly indebted to Mr. Archbold and Mr. Latimer.

Dr. Bruce observed, that such discoveries were of great value, and he hoped that Mr. Archbold would permit them to print his paper in their Transactions.

Mr. Longstaffe said it would also be well to have engravings of the scale-beam, the rare coin of Salonina, and the object of which they knew not the use.

Mr. Longstaffe exhibited a manuscript book belonging to the late Mr. J. Brough Taylor, in which, curiously enough, the whereabouts of the base of the Rothbury Cross, in the possession of the Society, seemed to be indicated. Mr. Taylor had sketched three faces of the pedestal of the Rothbury font; and there could be little doubt that the pedestal originally belonged to the Saxon cross. If this be so, three sides of the cross appear to have double subjects:—the ascension and glorification of the Saviour—the heavenly host above [the dragons of darkness—the cure of a blind man, and some other groups not yet ascertained. The fourth side is occupied by running foliage.

Dr. Bruce said that, in accordance with the directions which he had received at a former meeting, he had called the attention of Mr. T. J. Taylor to the curiously carved stones, derived from the Priory of Tyne-mouth, which were lately lying in the bed of the estuary of the Tyne. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland had given immediate directions for their being put in a position of safety; and they were now placed, along with several others which had been recently dug up, within the priory ruins.

Dr. Bruce read a paper on the Wall of Antoninus, or the Barrier of the Upper Isthmus, stretching from the Forth to the

Clyde—a Roman work now well-nigh obliterated—less by the operation of time than man—most chiefly by the construction of the canal and the railway. Happily, before these works were executed, it had been surveyed and described by Gordon, Horsley, and Roy. Moreover, between the formation of the canal and the railroad, Robert Stuart examined its mounds, and moats, and forts, with the eye of an enlightened antiquary; and he, too, has given us an account of what he saw in his *Caledonia Romana*. It was one of the objects which, on the occasion of the recent congress of the Archaeological Institute in Edinburgh, attracted the steps of members; and Dr. Bruce was one of its visitors. One of the chief features of the barriers, both of the upper and lower isthmus, was the accompanying military way; and this being so, it is not surprising that the same formation of country which recommended the isthmus between the Forth and the Clyde to Lollius Urbicus as a fitting site for his works, should in after ages have led to its selection, first of all for the turnpike-road, then for the canal, and afterwards for the railway, which should in succession conduct the traffic between the friths. Such has been the case; and it is not a little curious occasionally to notice, in close proximity, the Roman *via militaris*, the scarcely less antiquated coach-road, the now nearly deserted canal, and the iron pathway, with its winged and fiery dragons, which has devoured them all. To those who are familiar with the leading features of Hadrian's Wall, it may be interesting to know how the Wall of Antoninus looks in comparison with it—in what points the two structures agree, and wherein they differ. The chief member of the upper barrier, the wall proper, was formed, with slight exceptions, of earth, not of stone, as in the lower barrier. If, however, its material was inferior, in massiveness it exceeded the Wall of Hadrian. Gordon found it, in one place (near Castlecary), 24 feet broad and 5 feet in perpendicular height. The ditch, 22 feet distant, was equally colossal, being 50 feet in breadth and 23½ in depth. Even yet, in spite of modern improvements and modern wantonness, the swelling mound of the wall and the graceful depression of the ditch may be traced, with trivial exceptions, from the one side of the island to the other; and in some favoured localities the works still survive in much of their pristine grandeur. In the grounds of Bantaskin and Callendar, near the town of Falkirk, the remains are enormous. Gordon tells us that, besides the great rampart to the south of the

fosse, there was another to the north. Horsley demurs; but Gordon seems to have been correct. At Ferguston Moor, near Glasgow, two ramparts of equal size remain, and at nearly equal distances from the ditch between them. The works here closely resemble what we call the *vallum* in Hadrian's Wall. It is not likely, however, that this *agger* on the north was an invariable feature in the Wall of Antoninus. The nature of the country would dictate its erection or its omission. Not unfrequently a northern *agger* lends additional strength to the fosse which guards the northern side of Hadrian's *muris*; but this is only done when the country to the north is peculiarly accessible to an enemy. The same rule would probably hold in the Wall of Antoninus. A road of nearly the same width as in the English barrier (20 feet), and carefully paved, accompanied the Scottish wall, on its south side, from sea to sea. Stationary camps, minor forts, resembling Hadrian's mile-castles, and still smaller ones, or turrets, were provided for the accommodation of the soldiery. The greater part of the *via militaris* has been removed. Mr. Dollar, of Falkirk, who from his boyhood has taken a great interest in the wall, and who kindly acted as Dr. Bruce's guide between that town and Kirkintilloch, was told by his grandmother that she remembered the time when the Roman road was the only one between Edinburgh and Glasgow—all the traffic being then conducted by pack-horses. A similar assertion may be made respecting the *via militaris* of the lower isthmus. Tradition still points to the time when, not more than 140 or 150 years ago, it was the only channel of direct communication between Newcastle and Carlisle. At this time the commerce was carried on by means of packhorses; and so deficient was the road in accommodation, that the carriers had to form their own encampments at their various resting-places. Dr. Bruce saw no remains of mile-castles or turrets on the Antonine Wall—a circumstance not to be wondered at, as in Gordon's day only two or three were visible. It is worthy of observation, however, that he describes the mile-castles as square watch-towers, and gives the dimensions of the sides at about 65 feet—which agrees pretty exactly with those of our wall. Horsley, however, is of opinion that the series of *castella* and turrets was not so regular in the Scotch as in the English Wall. The number of stations on Graham's Dyke is about 18—which, as the length of the whole line is only about 36 miles, gives us one for every two miles. The average distance of the sta-

tions on the southern wall is four miles. The more exposed nature of Antonine's work probably suggested this difference. The remains of some of the stations are still very distinct. At Barr-hill, at Kirkintilloch, and at Castle-hill, the footprints are boldly marked of imperial Rome. Barr-hill is near the centre of the line, and its summit is the highest between the two seas. It commands an extensive view of a very cold and wild and desolate region. The belt of country occupied by the wall is on the whole flat, but a number of small basaltic hills seem to play around this central summit like the short and broken waves of an angry sea. Here an immense swamp, called the Dollater-bog, to the north of the wall, increased the security, though it did not improve the prospect, of the Roman soldier. The entrenchments of the camp are boldly marked on the summit of the hill, and remains of buildings within them are still to be seen. But the most remarkable feature of this part of the line is the fosse of the dyke. It is cut, in all its vast dimensions (40 feet broad and 35 deep), out of the solid trap rock. Even with gunpowder to aid us, this is a very formidable cutting. The stations on the line have been so placed as to command a distinct view of those on each side of them. Many of them command a view of two or three in each direction. Barr-hill Fort seems to have had the supervision of the whole—for both extremities of the line may hence be seen. From Castle-hill Fort, the western limit of the works, Kirkintilloch, the third fort in an eastern direction, is most plainly seen; while Dumbarton Rock, the Clyde, as it begins to swell into an estuary, and the point where the wall must have terminated, are as distinctly mapped in the western view; and spread out to the south are those huge hives of living men—Glasgow, Paisley, Renfrew, and Johnstone. Without dwelling further upon the remains, Dr. Bruce turned his attention to the nature of the country traversed by the wall, and observed that the same circumstances which must have suggested the drawing of the southern barrier between the Tyne and the Solway, had no doubt dictated the selection of the line of country between the Forth and the Clyde for the erection of the northern rampart. Scotland here was narrower than in any other part. But while the Northumbrian Wall was north of the rivers, the Antonine Wall was on the south. While the former protected the fertile haughs through which our rivers flow, the latter relinquished to the foe the magnificent carse of Falkirk and other corn-producing tracts,

The former was a line of military operations—the latter a fence. In the former, the stations generally projected beyond the wall—in the latter they lay within it. Again, in the southern barrier the stations and mile-castles had bold portals to the north—in the northern they were carefully closed. Hadrian was an active and energetic man; Antoninus Pius mild and peaceful; and Lollius Urbicus, his commander in Britain, though able, seems to have been amiable. Hadrian would not give up an iota of his claims to all Britain in drawing his military line; but Antonine compounded for peace, and fixed a boundary. Such were the Doctor's conclusions; and our Scottish neighbours (he remarked in closing) would do well to cherish the remains of the Antonine Wall. It does more honour to their nation and their name than any other record they have. Some of them know its value. One or two I have already mentioned. Dr. Girdwood, of Falkirk, estimates its historic interest, and would yield to any visitor the valuable aid he kindly afforded me. Mr. Colquhoun, of Killermont, has some admirable portions of it upon his estate, and greatly facilitated my examination of it. Mr. John Buchanan, of the Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, may be denominated the guardian genius of the northern wall. For a long series of years he has made it the pleasing study of his leisure moments; and no private individual possesses so many and so valuable remains rescued from its ruins. I know not if there be another antiquary amongst the four hundred thousand inhabitants of Glasgow. He, however, is one. "Among the faithless, faithful only he!"

The Chairman conveyed the thanks of the Society to Dr. Bruce for his interesting paper, and the meeting broke up.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE first monthly meeting of the members, for the present session, was held at the Museum, Oct. 2, when the chair was occupied by John Ford, Esq., one of the Vice-presidents.

Among the objects of antiquity presented to the Museum were an amphora of elegant form, and some other remains of fictile ware from the Museum at Kertch.

Panticapæum (Kertch) was founded by a colony from Miletus, and continued to be the capital of a Greek kingdom down to the fourth century after Christ. The objects are evidently of Greek workmanship, and of comparatively recent times. The circumstances under which they were

obtained are detailed in the following letter from the donor, the Rev. J. J. Harrison, chaplain of H.M.S. *Leopard*, to Mr. Charlesworth:—

"H.M.S. *Edinburgh*, Sheerness, Oct 4th, 1856.

"Sir.—With respect to the Kertch antiquities you have received from my brother, (the Rev. W. E. Harrison, Collegiate School,) I must inform you they were taken out of the ransacked Museum—a Grecian building, as you may have heard, situated above the town. It consisted of one room, about the size, I should say, of your lecture-room in the York Museum, having a small gallery opposite the entrance, where the greater part of the large vases were placed. Amidst these reliques of antiquity was one, doubtless of more modern date, in the shape of a large dog, the sole remaining guardian of the Museum, who fulfilled his duties, not by making a noisy remonstrance with the depredators, but, with an air of deep dejection, keenly noting from between the balustrades of the gallery their movements. From this gallery were taken the amphora and the vase next in size. Of the three remaining, the largest, of a deeper red colour and somewhat glazed, was taken out of the broken glass-cases in the body of the building, i.e. ground floor, the broken parts being found within it. The remaining two, I think, were taken out of the glass-cases, or picked up amidst the broken glass of the lachrymatories and other fragments which previous visitors had either wantonly made of the reliques, or despised amidst the richer booty with which they had possessed themselves. The pieces of wooden combs were taken from the same place. The piece of wrought stone is a fair specimen of that of which all the tombs found in the earthen mounds are made. I picked it up out of a tomb opened by the Russians, I fancy, previous to the taking of Kertch. There are several pieces of plaster with which one of the tombs opened at St. Paul's last winter, by our own people, was internally coated. All these tombs which I saw opened had been well built, the walls being of considerable thickness, either roofed over with thick slabs of the same stone, and thus able to support the weight of earth upon them, or else the stones of the opposite walls gradually made to approach each other so as to form a kind of groining, without using the principle of the true arch. Most of those opened by the English had been previously opened by the Russians, and their contents abducted, and, when very valuable, carried to St. Petersburg or other chief cities of the empire. The less valuable were kept at the Museum at Kertch, according to Mr. Seymour's book on the Crimea and Kertch. I shall be glad if these reliques, of very inferior worth though they be, should have been saved from the general wreck to afford amusement to the general visitors of your Museum, or interest to those who make antiquities their study:—I remain, &c.

"JOHN J. HARRISON."

Several articles of pottery recently found in the neighbourhood of York were exhibited to the meeting. One of the most interesting of these was an infant's feeding-bottle, dug up at the Mount. At the request of Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, it was exhibited at the late meeting of the Archaeological Institution in that city, in illustration of a paper on Roman medical practice. Similar vessels have been found in Roman cemeteries in France, in connection with the bones of young children. As the Mount was one

of the principal cemeteries of Roman York, there can be little doubt that it had been deposited, as a memorial of maternal tenderness and sorrow, along with the remains of a child lost in infancy. Another curious relique in pottery was a small urn in the form of a human head, with the features rudely but strongly marked. This was found in making a drain near the Cemetery, and was presented by Mr. Ralph Weatherley.

A collection of brass coins, found near Warter, of which mention has been made at previous meetings of the Society, was presented by the Right Hon. Lord Londesborough, along with a portion of the earthen vase in which they had been en-

closed. They are between 1,300 and 1,400 in number, extending from A.D. 253 to A.D. 270, and comprising the emperors or usurpers, Valerianus, Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Marius, the Tetrici, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, and Aurelianus. The Curator of Antiquities noticed the recent discoveries, between Bury and Rochdale, of a similar hoard of Roman coins, belonging to the same period, but in much inferior preservation. An antique pistol, presented by Wm. Gray, Esq., was also an object of interest, its barrel having attached to it the head of a hammer and pick, and the whole being singularly carved.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

My early friend, Mr. Caleb D'Anvers, of Gray's Inn, Esq., in his *Craftsman* for Oct. 4, 1735, says, "Solomon hath told us, several thousand years ago, *that there is no new Thing under the Sun*; which hath been frequently applied to *Writings of all Kinds*, but especially upon *Common Subjects*; when nothing can be expected, in these latter Ages of the World, than to throw them into *new Lights*, and treat them in a *different Manner*. This is one of the principal Ends of *Reading*, and may be properly call'd *just Imitation*, or something more: for though the *Subject-Matter* be generally the same, yet by being diversify'd at least, if not improved, it becomes an *Original*, in some Degree, and discovers a Genius." That there is nothing new is also accounted for by the very ingenious theory of the carpenter on board H. M. ship —, as related by that truthful writer, the late Captain Marryatt; whose theory was, that things were reproduced in certain cycles, —that is to say, if you were to break your leg now, it would only get better or worse precisely as it did when you broke it 1,768 years, 4 months, and 3 days ago, (I think I quote the exact time); that precisely at that distance of time, I, Sylvanus Urban, Gentleman, wrote a preface exactly like that which I now pen, and you, gentle reader, then, did by your former self read this same lucubration. Now without disputing the truth of the carpenter's theory, or gainsaying what Solomon wrote, I think it must be admitted that we are all so much interested in what is passing around us, that it is desirable to take a note of any remarkable event, and place it on record. If, as Solomon says, we have nothing new to record, still we have old events with new features, and they are of some interest. And if the carpenter's theory be correct, how entertaining will it be, when our turn again comes round, to peruse what we did in this nineteenth century.

In order to carry out this desirable end as far as the limits of the Magazine permit, I have gone back to Mr. Cave's model, and have resumed the *MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER*, which gives me an opportunity of

printing some of the more remarkable essays and events of the month in a convenient form, and, like flies in amber, preserving that which would otherwise pass into oblivion. And here let me beg that you will not treat with disdain the subject of any essay or paragraph, however humble. One of my early friends, late learned and witty Dean of St. Patrick's, wrote an elaborate essay on so simple a subject as a broomstick,—a subject which has not yet required any attention from me, but which, doubtless, will in due time receive it. Indeed, it is remarkable what a similarity there is between the events of this day and those of my early years. In 1732 I published the balance-sheet of the *Charitable Corporation*, a society which was not conducted any more honestly than the Royal British Bank, the balance-sheet of which I have this month given. I wrote in the former year,—“On the whole, it appears that the cash-books do not seem for some years, if ever, to be duly compared with the vouchers, by which unpardonable neglect room was left for all sorts of villany. That they had discovered entries actually made of considerable sums lent, for which no pledges were ever deposited. That their warehouse-keeper has been one of their greatest borrowers, and has pretended to borrow and pledge in his own name, and at the same time to certify for himself, which was, it seems, permitted him, and allowed by the directors in passing his accounts.” I might almost say the same now. Instead of “Orator” Henley, I have another orator no less notorious, to whom, unfortunately, I am compelled to devote a paragraph; and instead of the Whistonian controversy, we have now the Denisonian. The keeping of Hessian troops was then under discussion—now I relate the disbanding of the German legion; and may here express a hope that on no future occasion my pen may relate the employment of foreign mercenaries in the service of our country. Many more “historic parallels” might be drawn, but they will suggest themselves.

I do not now print on my first page a list of newspapers, but I receive as many from all parts of the world, or even more, than I did in my early years, and pass them through my alembic. There is some difference between the contents of *The Fog's Journal* of 1731 and *The Times* of 1856, but habit enables me to present a nosegay equally pleasant and equally well selected. I have never lost sight of my mottoes—*Prodesse & delectare*, and *E pluribus unum*: on this latter I once received^a some lines from a friend—with a few of which lines I will now conclude:—

“ While each week the vast swarm of itinerant papers,
 Instead of diverting oft give us the vapours;
 Their matter so tedious, their number still breeding^b,
 Too little for money, too much for our reading;
 Thy compact Magazine, dear *Sylvanus*, is stor'd
 With all the choice themes their columns afford.
 Great Chymical Author! unequal'd in merit,
 From their mass you extract all their Oyl and their Spirit.
 Each Monthly Production so variously grac'd,
 Is read by all parties, approv'd by each taste.
 Here the page lays to view the grand topics of State,—
 Like fish-wives, the former rail, argue, and fight,
 The last jarr gentilely, in terms how polite!
 Then the war of religion the State one succeeds,
 Disputes about MYSTERIES, COLLECTS and CREEDS.

^a Printed in GENT. MAG., December, 1734.

^b To what extent these papers have since increased, I may at some future time shew in an article on the Newspaper Press.

* * * * *
 * * * where the charms of the Nine
 With the graces and beauties distinguish'dly shine;
 To your *motto* most true, for our monthly inspection
 You mix various rich sweets in ONE fragrant collection."

Hoping the re-arrangement of this and other portions of the Magazine will be satisfactory to my readers, I subscribe myself, now as ever,

Their obedient, humble servant,

SYLVANUS URBAN.

SEPT. 15.

Holland.—The session of the States-General was opened at the Hague this day, when the king addressed them on the following amongst other subjects:—

"To my great joy, the war between the different powers has ceased since I opened your last session, and re-established peace already discloses its beneficial results. During those difficult circumstances we maintained with foreign powers relations of good-will and good understanding, and we have every reason for rejoicing in their continuance at the present moment.

"Our forces by land and sea discharge their vocation with honour. The extension of the *materiel* of the navy continues to be the constant object of my cares.

"Our colonies and possessions in other parts of the world enjoy in general a happy tranquillity. Development and progress, moral and material, are manifest in them. We have, however, to deplore the great disasters that have afflicted some islands of the Molucca Archipelago. My Government, aided by public munificence, labours to diminish their sad effects.

"Though freedom of commerce with Japan has not yet been obtained, endeavours are still perseveringly made to arrive at that end. Meanwhile, a provisional treaty has confirmed former ones, has facilitated the business of our compatriots, and rendered more favourable the relations with the Government of that country.

"The lot of the slaves in the western colonies does not cease to be the object of my lively solicitude. Measures have been taken tending to ameliorate their present condition, so as to prepare for their social reform, on which subject propositions will be submitted to you during this session.

"The internal situation of the country ought to inspire us with a profound sentiment of gratitude. Commerce, navigation, agriculture, and the different branches of

industry, are in a state that leaves nothing to be desired. Up to the present everything bespeaks a good harvest^a."

SEPT. 16.

A Parish without Church or Incumbent.

—The following statement, made by the curate of an adjoining parish, exposes a case of misappropriation of Church property as gross as any on record:—"The parish of Hempton, Norfolk, has been without church or clergyman since the Reformation. Its population has increased threefold within the last fifty years, owing to the demolition of cottages in neighbouring 'close-parishes;' it now contains about 500 souls. The rectory was granted in days gone by to the Priory of Hempton, and became a lay fee at the dissolution, and still remains in lay hands. It is a nominal and valueless perpetual curacy, not likely to be filled up, seeing that the charge consists exclusively of a poor population, working on neighbouring estates, but referring to the clergyman in time of trouble, sickness, or distress. The ruins of a church and an enclosed churchyard existed some years since, but have disappeared. The curate of an adjoining parish has, with the aid of some friends, erected a chancel, capable of enlargement, for the celebration of divine worship, under a license of the bishop of the diocese. The patron of this living is—the Crown."

Crossing the Line.—Amongst the vessels composing the squadron lying off the west coast of Africa, there is one (the *Hecla*) just gone out to join those already there. On crossing the line the savage ceremony of "shaving" was performed on about ninety unfortunate sailors. Amongst them was one poor fellow, named Henry Green, who, after having been subjected to the infamous shaving process, in order to escape being dragged into the water by those ruffians stationed near him for the

^a As a general rule, we do not profess to give the name of the newspaper whence the paragraph may be extracted.

The date prefixed in some instances is simply that of the paper where the information appeared.

purpose, attempted to jump into it. In the attempt, however, he knocked his head against some part of the vessel, and in a short time expired. On making a post-mortem examination, it was found that the poor creature's neck was broken. The poor fellow leaves a wife and family in Plymouth to deplore his loss. This barbarous custom is forbidden by the Admiralty, and it will be very strange should the conduct of the officer in command of the *Hecla* on this occasion be allowed to pass without inquiry.

SEPT. 18.

Dangerous State of the Kentish Beach.

—The sea has been gaining upon Sandown Castle of late years. Within the memory of persons still living, the moat extended all round the fabric, with a considerable quantity of beach to the eastward, between it and the sea. In 1807, however, the moat was so injured by the waves, that it was found necessary to contract the walls, and leave the castle open to the beach to the east. Now the sea washes the main building every tide, and at time of high water there is seven or eight feet immediately in front of the castle. To protect the building, the Ordnance have lately put down groins, which seem to do no good to the castle, but have had the effect of throwing the surf by reaction on to the coast, to the southward of the castle, so that the whole embankment, from Sandown-terrace to the Good Intent, has disappeared,—opposite which a small remaining slope only intervenes between the sea and the adjoining lands, which are considerably below high-water mark; and when it is considered that there is a gradual slope from this point to the north end of the town, which is upon a still lower level, the danger impending that neighbourhood is sufficiently obvious. Should there be a N.-W. gale occurring at the time of spring tides, no one can tell the amount of loss to life and property. The Government say that, having attempted to protect the castle, they have done their duty. A further memorial, however, has been forwarded to Lord Panmure, pointing out the injury that is likely to result to the neighbouring land and the lower part of Deal, which is much below the sea-level.

A Lancashire Farmer's Goods and Chattels in 1661.—We copy the following from the original document, now first printed:—"A true and perfect inventory of all the goods and chattels, as well moveable as not moveable, whatsoever, that were of Peter Birkett, late of Borands-within-Gressingham, deceased, taken the sixth day of December, 1661, and prised by Will'm Backhouse, of Borands,

Will'm Brathwayte, of Gressingham, Allan Harrison, of Eskrigg, and James Bell, of Gawenhall, and particularly according to their best judgments, as followeth:—Imprimis, his apparel, £1; bedding, 5s.; arkes and chests, 13s. 4d.; old wooden vessell, 5s.; new wooden vessell, cowper timber, and one pair of old bedstockes, 12s.; one brasse pott, three pans, one pewther dubler, (dish,) and one earthen pott, 10s.; gridiron and brandersth, 3s.; old table, old chaire, wheele and stocke, two old formes, and three old stooles, 3s. 4d.; two sakes, 5s.; kneading tub and meale, 2s.; one Raksnhooke, pair of tongus, cowper toole, and three quishions (cushions), 10s.; hempe and 25 lra (libra, lb.) of yarne, 9s.; wheeletimber, carles, and carrs, 8s.; corne and shawe, £3; one outshoote of hay, £1 6s. 8d.; one stacke of hay without dores, 10s.; one scaffold of hay, 10s.; one padd and wooll, 10s.; one mare and one colt, £3; 5 geese, 4s.; manure, 5s.; 13 sheepe, £3; ropes, 1s.; one cock and five hens, 2s.; turfe, 6s. 8d.; loose wood, stees, and forks, 3s.; one poake (bag) and hempseed, 1s.; one calfe, 10s.; two heiffers, £3, one ditto, £2; one cow, £2 10s.; another, £3 10s. Summa totalis, £29 15s." Of the four appraisers, only one, James Bell, could write his name; the other three were marksmen.—*Times*.

The Easter Groat Question.—At the County Court held at Barnardcastle, Edward Raine, Joseph Godley, and Edward Thirkell were summoned by the parish clerk, (Joseph Stephenson,) to recover 1s. from each for three years' Easter dues. The defendants did not attend court, and his Honour therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff against each of the defendants. Two of the defendants in this case were also said to be defendants in the suit brought by the clerk, tried at Durham assizes two or three years ago.

SEPT. 19.

Cruelty to Animals.—At the Devonshire sessions, Robert Hole, a gentleman farmer, of considerable property, residing at Houlston Farm, Coombmartin, was charged with having poisoned a donkey. It appeared, from the testimony of numerous witnesses, that the prisoner occupied three-fourths of a field, known as Floodgate-meadow, in the parish of Coombmartin, into which the inhabitants in the vicinity were in the habit of turning their cattle to pasture. At the beginning of last month much sensation was created amongst the owners of cattle, owing to the sudden death of several animals; and, from the symptoms exhibited, it was evident they had been poisoned. Amongst other animals, a donkey died in the way described.

The tongue and other portions of the body were forwarded to Dr. Herapath, the analytical chemist of Bristol, who came to the conclusion that the animal had died from the effects of corrosive sublimate; and stated that the animals must have died in a horrible manner, and that a few grains would be sufficient to kill a man. Death following death in such an extraordinary manner, means were set on foot to discover the guilty party. Suspicion fell upon the prisoner, who, it was ascertained, had warned several people to remove their cattle from the field; and threatened others, if their cattle were not immediately taken away. To one person he said, "If the people who have pigs in my field doesn't take 'em away, an accident will happen during the day." To another he remarked,—"Tom, mind thee doesn't put the pony in Floodgate-meadow again. I'll make thee pay for every blade of grass, if thee puts it in there again—something shall happen to 'en." It was also proved that prisoner used the following terms to other persons:—"Take away thee pony whilst it's safe; better take it before it's too late." "You had better take away the pig, or something will happen to it." "Thy brother has a donkey on the field, and Tom Smith has a pony there: if I catch Smith's pony in my field, I'll remember 'en; and if Jewell doesn't take his donkey away, I'll sarve 'en out." To Jewell himself he said, "Thee had better take away thee donkey. Many accidents have happened, and many more may." In consequence of these intimations, several of the parties spoken to removed their cattle, whilst some that were left died, but not one belonging to the prisoner was amongst the number. The jury found the prisoner guilty of poisoning a donkey, and the chairman sentenced him to four years' penal servitude—evidently much to his surprise.

Scotland.—From a Government return of the amount of animal stock in thirty-two counties in Scotland, in the summer of 1856, as compared with the same season of 1855, we find that the number of horses for agricultural purposes, above three years old, was, in 1856, 123,000; in 1855, 121,190; horses for agricultural purposes, under three years old, in 1856, 3,391; in 1855, 32,100; all other horses, in 1856, 23,504; in 1855, 23,939: total horses, in 1856, 179,904; in 1855, 177,229. Milch cows, in 1856, 30,041; in 1855, 298,463; other cattle, in 1856, 473,505; in 1855, 469,309; calves, in 1856, 193,765; in 1855, 207,044: total cattle, in 1856, 967,311; in 1855, 974,816. Sheep of all ages for breeding, in 1856, 2,712,950; in

1855, 2,707,950; sheep of all ages for feeding, in 1856, 1,145,448; in 1855, 1,138,521; lambs, in 1856, 1,964,080; in 1855, 1,848,429: total sheep, in 1856, 5,822,478; in 1855, 5,694,900. Swine, in 1856, 126,944; in 1855, 134,350. The total stock in the thirty-two counties, therefore, in 1856, is 7,096,637, against 6,981,295, being an increase in favour of the present year of 15,342.

SEPT. 20.

Decline of the Bar.—It is stated that there are no less than forty sets of chambers now to let in the Inner Temple, and thirty-three in the Middle Temple, and that the entries of students are about one-fifth of what they were ten years ago. The calls to the bar have fallen off to a mere nothing compared to what they were formerly. Whereas the Middle Temple used to call a few years ago, from 120 to 125 or 130 a-year, fifty is now about the average, and even this number shews symptoms of decrease.—*Globe.*

Curious Discovery in the Crimea.—A letter from Russia of the 2nd, in the "Austrian Gazette," says:—"Workmen continue to be actively engaged in endeavouring to raise the vessels sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol. It appears that the fine steam-frigate 'Vladimir' is completely lost. According to a census lately taken, the population of the south side of Sebastopol amounts to 1,500 souls, exclusive of about 3,000 sailors. The Russian officers now here gave a grand banquet last week to General Buchinaier, of the Engineers, who constructed the bridge of boats across the harbour of Sebastopol, an operation which was thought to be impossible under the fire of the enemy, and the success of which saved the garrison of Sebastopol. A discovery has just been made in the village of Alexandropol, in the government of Ecatherinslow, which has caused an immense sensation among our archæologists. M. Luzancho, the director of the museum of Kertch, has found in a small mound the catacombs of the Scythian kings. Numerous articles in gold, silver, bronze, iron, earthenware, &c. have been discovered there. The existence of the Gherros, or Necropolis of the Scythian monarchs, spoken of by Herodotus, is thus proved."

SEPT. 21.

Imperial Sports.—The Emperor Napoleon and Empress witnessed a bull-fight this day at Bayonne. The first bull crept out, as it were, stealthily, and, when least expected, made a rush at Aguirre, the *torero* of the blue cloak, who by a slight but skilful movement evaded the dangerous horns, but yet remained still, and al-

lowed the disappointed animal to rush blindly on until he perceived that his enemy had disappeared. A crowd of *ehulos* then began to distract his attention. They roused him to fury by shaking their cloaks in his face, and the *espada* Egana, profiting by the favourable opportunity, for which he had remained quietly on the watch, advanced under his very horns, and executed an admirable *suerte a la Navarra*. *Banderillas*, or darts, were planted in the animal's neck with much dexterity by Aguirre and Condoya; and in less than half an hour Egana killed his beast at one stroke, without causing him to shed a drop of blood. The second bull, on his first rush from the den, went bounding round the ring in great fury, and leaped the barriers; but he soon got tired, and shewed no great desire to fight. Egana planted in his neck a couple of darts, with gunpowder at the points, and the heated weapons soon produced their effect; his apathy disappeared, and he was quickly roused to fury. He pawed the earth, and made desperate but useless efforts to fling off his torturing appendages. *Hæret lethalis arundo*. In a few minutes two French bull-fighters and two Spaniards were sprawling on the ground. A fresh pair of fire *banderillas* were planted by Baquez, and a third by Condoya. When the moment for despatching him came, he was killed by Egana at the second blow; and the public were so pleased, that the carcase was given to him as a perquisite. Three more bulls were killed, but Egana was much mauled with the second, and carried out. The Emperor and Empress remained to the last.

Montenegro.—The Porte has addressed a note to the powers, announcing that the Montenegrine affair must be settled. The Porte demands a revision of the form of government existing in Montenegro, and is strenuously opposed to the principedom being made hereditary in the present ruling family. The Turkish troops on the Montenegrine frontier are to remain on the defensive till the arrival of Omer Pacha. Austria will endeavour to obtain more favourable conditions for the Montenegrines than those offered above.

SEPT. 22.

A Royal Rencontre.—A curious incident, which has created a considerable sensation in the locality, occurred at the Stirling railway-station, where His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange and suite were awaiting the arrival of the north train for Edinburgh. When it reached the station the distinguished stranger went forward to a first-class carriage, and was about to step into it, when he was politely

informed by a solitary gentleman within that he had taken the whole carriage for his own use. His Highness of Orange at once backed out of the sacred enclosure, and secured a seat elsewhere. The solitary gentleman was the Commander-in-chief of the British army.

Siam.—The supplement to the "London Gazette" contains a treaty of friendship and commerce between her Majesty Queen Victoria and the King of Siam, which was signed at Bangkok on the 18th of April, 1855, and of which the ratifications were exchanged on the 5th of April last. By this treaty certain articles in the old treaty of 1826 referred to are not abrogated, and other articles and agreements between the two Governments are set forth at length and in detail, regulating the power of the consul and the rights and privileges of British subjects, together with the laws and rules by which commerce shall be carried on between the two nations, the duties and customs, &c. The regulations are very minute, and appear to have been carefully drawn up.

Jarrow Docks, on the Tyne.—Mr. T. E. Harrison, C.E., laid the foundation-stone of the principal entrance to the Jarrow Docks, on the Tyne. These important marine-works, which are in the course of construction for the North-Eastern Railway Company, are of considerable interest to persons concerned in the coal-trade. They are being erected in a large bight at the end of Shields Harbour, on the Durham side, and are about two miles from the sea. There will be forty-eight acres of water in the principal basin, which will have two entrances,—one sixty feet wide with an entrance-lock capable of holding fifteen or sixteen vessels; the other eighty feet wide, which will admit large paddle-wheeled steamers into the dock. There will be sixteen berths for shipping coals, with room for eight more, and a large space will be occupied with quays and warehouses. There will be twenty-three miles of standage for waggons; and the docks, through the instrumentality of steam and sailing vessels, will connect the North-Eastern Railway with all the great coal-importing countries in the world. The total acreage of the docks will be 140, and the contracts of Mr. James Gow, who is executing the principal works, are for £230,000.

Pembroke.—Great additions and alterations are in progress in Pembroke Dockyard. The present dry dock is to be widened and lengthened, so as to meet the requirements of our new class of men-of-war. Two new slips for ship-building are to be made of huge blocks of limestone,

with copings of granite. Other slips are to be lengthened, to meet the increased size of the ships; and the consequence is a great increase seaward of the establishment. An extension of the sea-wall is going on. All accumulation of mud is to be washed away by means of reservoirs between the slips, and these can be run out by the sluices when required.

Mozart.—Among the notabilities at the Mozart festival, held at Salzburg last week, was an old silver-haired man, called Karl Mozart, son of the immortal composer, and last of the name. He was the greatest living object of interest present. He had gone all the way from Milan to enjoy the *fête*; and although things were not cheap, there was not the slightest danger of his lacking a dinner or champagne, although his father might have wanted both. The only fear was that the poor old fellow would be killed with kindness.

The London Gazette of this day contained the name of but one bankrupt—an occurrence almost unprecedented.

SEPT. 24.

Direct Trade between Great Britain and the Far West of America.—It is only within the last week that a most important question has been solved, one which has deservedly received great attention on the other side of the Atlantic, viz. whether it is practical and profitable to carry on a direct trade between Chicago, the *ultima Thule* of the American lakes, and this country, without trans-shipment or forwarding *viâ* Buffalo and New York, the course hitherto generally adopted. Experience proves not only the feasibility, but the benefits, of this through traffic. There is now in the Queen's Dock a vessel of 387 tons burden, the Dean Richmond, which has not only made the passage from Quebec, but has traversed 2,400 miles of inland water, bearing a cargo of 400 tons of grain, the first vessel and the first cargo which ever arrived here direct from Chicago, opening a new field for commercial enterprise, marking an important epoch in the annals of the Far West.

Nor is it a matter of local importance, or likely to result in the benefit of American interests only, else we should not refer to it. World-wide advantages may follow. Great benefits to us must arise from the success of this plan. Whatever conduces to cheapen food, facilitate its delivery, and increase its supply, must be to the general good; and the arrival of the Dean Richmond gives promise of being the forerunner and opener of a trade which will produce the above results.

That we may not be supposed to have overrated the importance of Chicago, it

may be as well to state a few facts with reference to the trade with that port. The population in 1850 was 29,000; in 1856 it has increased to 104,000. The shipments of grain in 1855 were 2,200,000 qrs., being the largest quantity shipped from any one port in the world; pork, 77,000 barrels; beef, 56,000 barrels; imports 40,000 tons of iron, 110,000 tons of coals; lumber, 325,000,000 superficial feet; arrivals, 6,610 vessels of 1,608,845 tons. The port possesses storage in warehouses for 500,000 qrs. of grain, at which 400-ton vessels have been loaded in four hours. We are indebted to Mr. Richmond and Captain Pierse, the owners of the Dean Richmond, for these statistics.

It should not be forgotten that all this trade was carried on under the disadvantageous circumstances already referred to,—all these vessels laden merely to be discharged into others, not one having come direct to Great Britain but the Dean Richmond. To what vast proportions may not such a trade be extended, when provided with greater facilities? Have we not all cause to hope that the experiment, so successfully brought to a close, may eventuate in a constant communication, to the mutual benefit of all?

The North-Western States, with their great railway and canal facilities, can lay down at the lake-ports larger quantities of grain, at a less cost, and deliver the same in England in a shorter time, than the countries on the Black Sea. Hitherto, as we have stated, the trade has been carried on *viâ* New York, the goods passing through three or four different hands ere they reach England, each change entailing a commission, besides loss of time, and three several freights,—in the aggregate amounting this season to 13s. 8d. per quarter, with an unusually low rate of carriage to Buffalo. The Black Sea freights at present are 13s. per quarter, and the usual voyage from Galatz seventy to one hundred days. The Dean Richmond has made the entire passage in sixty days, including twelve days' detention in the St. Lawrence, which would not be likely to occur again; vessels, therefore, may be expected to make the run in fifty days; while a vast saving in expense will be gained, the freight and charges being less by several shillings than *viâ* New York or from the Black Sea. The canal-dues on a cargo of 400 tons and the ship amount to £80, and steam-tugs £30 more; there are no port-charges, light-dues, or pilotage on the lake, and therefore the saving of commissions and freight is not counterbalanced by other imposts.

Another important matter is the im-

proved condition of the grain which a direct trade would secure. At present the Liverpool merchants complain with justice of the state of Western grain when received, *via* New York and Montreal, in large ships. That now discharging from the Dean Richmond is in as good condition as when shipped, thus shewing the advantage of the direct trade in vessels of 300 to 400 tons.

Nor should it be forgotten that the West requires the manufactures of Great Britain. Our iron, hardware, earthenware, &c., are imported *via* New York—imports, like exports, passing through several hands, increasing cost and occasioning delay. These goods could be imported direct, to the benefit of all concerned.

And now for a few words respecting the vessel, which, with the cargo, came consigned to Messrs. Bigland, Athya, and Co., of this port. The Dean Richmond is a fore-and-aft schooner of 380 tons register; her length is 145 feet over all; beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. She drew 9½ feet with 400 tons of wheat in her, and has beaten many vessels from Quebec by two and three weeks. The Dean Richmond is built entirely of oak, except the decks, and is fitted with a new centre-board, which in deep water gives her a draught of 18 feet. She has immense spars for her size, and altogether has a very rakish appearance. At present she is the largest vessel which can come through the canals; but by a moderate outlay upon them we are given to understand ships of 800 to 1,000 tons could easily be admitted.—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

SEPT. 25.

Curious Custom.—John Knill, Esq., formerly collector of customs at St. Ives, Cornwall, erected during his lifetime a mausoleum, in the form of an obelisk, on a lofty hill about two miles from St. Ives; and at his death, in 1811, left by will certain sums of money to be disposed of every five years on the Feast of St. James the Apostle. Among other singular bequests appear the following:—"that ten pounds shall be expended in a dinner for the mayor, collector of customs, and clergyman, and two friends to be invited by each of them, making a party of nine persons to dine at some inn in the borough. Five pounds to be equally divided among ten girls, natives of the borough, and daughters of seamen, fishermen, or tinnerns, each of them not exceeding ten years of age, who shall, between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, dance for a quarter of an hour at least, on the ground adjoining the mausoleum; and, after the dance, sing the Hundredth Psalm, of the old version, to

the fine old tune to which the same was then sung in St. Ives' Church. One pound each to two old women who shall walk before the girls; and one pound to the fiddler who shall play to the girls while dancing at the mausoleum, and also before them on their return therefrom. Five pounds also to be given to the oldest man, fisherman or tinner, who has brought up the largest family of children without receiving parochial assistance." This day, being the day for celebrating the above, the girls formed in procession at the town-hall, and headed by the two old women, the fiddler, and the mayor, collector, and clergymen of the parish, and followed by a crowd of children, marched to the mausoleum, and performed the games as above directed.

A Soldier flogged.—A soldier named Wilson, of the 14th Light Dragoons, was flogged at Maidstone. The man had recently had some money left him, and as he was not readily allowed to purchase his discharge, he became insubordinate, and went away to Strood by the railway with a comrade. They were brought back to Maidstone by the provost-sergeant, but before reaching the depot Wilson struck the sergeant a heavy blow with his handcuffed hand, and inflicted a severe wound on his head. For this he was sentenced by a court-martial to receive fifty lashes, and to be imprisoned 160 days in Fort Clarence. The other man was also sentenced to undergo 120 days' imprisonment. The sentences were approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and on Thursday, in the presence of the whole detachments at the depot, the punishment was administered.

Bath Bricks.—Bridgewater is peculiar as the only place in the kingdom where the well-known bricks for scouring purposes, known as Bath bricks, are made. Why they have this name is not known. It would seem that a mixture of sand from the sea with the alluvial deposit of the river is here formed naturally to the extent of about half-a-mile above the town bridge and half-a-mile below it. The works are situated upon the banks of the river, so that the sediment is taken at once to them, and being dried and formed into shape, is then burnt in kilns hard by. The manufacture employs from 4,000 to 5,000 hands.—*The Builder*.

Death of a Gipsy.—For some weeks past a company of gipsies—men, women, and children—to the number of thirty and upwards, have been encamping in various places in the vicinity of Bridlington. On the 23rd they removed from their temporary resting-place, near Bessingby-bridge, on the side of the highway, about a quarter of a mile from Bridlington,

and left there one of their tribe, a man named John Brown, who stated his age to be seventy, and who was reported to be ill and incapable of travelling. On this intelligence reaching Mr. Whiting, the relieving officer of the union, he visited the old man, and conveyed him in a cart to the union-house, as he said he was unable to walk, though he made no complaint of being ill. After landing at the union, every attention was paid to the man that was deemed requisite, and even more than Brown wished; and on retiring to rest for the night, he was shewn into a room containing three beds; but he refused to lie on any of them, as he had his own with him, which he preferred, and expressed himself both satisfied and comfortable. The next morning, however, on the porter going to Brown's room, he found him dead, and in the exact position in which he had been left the preceding night. A doctor was immediately called in, who pronounced him to have been dead some hours. In consequence of this occurrence, an inquest was held over the body on Friday, the 26th, at the union-house, by E. D. Conyers, Esq., and a respectable jury. Prior to the holding of an inquest, a *post-mortem* examination had been made by J. Allison, Esq., whose report was to the effect that the viscera of the head, chest, and abdomen, were found to be generally healthy, the right auricle and ventricle of which were enormously dilated, and their walls exceedingly thin and flaccid. The pericardium contained half a pint of serum; hence it was impossible that the functions of the organ could be efficiently performed, its action being at any time liable to be suddenly arrested. Considering the privations and hardships to which the deceased must have been exposed, and the advanced age he had attained, *malgré* the vicissitudes of his wandering life, it was extraordinary to find the lungs quite free from disease, and the entire absence of adhesions between the contiguous surfaces of the pleura. After a short consultation, the jury returned the following verdict—"Died of disease of the heart." It seemed unaccountably strange and cruel on the part of Brown's fraternity to desert him as they did; and not even one of them attended his funeral, or owned him in any way. Probably Thursday night was the first time Brown slept in a dwelling-house, as he said he had been a wanderer all his days.

Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburg gives the following bill of fare of the grand dinner given by the Czar to 200,000 peasants at the gates of Moscow:—240 sheep, roasted whole, 480 tarts, 28,800 litres of

broth, 480 dishes of jelly, 7,200 fowls, 1,000 turkeys, 1,000 ducks, 24,000 loaves of white bread, 9,600 loaves of brown bread, 9,600 hams, 46,000 apples, 46,000 pears, 46,000 plums, 4,000 pails of beer, 4,000 pails of mead, 2,800 pails of white and red wine. At the head of every table there was a sheep roasted whole, the horns gilt, and the nose tipped with silver. All the fruits were hung upon Christmas-trees. From the small quantity of provisions, it is evident that 200,000 peasants is a fictitious number.

SEPT. 26.

Destructive Equinoctial Gales.—*Dover, Sunday, 5 P.M.*—The equinoctial breezes have set in during the past week with unusual severity. Day by day they have increased, whilst last night it blew a fearful gale of wind from S.S.E. It blew so hard from this quarter yesterday morning that the steam-packet Violet, although off the port, with the English mails, at her regular time, could not come alongside the Admiralty pier, and was obliged to lie off until there was sufficient water for her to enter the harbour, at 7.30; and as the wind increased in the afternoon, the South-Eastern steam-packet, due here from Calais at 6 p.m., did not leave the French coast. It was easier to leave the harbour than to enter it; the packet Ondine, therefore, left with the French mails, and the royal mail-packets Violet, for Calais, and Garland, for Ostend, took their departure at the regular hour, and made good passages.

During the night the gale became stronger, and the sea got up to a frightful height; but this morning the aspect of the weather was most appalling. The wind howled, and the sea raged with the greatest fury; the scene all along the piers and around the port was awfully grand. Gigantic waves broke in succession right over the Admiralty piers and works for two or three hours, but did little damage there; it boiled up, however, on the western side with such strength and fury, that it tore away the pavement in front of the Lord Warden Hotel; and some idea may be formed of its power and range when it is stated that it dashed volumes of water right over the building, and carried a cloud of sticks and stones into the dock on the other side. It filled up all the kitchens of the hotel, and left between two and three feet of water in the area all around.

Very little damage, however, was sustained by the building, beyond the effects of the flooding and the breaking of a few panes of glass. The whole of the space, however, facing the westward was strewed

with broken planks, piles, and other fragments of wood; and they came from the groins, buildings, and fences of the South-Eastern Railway.

The railway sustained the most damage at about 100 yards from the Archcliff first tunnel, and about 200 yards from the station. Such was the violence of the curling foaming sea in the corner near Shakspeare's Cliff, that it broke through the outer stout fence, carried that away, then through the heavy and massive wooden framework tied by iron rods across from one line of rails to the other, and from buildings on one side to buildings on the other; scooped out the shingle, broke down the stays; swept off large portions of the buildings nearest to the beach, carried away some of the brickwork, and undermined the sheds nearer the cliff; and for fifty yards entirely broke down both lines of rails.

The wreck from the railway, together with the planks from the groins, were for hours dashed against and over the Admiralty pier, and were thrown up at the corner of the Lord Warden Hotel in pieces, some of more than a hundred-weight, more than twenty feet high, and were split in pieces against the piers and pavement.

None of the steam-packets were expected to arrive in this terrible gale, but about ten o'clock the Ondine, with the royal and imperial mails from Calais, with her canvas set, and coming along at a tremendous rate, made her appearance in the offing. The greatest anxiety and excitement prevailed; and hundreds crowded to the piers, in spite of the sea and rain, to witness her entering the harbour. It was known by telegraph that she had above fifty passengers on board; and as at this time the entrance to the port was covered with the large piles, planks, and other floating timber from the Admiralty pier and the railway, crashing together by the heavy seas, those in authority on shore deeming it most unsafe to attempt the port under the circumstances, the flag was hauled down, and she bore away most steadily, and in admirable style, for Ramsgate, where she securely landed her mails and passengers. The South-Eastern steam-packet, with ninety passengers, came out from Calais with the Ondine, but was compelled to put back, and remains until the weather moderates.

We must expect to hear of some sad disasters from this furious gale, although its gradual increase in force must have warned prudent men of the necessity of seeking in time a good haven. One or two solitary schooners only have been seen during the day scudding before the wind.

SEVEN, P.M.—The weather has somewhat moderated, but the wind is from the same quarter, and a high tide and a heavy sea are again expected. The mail-packet Queen, it is arranged, shall go to Calais to-night, and the Empress will come over with the French mails, and so save the 2 o'clock train to London to-morrow morning; but if the wind continues in the same quarter, the English mails cannot be landed at Dover before 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The South-Eastern Railway authorities, by most indefatigable exertions, have made excellent temporary arrangements for continuing the passengers' and mail accommodation with Dover, with very little personal inconvenience.

The New Bishops of Durham and London.—Dr. Charles Thomas Longley, who has accepted the Bishopric of Durham, in room of the Right Rev. Dr. Maltby, who has resigned, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, taking a first class in the classics. He is a younger son of Mr. John Longley, formerly Recorder of Rochester, and for some time one of the magistrates at the Thames Police-court. He was born at Rochester in 1794, and having gone through the usual course at Westminster School, removed to Oxford. In 1829 he was presented to the rectory of West Tytherly, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, and in 1831 resigned that benefice, on being elected to the head mastership of Harrow School. On the formation of the see of Ripon in 1836, he was appointed by Lord Melbourne, then prime minister, to be its first bishop, and has presided over that diocese up to the present time. His theological views are moderate, with a slight leaning to the Evangelical rather than to the High Church party. Dr. Longley's confirmation to the see of Durham after his election by the Dean and Chapter will take place in the parish church of St. James, Piccadilly, London.—The Very Reverend Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L., who has been nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of London, which will be formally vacated by the Right Rev. Dr. Blomfield at the close of the present month, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, in which University he graduated in 1833, when he took a first class in classics, in the same year, but not in the same term, with Mr. R. Lowe, M.P., Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lincoln, and Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christ Church, all of whom were first-class in classics. He became a fellow and tutor of his college, and a select preacher of the University. Upon the death of Dr. Arnold, who so long and ably presided over Rugby School, Dr. Tait

was elected his successor. In 1849, on the death of Dr. Cramer, he was nominated by Lord John Russell to the Deanery of Carlisle, and has been in possession of that dignity up to the present time. In 1852 he voted for Mr. Gladstone as the representative for the University of Oxford, when he was opposed by Dr. Marsham, the Warden of Merton College, and again for the right hon. gentleman on his acceptance of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Aberdeen's government, when he was opposed by Mr. D. M. Perceval, recently deceased. Immediately after Dr. Blomfield's resignation is completed, her Majesty will direct a *cong   d'  lire* to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, empowering them to elect Dr. Tait to the bishopric, and his "confirmation" will shortly afterwards take place in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. He will be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose province the diocese of London is situate. The new Bishop holds what are usually called *via-media* views on the doctrinal questions which agitate the two great parties in the Church, sympathizing, however, rather than otherwise, with the Evangelicals.—The "Morning Herald" remarks: "These names will do the Premier no discredit. Dr. Longley has well earned his promotion by his twenty years' labour in the arduous West Riding see; and he is also a man whose learning, suavity, and sincere desire to do his duty have earned for him very general esteem. Dr. Tait, whose elevation to the see of London is stated to be probable, is also a worthy, learned, and painstaking man. He was, we believe, formerly tutor of Balliol College, and then Master of Rugby School, from whence he was promoted to the Deanery of Carlisle. We believe that the Dean of Carlisle is quite as likely to fill the episcopal chair with dignity and usefulness as any of those whose claims have been under consideration during the past month."

SEPT. 27.

Discovery of Ancient Remains at Royston.—An excavation of remote origin has been recently discovered on Royston-heath, on the summit of a lofty hill near to the old British and Roman Ickneld way, and to a number of British tumuli. The spot in question, before it was opened, presented the form of a hollow oval, surrounded by a very low bank, and flanked on the north-east by a truncated mound, which had the appearance of having been disturbed. A small hillock within the circular bank, but most probably accidental, gave to the place a somewhat Druidical

character. The hollow oval lies in a direction north-west and south-east. Its length is about 31 feet, by a breadth of about 22 feet. Within the bank are two circular excavations, meeting together in the middle, and nearly forming the figure 8. Both excavations descend by concentric and contracting rings to the walls which form the sides of the chambers; the depth from the surface of the southern excavation being nearly seven feet, from that of the northern about 5 feet. The southern chamber has an upright wall to the height of nearly 4 feet; the wall of the northern chamber gradually recedes almost from the floor. A division-wall about 2 feet 6 inches high in the southern chamber, and about 1 foot in the northern chamber, with an opening about 3 feet wide between the shoulders, separates the two chambers. The southern may be compared to an ampulla, with the foot turned inwards; the northern to an egg, or an ace of spades. The northern chamber is about 7 feet from north to south, by about 6 feet from east to west at the broadest part. A bench runs round it on the west side, about 1 foot high above the floor, by about 1 foot broad, and a similar bench occupies a small portion of the east side also. Various ancient and medi  val relics were found; but these do not seem to shed any light on the original purpose of the excavation.

Advertising. — The "Liverpool Chronicle" informs us that a gentleman named Lee, who is well known in Liverpool, made an offer recently to the Watch-committee there of an extraordinary character. He proposed to hire the gas-posts and lamps of the town from the Watch-committee, and to give them £1,000 a-year for their use. To reimburse himself, Mr. Lee intended to turn these posts and lamps into instruments of advertising; and so sanguine was he of the success of the speculation, that he calculated upon making £25,000 by it. The Watch-committee met recently to consider this singular offer, and after giving the subject every consideration, came to the determination of rejecting it. The principal reason, it is said, which influenced this decision was the opposition of the shopkeepers in the principal thoroughfares, who felt that Mr. Lee's tax on them would be arbitrary and vexatious. We can understand readily enough why the shopkeepers should take alarm; for while the present advertising is voluntary, it would have become, under the proposed system, compulsory. But there are other and stronger objections which might have been urged. The advertisements on the posts and lamps would be worthless unless

they were read, and the public could not stand to read them without causing an obstruction in the streets, which would have grown into an intolerable nuisance. The great arteries of the town are already overswollen with human beings during the business-hours of the day, and every year will increase the evil. To add to the evil in the way suggested, for the purpose of filling the pockets of a speculative gentleman, would have been unpardonable. If the Watch-committee had let the lamps and posts for this purpose, there would, we believe, have been an immediate application to hire the backs and fronts of the police themselves for the same purpose; so that the moving as well as the stationary machinery of the committee would have been brought into full play. The compensation would have been the enormous drollery and fun which absurdities like these would have created at the expense of the Watch-committee, if they had been seduced by the bait.

China.—A letter from Hong Kong, addressed by a missionary of the name of Arnal, mentions the execution of another missionary, M. Chapdelaine, on the 29th of February last, in the province of Quangsi. He was beheaded by order of the chief mandarin, after undergoing the most excruciating tortures. The head was subsequently suspended from a tree, and a parcel of children allowed to throw missiles at it, in order to make it fall down. The liver and heart, according to this letter, were "friend in a pan, and eaten up" by the Chinese, under an impression that it would make them invulnerable. The head was subsequently carried off and secreted by a pious Christian. A young man and woman were put to death with the missionary for having embraced Christianity.

Northumberland and Durham.—The broken weather of last week was followed on Saturday night by an unbroken fall of rain, with tempestuous winds, that was prolonged over Sunday and Monday to Tuesday. The tide on Sunday afternoon flowed over Newcastle Quay, and flooded the cellars. Agricultural produce floated down the river from the west, and became the spoil of active reapers, who gathered a harvest for which they had not sown. One of our informants, landing at Jarrow, found a stack of wheat, composed of sheaves arrested in their seaward flight; and similar spectacles were elsewhere presented. Logs of timber, sheep, and other commodities were washed away. Seventeen acres on a farm at Newburn were swept of a crop of wheat. So violent was the swollen current, that ships were torn from their moorings,—but the

damage done was not great. Strange was the aspect of the country above Tyne Bridge. The King's Meadows were immersed in the flood,—their sites only indicated by the shrubs that peeped above the water. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway was but a dark line traversing an expanded lake that stretched inland, reclaiming possession of the haughs of Dunston,—the village itself all inundated. The "Team Gut" was enlarged into a river. At the Stones Bridge, on the road to Ravensworth, the water rose nearly to the crown of the arch; and the wheat on one side of the boiling flood, the potatoes on the other, were in pitiful plight. The turnpike road was impassable to the pedestrian who would not "plodge." The scene was similar at "The Teams." The stream at Crowley's completely hid the arch, and the waters overflowed the road. The flood, said one of the dwellers at the Pyanot, was almost as high as that of September 29, 1852. The Tyne was extended into the bishopric a quarter of a mile; and from the Loble Hill waggon-way, Dunston rose in the twilight like a fortress above the flood, and might have passed for that favourite subject of the artist, "Kilchurn Castle, in Loch Awe."

Owing to the rapidity of the current, most of the vessels lying in the stream were obliged to be doubly moored; but, notwithstanding, three of the vessels broke from their moorings, and drifted a considerable distance down the stream, before they were again secured. In the west, low-lying fields on both sides of the Tyne have been submerged. Corn in stacks was washed into neighbouring hedge-bottoms. A still larger quantity must have gone down the river, as at one time, opposite the Newcastle Quay, the Tyne was completely covered with floating corn. Opposite to Blaydon, where the river-bank is considerably heightened, to protect the low fields behind, corn was lodged to a considerable height on the slope, and persons were engaged in dragging it out; the Ryton Flats were completely covered, and much damage done; the corn in a small field near Ryton was entirely swept away; and a horse which was in the field was driven to take shelter from the current on a mound, and thus saved itself from drowning. The gangway in the course of erection across the Tyne, a little above Hexham, for the purpose of building a bridge for the Hexham and Bellingham Railway, was, to a considerable extent, swept away, and large quantities of timber were strewn about the sides of the river. Independent of this, large drifts of timber, lying within the reach of

the tide, broke loose, and were carried away by the current. Several sheep were brought down by the fresh. A cow was also carried away, but was dragged from the stream a short distance below the bridge.—*Newcastle Messenger*.

The quantity of rain which fell on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the "Scotsman" states, exceeded three inches; and within the week ending on Monday, it was a fraction under five inches,—being nearly equal to the whole rain-fall of February, March, and April last.

A New York Hotel.—The proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel have published a description of their immense establishment, from which we quote a few statistics:—The St. Nicholas has a front of 270 feet on Broadway, and a depth of 200 feet, thus covering an area of one acre and three-quarters in the most valuable part of the city. The building cost 1,200,000 dollars, and the entire cost of building, furniture, &c., was 1,900,090 dollars. The area of the front wall, which is of marble, is 18,060 feet. The building will accommodate 900 guests, and has frequently contained over 1,000. It was completely finished on the 1st of March, 1844. The number of rooms in the house is 600, all well lighted, and provided with hot and cold water. These include 100 complete suites of rooms, with baths, water-closets, &c., attached. The three largest dining-rooms in the house aggregate 9,000 superficial feet, and can accommodate 600 guests. The cost of the mirrors distributed about the house was 40,000 dollars, and of the silver ware and plate 50,000 dollars. The proprietors are Messrs. J. P. Tredwell, J. P. Acker, Peter Acker, and Virgil Whitcomb. The number of servants averages during the year about 320. The hours for meals range through nearly the whole twenty-four, excepting from midnight to five o'clock, a.m. There is a regularly organized fire-department in the building, with steam-power for forcing water to any portion of it. Eighteen plugs, with 200 feet of hose to each, enable the engineers to flood the building in six minutes from the time the alarm is sounded. The house consumes 18,000 to 30,300 feet of gas nightly, from 2,500 burners;—it is made on the premises. The laundry employs 75 laundresses, and can wash and iron 6,000 pieces per day. Steam is the great agent in this process, and is extensively used in the St. Nicholas for boiling, washing, mangling, drying, turning spits, heating water, &c. We are happy to learn that the talent and enterprise, as well as capital invested in this magnificent hotel, are being liberally rewarded. The proprietors

are making both money and reputation.—*New York Mirror*.

Bishop Blomfield.—A complimentary address, signed by the archdeacons, rural deans, and between four and five hundred of the clergy of the diocese of London, was presented by the archdeacons to Bishop Blomfield, at Fulham Palace. In the course of his reply, the Bishop said, "I had long felt that the duties of that see required all the energy and activity of a younger and stronger man than myself; and it has pleased God to visit me with such a measure of sickness and infirmity as not only to justify me in seeking to be relieved from a burden which has become too heavy for me, but to impose upon me the absolute necessity of doing so. An Act of Parliament has been passed enabling me to resign my bishopric. For the provisions of that act I have great cause to be thankful; though I must confess that I would rather have seen a general measure applicable, with certain safeguards, to the cases of all bishops of our Church disabled by age or infirmity from the active discharge of their duties. Nothing short of a real and urgent necessity would have induced me to take a step which would be painful under any circumstances, and which is rendered peculiarly so by the fact of its involving my separation from a body of clergymen with whom I have been connected by a sacred bond of union for eight-and-twenty years, whom I have always regarded as brethren and friends, and who have always evinced a corresponding feeling in their conduct towards me. The relation of a bishop to the clergy of his diocese presents so many occasions for an interchange of kind acts and offices, that he may sometimes earn for himself, by a friendly bearing towards them, a more favourable opinion than the performance of his more public duties might seem to justify. It is therefore very gratifying to me to be assured that your kind feeling towards me has arisen from both considerations. The long experience of my earlier clerical life, as curate and incumbent, gave me peculiar facilities for knowing the duties and appreciating the difficulties and wants of the parochial clergy. If at any time I have failed to shew in my conduct towards them that I had profited by such experience, I hope they will believe that such failure was not occasioned by any want of real sympathy with them in their labours and trials."

St. James's Park.—The ornamental water has been entirely let off, and the mud, which averages in depth four feet, has been scooped into small channels, in order to expedite its drying; when thoroughly

dry, these small channels are to be filled up with rubbish, and the entire surface of the mud is to be raised, so as to leave a depth of four feet of water at the end towards Buckingham Palace, and five feet at the end towards the Horse-Guards. The mud, previously to letting in the water, will be covered with a coating of concrete.

Wolverhampton Corporation.—The crisis long anticipated (says the "Staffordshire Advertiser") has at length arrived, and the personal property of the corporate body of the borough of Wolverhampton is at the present moment in the possession of the sheriff's officers, who have seized the police accoutrements and furniture, the fire-engines, and the furniture at the new town-hall, in North-street. This unfortunate state of things has arisen from the claims of persons employed in connection with the late application to Parliament for a bill to construct waterworks, which the corporation failed to obtain, and which it was found they had no power to pay out of any funds in their possession. The chief of these items was that of Mr. Hughes, civil engineer, for £1,224, which was considered exorbitant. On the corporation preparing to pay these expenses, they were threatened with legal proceedings, and ultimately a cheque for £2,500 granted for the purpose, was cancelled. Mr. Hughes sued the corporation, and a committee was appointed to act in the matter. They determined to defend the action; but at the last moment the council decided not to defend it, and judgment therefore went by default. On receipt of a letter from Mr. Hughes's solicitor, threatening proceedings unless his claim was satisfied, a second committee was appointed, and it was understood that the only plan open was for the consent of the inhabitants to be obtained to procure an Act of Parliament empowering the council to pay these debts. This committee, appointed about two months ago, has never reported. The amount for which the execution was put in was £1,485 16s. 7d., the increase being the result of legal expenses. A meeting of the corporation was held on Thursday, when some discussion took place. In the course of it, Mr. Barham, the sheriff's officer, who had superintended the execution of the writ, entered the room. After speaking with the Town-clerk, the latter said Mr. Barham would not advertise the sale before Monday, in order to give time for an opinion to be taken; and it was agreed that the Town-clerk should at once proceed to London, and consult counsel, and report the result to a meeting to be held on Monday.

Railway Law.—Transferring a return railway-ticket has been decided by the Marylebone magistrate to be a punishable offence. John Long, a traveller from Leicester, was overheard by one of the railway officials bargaining in the yard of the Euston-square Station for the purchase of half a return-ticket to Rugby: he agreed to buy it for 2s., and got into a carriage, intending to evade the proper payment, which would be 11s. 6d. The magistrate fined him 20s.

SEPT. 28.

Statistics of Wesleyan Methodism.—The "Watchman," reviewing the "minutes" of the late Wesleyan Conference, says,—
 "A comparison of the numerical statistics of 1855 and 1856 shews an increase throughout the whole connection. In England and Scotland, we had last year 260,858 class-members, with 12,620 'on trial;' 918 ministers in full work, not reckoning supernumeraries, and 63 young preachers on probation; this year we have 263,835 members, increase 2,977; 17,839 on trial, increase 5,219; 931 ministers, increase 13; but only 55 preachers on probation, which indicates that more labourers will be wanted. In Ireland, the number in society is 18,952; the increase of members, notwithstanding emigration, being 203, and of ministers, 7. On the foreign missions, under the immediate direction of the British Conference, the number of members is 65,261, increase 1,654; of ministers, 271, increase no less than 56. The French Conference reports an increase of 80 members, and 8 pastors. The Canada Conference has this year 39,915 members, increase 2,030; and 207 ministers, increase 5; and it has received 85 preachers on probation, which is 25 more than last year. The youngest of our colonial conferences is that of British Eastern America, of which the late Dr. Beecham was the first president. Here, and here alone, there is, from causes that will be only temporary, a decrease, which amounts to 281; but it is more than counterbalanced by the report of above 600 on trial—the address of that conference says 631, the table in the "minutes" says 661; the members are 12,855. In the very interesting Australasian connexion, the number of members is 21,168, increase 1,271; members on trial, 1,324 (this is less than last year); ministers, 82; increase 4; and preachers on probation, 42; increase 11. Collecting the foregoing particulars into totals, it will be found that the statistics of the entire connexion in the united kingdom, the colonies, and the mission-stations, including the four affiliated colonies, stand as

follow:—For 1856, 423,164 members; 23,032 on trial. For 1855, 415,230 members, and 20,657 on trial; being an increase of 7,934 in the one, and of 2,335 in the other. For 1856, 1,612 ministers, and 279 on trial, with 292 supernumeraries. For 1855, 1,616 ministers, and 231 on trial, with 288 supernumeraries, giving an increase of 76 ministers, and 48 on trial. In looking at the increased membership of the year, we perceive that, of the increase of 7,234, there have been added to the societies and missions in immediate connexion with the British Conference 4,834 members, and 3,100 to the affiliated conference.”—*Standard*.

Captain Cook's Discovery Ship.—In a few days this relic, the “Investigator,” Thames Police ship, lying off Somerset-house, will be broken up. A twelve-gun brig, the “Royalist,” is now on its way from Portsmouth to take the “Investigator's” place—a vessel much larger, and capable of accommodating nearly twenty of the Thames Police-constables.

The Royal Family.—One of the earliest proceedings of the next session will be to ask the country for a sum of money for the outfit of the Princess Royal, and something handsome in the shape of a dowry. The Prince of Prussia, for the present, has nothing more than the fortune which his father settles upon him, although he must naturally inherit the throne, and the vast wealth of the king, ere many years are over. The Prince of Wales will, early next year, enter into possession of Marlborough-house, and have his separate household, though that will not be very large at present, and mainly consist of his masters and tutors; and he will, to a great extent, be still under the care of his august parents. The experiment with Prince Alfred at the Home-park seems to have answered very well. After the duties of the day are over, he rambles about alone, and is well known and much liked by the people of Datchet and Windsor. He is a manly, frank, open-faced lad, and a great hand at cricket, in which he joins the young Etonians. The Prince of Wales will, of course, not entail any expense on the country in his new establishment, his revenue being ample for a young gentleman in his teens, though not equal to what is generally supposed, as, after the deduction of the expenses for the management and control of the Prince's estates, mines, fisheries, &c., about 45,000*l.* remains.

Curious, if true.—A machine is said to have been invented in America, by Mr. H. A. Reeves, of New York State, for milking cows. The milking is done by

means of a crank attached to a shaft, on which there are four elastic arms of steel, the ends of which are furnished with rollers. On one side of the ring within which the rollers move, there is an elastic pocket, into which the animal's teat is placed. The back of this pocket is stiff, so that when the rollers revolve they will come in contact with the front part of the pocket, and press it with the teat against the back part. The teat, thus pressed, is relieved of its milk, which flows down through the pocket, and through the hollow case of the instrument into a tub, and thence into the milk-pail. Its size is convenient, and its cost not great.

Popular Preaching.—The most popular preacher in London, Mr. Spurgeon, who has preached several sermons at Cheltenham, has had several of his quaint expressions in the pulpit set before the public in a somewhat severe letter inserted in the “Cheltenham Examiner.” Amongst them are the following:—“I believe there may be holy devils seven or eight weeks before they are Unitarian Christians.”—“There is not a sheet of brown paper between a Unitarian and an infidel.”—“Some people make fools of themselves in the pulpit.”—“Some of my brother ministers I don't entertain an infinitesimal grain of respect for.”—“Some of you will perhaps say, ‘My life is short.’ Come, I'll stick it on a save-all: God likes to use up all the small pieces of candles.”—“Little faith would be drowned in a cart-rut after a heavy dew.”—“Faith is milk—full assurance is cream; if the milk stand long enough cream will come, or it must be some of the London mixture.”—“Prayer and faith are like the Siamese twins—when one is ill the other is ill.”

SEPT. 29.

Bishop Maltby.—The following address has been presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Bishop of Durham, on his retirement from the see:—

To the Right Reverend Edward, by Divine Providence, Lord Bishop of Durham.

WE, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Durham, cannot allow your Lordship to retire from the government of this diocese without expressing our sorrow that we are about to be severed from a Bishop, with whom our intercourse for more than twenty years, has been marked by a continuance of concord and friendship, uninterrupted by any, even the slightest, disagreement. And we must further be permitted to say that this cordiality of our relations is in a great measure to be attributed to the sound

discretion and good feeling which have invariably regulated your transactions with this Chapter.

We offer up our earnest prayers that your years may be prolonged in repose and happiness

Given under our Chapter Seal this twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

(Signed) G. (SIGILLETUR) WADDINGTON,
DECANUS.

Auckland Castle, Sept. 29, 1856.

VERY REVEREND, VEN. AND REV. SIRS,
AND DEAR FRIENDS,—You may well suppose that I could not retire from a scene in which I have had so many duties to perform, and so much satisfaction to receive, without feelings of the deepest regret; nor could I have contemplated such a step as a voluntary resignation, had I not been compelled by a failure of sight and a decay of strength, not unusually the accompaniments of a very advanced age.

With these feelings, I need not assure you that I have received with the utmost gratification your kind and affectionate address. I have always considered as a source of pride and delight the complete unanimity which has on all occasions prevailed between myself and the members of your Chapter. It affords me great consolation to perceive that the sentiments with which you have been actuated towards me, as your diocesan and friend, have not suffered the slightest diminution during the period in which I have been incapacitated from discharging, as I could have wished, all the duties of my sacred office. It is a source of the purest comfort to me now, and will hereafter fill my memory with the most pleasing retrospect.

Again thanking you most sincerely for your kind expressions and kind wishes, and praying the Almighty to continue you all in welfare, health, and prosperity,

I remain, dear Sirs,

Your obliged and affectionate Friend,

(Signed) E. DUNELM.

The Very Reverend the Dean and
the Chapter of Durham.

*Tunbridge Wells.—The old Assembly-room, (Royal Parade).—*This ancient building was delivered into the hands of our spirited townsman, Mr. Willicombe, on Monday last, (quarter-day,) and on Tuesday the work of pulling it down was commenced, preparatory to the erection of dwelling-houses and shops on the site it had so long occupied. The old room being identified with the earliest associations of Tunbridge Wells,—dating back

as far as the year 1687, and having been from that time to recent years the scene of the principal balls, concerts, and other fashionable assemblies held in the town,—regret has been felt in many quarters that it should not have been restored to its original purpose; but we believe those who had control in the matter felt that the premises could not be rendered sufficiently spacious for the modern requirements of the place, to justify the large outlay which must necessarily be incurred thereby: and the fact that a lease of the property for ninety-nine years has been taken by Mr. Willicombe, and that the new buildings will consequently be erected under the auspices of that gentleman, as owner, gives a sure guarantee that they will be of a nature fully worthy of the important position they are destined to occupy.—*Local Paper.*

Thomas Quested Finnis, Alderman and Bowyer, was this day elected Lord-Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

SEPT. 30.

The new Sheriffs of London, Messrs. L. J. Mechi, the celebrated cutler of Leadenhall-street, and no less celebrated agriculturist, and *Mr. Keats*, who carries on the well-known business in Piccadilly under the name of Fortnum and Mason, were this day sworn in before the Lord Chief Baron.

Devonshire.—The equinoctial gales have set in during the past week with unusual severity. Day by day they increased in violence, until on Friday night last the gale from the S.S.E. was awful. The rain fell in torrents, and about midnight, when the hurricane was at its full height, its violence was such as to appal the stoutest heart.

At sea there have been fearful disasters, and on shore a considerable destruction of property. In Moon-street the chimney of a house was blown down, falling through the roof into the attic, where there was a bed and a cot, the former being unoccupied, and the latter forming the sleeping-place of two little children. The debris of the chimney fell on the bed, and within about a foot of the cot, crushing the former almost to atoms, but not touching the latter or its occupants. The persons who were sleeping in an adjoining room, on hearing the noise, rushed to the attic and rescued the children, who were not in the least hurt, though greatly frightened. Opposite South Devon-place one of the trees was torn up by the force of the wind and thrown across the road, completely obstructing the passage of horses and vehicles: on the following morning men were employed to saw it in pieces. In George-street a large sign was blown down

from over Mr. Hamper's shop; while in various gardens the damage to fruit-trees, &c. was most destructive. Several trees were also blown down at Mutley Plain. At Millbay a large barge was sunk, and during Sunday several men were employed in an unsuccessful attempt to raise her. Some small vessels were drifted from their moorings in the harbour, and one pleasure-yacht came on shore on the embankment outside the works of the Plymouth and Great Western Docks.

At Newton Abbott the gale was severely felt, several trees having been uprooted, and other damage to property sustained. At Ashburton the river Dart rose twelve feet, owing to the large quantity of rain which fell on Dartmoor.

At Teignmouth the high sea which followed the violent southerly gale that prevailed on our coast throughout Friday night, carried off from that portion of the beach extending from the public baths opposite French-street, to the mouth of the harbour, thousands of tons of sand, and in front of the church-wall, it is in many places swept away entirely, exposing a bed of clay of considerable depth, and some old foundation-walls,—tradition says the remains of pilchard stores, and dwellings destroyed by the French, who bombarded the town (*vide* Macaulay), which have never before been visible to the present generation; neither are they found mentioned in any chronicles of the place. Masons have been busily employed since the morning in securing the wall of the promenade, which, by being thus left bare, has met with considerable damage. The scene was a very busy one, and the numerous visitors were greatly astonished and charmed with the magnificent spectacle which the sea presented.

At Exeter the storm was severely felt, commencing about ten o'clock, and continuing until nearly daylight the following morning. The rain poured down in sheets, and the wind blew with a violence unknown for several years. The next morning was beautiful, and revealed the mischief done, which has destroyed the equilibrium of innumerable chimney-tops and their lofty projections. A walk in the country displayed huge limbs of trees scattered about the roads and fields in wild confusion, some trees being rent in twain. In the cathedral-yard, the largest limb of one of the largest trees was blown down, literally smashing the lamp opposite the Exeter Bank in its fall. Similar dismemberments might be seen at Northernhay, and the wooded parts of the city—the redundant foliage facilitating the work of destruction. It is reported that on the adjacent coast

many small crafts were lost, or more or less injured.

Dr. Livingston's African Discoveries.—In a letter to the "Daily News," Mr. James Macqueen thus sketches the result of Dr. Livingston's travels in Africa:—"This enterprising and indefatigable missionary from the London Missionary Society has, during the last few years, traversed and explored a large portion of Southern Africa, hitherto most imperfectly known. His labours and dangers may be judged of when we state, that from the Cape of Good Hope, and between the meridians of 18 degrees east longitude, he travelled to 9 degrees south latitude; and from thence to Loando, the capital of Angola, on the Atlantic, determining in his route, by astronomical observations, the sources of the great river Coango, and the great southern branch and course of the Zambezi, previously known as the Cuama, together with their chief tributaries, and towns and nations along their banks. His last journey has, however, been the most important. Returning from Loando, by the route just mentioned, he marched down the Liambaye to Lingante, situated on one of its tributaries, the Choke, in lat. 18 10 deg. S., and long. 23 55 deg. E. Starting from this place in November last year, he explored the Liambaye, and visited the great fall in the river, in lat. 17 58 degrees S., and long. 26 degrees E., where in its course eastward, the river, 3,000 feet broad, is precipitated over a ledge of rocks 100 feet in perpendicular height. He ascertained the positions of the junctions of the Zambezi and the Arroango of the north with the southern branch, and also that of the once celebrated inland Portuguese trading-station, Zumbo. From Tete he went down the river to Quilimane, whence he found his way to Mauritius, most probably in a British ship of war sent to watch his arrival on that part of the coast. Since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, no voyage or journey of such importance as this vast journey of Dr. Livingston's has been known. It will be attended with most important results to Portugal and to the world at large. No man has ever done so much in Africa as Dr. Livingston,—and all this without any expense to this country. This great commercial country will, it is to be hoped and expected, reward and honour him in a manner worthy of herself and him."

OCT. 1.

Natal.—The colony of Natal has been visited by most extensive floods, which have brought with them ruin and devastation throughout a considerable extent of territory. From the "Natal Mercury"

and "Natal Star" we learn that, after heavy rains, the river Umgeni, on the 15th April last, rose twenty-five feet beyond its ordinary height; and bursting through all impediments, the waters rushed through the valleys, an impetuous torrent, spreading devastation in its course, and bearing to the ocean the ripening grain, destroying the cane crops, uprooting trees, throwing down houses, and converting an entire district from a land of plenty to one of desolation. Similar disasters occurred in the neighbourhood of other rivers in the colony. The swollen waters of the river Umhlanga carried away the growing crops in the valleys through which it runs; and the Umhloti rose to the height of thirty feet, swept away many acres of land, destroyed the whole of the growing crops, left the flat country embedded in sand to the depth of 2ft. to 5ft., and seriously damaged the Wesleyan day-schoolhouse and other buildings. Mrs. Burrup, wife of the magistrates' clerk at Richmond, was drowned in attempting to cross the Umlass. Between the mouths of the rivers Umgeni and Umhlanga, two hundred carcasses of oxen were found, which had been washed thus far by the flood. The "Natal Mercury," in reporting these disasters, says, "We do earnestly hope that all in Britain who have friends in Natal will feel it their duty to do what they can to help the sufferers in this young and struggling colony, under a dispensation of Providence which no human sagacity could foresee or prevent."

The Revenue accounts for the quarter ending September 30th have been issued:—

	1855.	1856.
Customs	£6,018,487	£5,981,344
Excise	5,137,000	5,446,000
Stamps	1,652,723	1,770,640
Taxes	154,000	157,000
Property Tax	4,594,858	5,347,236
Post-office	645,000	645,000
Crown Lands	66,516	67,857
Miscellaneous	188,557	156,343
Totals	£18,457,141	£19,571,429

The following table exhibits the result of the year, and enables the reader to compare 1856 with 1855:—

	1855.	1856.
Customs	£22,842,443	£23,093,301
Excise	17,388,170	17,861,778
Stamps	7,259,565	7,180,041
Taxes	3,060,499	3,100,026
Property Tax	13,665,205	15,940,331
Post-office	2,709,094	2,768,152
Crown Lands	275,516	283,857
Miscellaneous	935,867	1,120,581
Totals	£68,136,359	£71,348,067

OCT. 2.

Louis Friebe, who had gained great reputation as a founder and caster of metal, died a few days ago in Berlin. The

statues of Frederick William the Third in Potsdam, of the Victory on the Belle Alliance Square in Berlin, and of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were made by him. His most important work, however, was the casting of Rauch's statue of Frederick the Great, placed in the promenade in Berlin called "Unter der Linden." Friebe's last works were the beautiful gates for the church of Wittenberg, and the statues of York and Gneisenau in the square of the Opera-house. Friebe was only forty-four years of age, and his loss leaves a blank in his branch of the profession not easy to fill up.

The statue of Charles James Fox, by Mr. Baily, R.A., has been added to the gallery of illustrious statesmen in the palace of Westminster. The likeness is good, and the figure massive and dignified.

Mr. George Scharf has been appointed Art-Secretary to the Manchester Exhibition of 1857.

St. Thomas's Church at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which has been rebuilt at an expense of £10,000, will be opened at the latter end of November next. The monument of Marochetti to the daughter of Charles I., which is to be placed in the church by command of the Queen, is nearly finished.

Bulgaria.—A letter from Widdin says,—"We have this morning heard a sound which the people of Bulgaria have not heard for ages—the sound of a bell calling the Christians to church, in order to thank God that the Sultan has been pleased to restore us our liberty of worship." Widdin is the first Bulgarian town that has received a bell. The Turks have complained to the Pasha about it, but he has referred them to the Sultan. We ask whether an appeal like this could equally be referred to the Queen of Spain or the Pope, in favour of the Protestants, or any non-Catholics?

Sir W. Temple.—The valuable collection of classical antiquities formed by the late Sir Wm. Temple, during a long residence in Naples, has been left by the deceased to the British Museum.

OCT. 3.

California.—The news from California places us in possession of the intelligence that the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco had disbanded, and law and order again reigned supreme in that city. The release of Judge Terry by the Vigilance Committee was at first generally received with much dissatisfaction by the members of, and sympathisers with, the committee, both in town and country. The Executive

Committee and the Board of Delegates of Companies found Terry guilty of the charges made against him, "after a full, fair, and impartial trial," but considered it inexpedient to inflict either of the only two punishments in their power, viz. death, or banishment under pain of death, if he should return. They therefore released their prisoner unconditionally. The first dissatisfaction, loudly expressed for a time, particularly in San Francisco, among the members of the General Committee, has calmed down, and now all seem content to bear the Executive Committee out to the end. They know that union is strength. The first dissensionists are prepared to give up their personal opinions for the common good, and approve of what they can no longer help. When Terry reached Sacramento after his release, a party of sympathisers with him received him about three o'clock in the morning, fired squibs, played on pipes, and made congratulatory speeches. Terry is expected to take his seat in the Supreme Court of the Judges in a few days.

The *Echo de Chateaulin* gives the following account of an archæological discovery recently made in the Finisterre. On the edge of the old Roman way called l'Hent-Aès, there has just been found a Druidical monument, which may date back 2,000 years or more. It is near the entrance of the village of Kerasquer. It is a tomb, two metres in length by one in height and breadth, covered with an enormous stone, two metres square, and weighing about 1,500 kilogrammes. This stone is supported on the north and south sides by two others placed endwise, and on the two other sides by masonry of dry stones. In the interior nothing was found but the fragment of a vase in rough pottery, of a brownish colour, and containing some black dust. The absence of any medal or object of the period of the Gallo-Romans shews that its construction dates farther back than the Roman conquest.

Egypt.—Messrs. Charles Mitchell and Co., of Walker-on-the-Tyne, are building five paddle-wheel iron steamers, being a portion of a large fleet of iron tugs for the Egyptian Steam Towing Company, which was recently had very liberal concessions made to it by the Viceroy of Egypt. They will be employed to tow along trains of lighters, laden with corn and other produce, down the Nile, in order to facilitate the export trade to Europe.

The Caucasus.—Letters from Kutais mention the arrival of Baron Finot, French consul in that city. Prince Bebutoff had given orders for his distinguished reception. It appears that the Russians will

not re-occupy the numerous small forts between Anapa and Poti. Soukkum Kalleh only will receive a garrison of two or three thousand men. The Russians were disposed to occupy Gagra, but were prevented by the hostile attitude of the Ubecks. At Tiflis, it is said, the volumes published in England respecting the siege of Kars have been read with astonishment, the Ottoman army figuring so insignificantly, while nearly all the merit is claimed for three or four English officers.

Monastic Libraries.—In France, many of the public libraries trace their origin to the dissolution of the monastic establishments at the close of the eighteenth century. In our own country, the libraries of the monasteries were destroyed or greatly damaged. Leland, who perambulated England shortly after the dissolution, often speaks of the destruction of valuable books. In one town he found the baker, who had got possession of a monastic library, supplying his oven with the books! Notwithstanding, however, the bakers and barbarism of a former age, some valuable ecclesiastical libraries, commonly called Cathedral Libraries, still survive. Of these there are thirty-four in England, and six in Ireland; and, thanks to the better spirit of our times, general attention is now paid to their care and restoration. To some of them—those of Durham, York, and Chester, for example—the public have practically free access. The majority of them are chiefly confined to theology; but others (and the Durham library is one of the number) are materially increased from time to time by the purchase of new works in every class of literature. To the honour of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, they have had a catalogue of their library printed, and they annually devote a portion of their income to the purchase of new books. The ancient dormitory of the convent is now occupied by modern works, and fitted up with every convenience for readers and students. A finer room may not be found in our island. It is but one yard short of two hundred feet in length, and, with its literary treasures, is liberally thrown open to public use.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Spain.—The Madrid journals of the 24th have arrived. The following is the text of the decree for suspending the sale of ecclesiastical property mentioned by telegraph:—"Taking into consideration the high reasons of state which have been exposed to me by the Minister of Finance, and with the advice of the Council of Ministers, I decree what follows:—Art. 1. The sale of the property of the secular clergy, having returned to the said clergy

in conformity with the law of the 3rd April, 1845, is suspended until a decision respecting it shall have been taken in the proper form.—Art. 2. The Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, an account of which at the opportune moment shall be given to the Cortes."

The *Epoca* says,—“The Government, which is about to undertake negotiations with the Court of Rome, has thought it right, in order, no doubt, not to compromise the success of its proceedings, not to publish any report setting forth the motives which caused it to adopt the preceding measure; and we, imitating its reserve, will make no commentary on it.”

OCT. 4.

The American Steam-Frigate Merrimac.—The United States screw steam-frigate Merrimac, now lying in Southampton Water, is 300 feet long. The length of her spar-deck is 281 feet. Her breadth of beam is 51½ feet, and depth of hold to gun-deck 26 feet 3 inches. Her capacity at load-line is 4,587 tons, and draught of water 23½ feet. She has two 10-inch, 24 9-inch, and 14 8-inch guns. Her 10-inch guns weigh 12,000 lbs. each, and the 9-inch guns 9,000 lbs. each. The former would throw 130-pounders, the latter 84-pounders, and her 8-inch guns 64-pounders. Although Sir Howard Douglas is a great authority amongst American naval men, they differ, it appears, from him as to the comparative merits of solid shot and shell; for they intend that the Merrimac shall fight with shells. The weight of the 10-inch shells on board the frigate, when unloaded, is 101 lbs.; of the 9-inch shells, 69 lbs.; and of the 8-inch shells, 49½ lbs. The weight of metal from a broadside from the Merrimac, in solid shot, would be 1,716 lbs., and in shells, 1,382 lbs. One of the peculiarities of Dahlgren's guns, which are on board the frigate, is the enormous disproportion between the thickness of the breech, where the first shock of the explosion takes place, and that of the chase of the gun. The screw is 26 feet 2 inches in pitch, and 17 feet 4 inches in diameter. The frigate has a 2-rod steeple engine, with a 72-inch cylinder and a 3-foot stroke. The pressure of steam is 20 lbs. to the square inch. The revolutions are 50 per minute. The engine department is furnished with independent auxiliary engines for coaling the ship, and with four of Martin's patent vertical flue boilers, and a steam-engine register and chronometer-clock. The two latter are rare and costly instruments for an engine-room. The consumption of fuel is 35 tons a-day, full steam. The chief engineer's room is

fitted up with every requisite for any imaginable accident that may occur. The length of the main-mast of the Merrimac is 123 feet, the foremast is 111 feet, and the mizen 109½ feet. The size of the main-sail is 51 square feet, of the foresail 40 square feet, of the maintop 45 square feet, and of the jib 24 square feet. The total area of the Merrimac's sails is 566 square feet. In order to carry an enormous armament, and to fight the heavy ships and batteries that she would be pitted against, she has been constructed of very great strength. She has iron transept braces 4½ inches wide, and ¾ of an inch thick, between the outer and inner planking, extending from the sheer plank to the keel. Her knees are of prodigious strength and solidity. In war-time she would carry a few more guns of the same calibre as those she has now on board, and about 100 more men than she now musters. There are many things in this frigate deserving the attention of Englishmen. Her quarters for fighting are very roomy compared with those of English line-of-battle ships, crowded as the latter are with guns and men. Thus, in battle, there would be far less destruction of life on board the Merrimac than on board an English ship. The paucity of guns on board the frigate is compensated for by their large calibre; and the frigate being more easily managed than our three-deckers, she would with her artillery—superior both in length of range and powers of mischief—do fearful damage to the largest line-of-battle ship before the latter could approach her.

Egypt.—The expedition to discover the sources of the Nile, which the Viceroy of Egypt has initiated, and which has occupied for the last six months the attention of the learned of Europe—after delays inevitable to the development of such matters—has started. The Count d'Escayrac de l'Auture, to whom the command has been entrusted, after having obtained, on the 20th of last July, the Viceroy's approbation of the plan, came to Europe to procure the necessary adjuncts for the execution of his enterprise. Authorised to select twelve assistants, he sought in Austria officers of topographical celebrity; in Prussia a well-informed engineer; in France, naturalists; in England, nautical assistance; and America has furnished him with an excellent photographer, so necessary on such an exploration. He has selected in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, the necessary instruments for observations of the greatest variety, and nothing has been neglected that could by any possibility interest the scientific world. Magnetic observations will not be neg-

lected. The infusoria, invisible to the eye, will be studied according to the custom of the most perfect naturalists; geography will rest on the astronomical observations; ethnography—so full of interest in that part of the world—will be the object of the constant attention and particular efforts of men whose knowledge has been already proved; photography will lend to science the most valuable assistance, and will thus bring before the eyes of learned men a new world, and the people of Europe will see all that the expedition has encountered of the interesting and remarkable. This expedition, which has for its aim the discovery of portions of Africa where the foot of the white man has never trod, promises to make us better acquainted with these unknown countries than we are even with some parts of Europe. The expenses of the expedition will be considerable, as the Viceroy has provided it with everything that can forward its success, and a sufficient escort will protect these missionaries of civilization during their perilous expedition.

Discovery of a British Oak Coffin.—Six weeks ago, as some men were levelling one of the tumuli near the house occupied by Lord Londesborough, on the estate of E. H. Rennard, Esq., at Sunderland-Wick, near Great Driffild, for the purpose of making improvements, they dug up a large oaken coffin, made like the one which is in the Scarborough Museum: it was lying in the centre of the tumulus, due east and west. On lifting up the lid, it was found to contain three skeletons. Two of the skulls were towards the east, and one towards the west. The bones were very much decayed. No warlike weapons were found, or domestic implements, or personal ornaments. Either part of the coffin is formed of one solid piece of wood, being scooped out in a semicircular or concave form, as it appeared to be the lower part of the trunk of a tree. It is about six feet in length, and four in breadth, and resembles a boat with the ends cut off: it was covered with two large portions of the same wood, which is very black and decayed. Amongst the surrounding soil are quantities of ashes, which still retain a burnt smell. The resemblance of this coffin to the one found near Scarborough is great, the mode of finding much the same, and the arrangement also; the only difference being that the one found near Scarborough was five feet deep, or more, and this seems to have been on the level.

OCT. 5.

Wales.—An old Roman copper shaft has been discovered a short distance from Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, and a

small Roman pick and salmon-spear have been found in it. The pick is nine inches from point to point, in form like the common pickaxe, and is in the possession of Mr. Weston, in the above town. A fine lode of copper was discovered in driving the level, and two strong lodes in the shaft. The shaft is fifty feet deep, driven through the solid rock.

OCT. 7.

Extraordinary Rise in the Money Market.—The Bank of England to-day have acted with the requisite vigour, and their rates are now put up to the highest that prevailed during the war. At a Court of Directors this morning, summoned by the Governors, an advance was adopted from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. on all bills not having more than sixty days to run, and to 7 per cent. for all bills over sixty days.

Royal British Bank.—Statement of the affairs, Sept. 3, 1856:—

DR.	LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To head office	...	256,596	15	0
To Strand	...	110,190	15	6
To Lambeth	...	43,317	0	6
To Islington	...	73,596	17	7
To Pimlico	...	9,831	19	1
To Borough	...	15,335	18	8
To Piccadilly	...	14,887	3	7
To Holborn	...	15,375	2	10
Total liabilities		539,131	12	9

ASSETS.			
Cash.	Debtors.	Buildings & Furniture.	Totals.
£.	£.	£.	£.
By head office	29,022	169,928	213,130
Strand	6,963	28,972	41,936
Lambeth	3,573	5,956	9,530
Islington	1,649	2,950	5,599
Pimlico	1,540	731	3,021
Borough	3,587	5,252	9,339
Piccadilly	1,565	5,673	8,238
Holborn	625	6,504	9,130
£48,528	*225,669	25,730	299,927

* Less allowance for contingencies, exclusive of any expenses, 5 per cent.

on £225,669. ... 11,283
 Total assets, exclusive of the Welsh works, (see A.) ... £288,644
 (A.)—Welsh works cost, exclusive of interest, £106,453.

OCT. 9.

Japan.—The Emperor, being anxious to adjust various questions connected with the recent treaties he has concluded with the several governments of Europe and America, held on the 22nd of June, at Jeddo, the capital of his empire, a solemn assembly of the principal lords and most influential personages of his court. It was decided at the meeting that two ports of the empire, those of Nangasaki and Hakodadi, should be open to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, take in provisions, establish depots of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover, are to be accessible to vessels in

distress, which may take refuge in them, but which will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over. No foreigner is to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the Chief of State. No decision had yet been come to with regard to the commercial question. The right of trading with Japan is still exclusively maintained in favour of the Dutch and Chinese, who have long possessed it on very onerous terms, having but one market open to them, that of Nangasaki. The new policy adopted by the government of Japan will be productive of incalculable results. Hitherto no foreign vessel could enter the ports of the country to refit or take in provisions. The last decision of the court of Jeddo accordingly constitutes a great progress. Should China, Cochin-China, the empire of Siam, and all the other neighbouring states follow the example of Japan, the intercourse between the extreme east and the rest of the world would be completely changed.

Glasgow Cathedral.—Mr. James Bal-lantine, of Edinburgh, the distinguished artist in glass-painting, who executed the decorated windows in the House of Lords, has, at the request of the Lord-Provost of Glasgow, submitted to him a complete plan for ornamenting with stained glass the windows of the Cathedral of Glasgow.

From the "London Gazette."—Cornets Lord Ernest Vane Tempest and William J. Birt, of the 4th Light Dragoons, are dismissed from her Majesty's army, in consequence of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and subversive of good order and military discipline, as reported to her Majesty by his Royal Highness the General-commanding-in-Chief.

OCT. 12.

The extent of the royal property in the Isle of Wight is now very great: the original purchase was perhaps not more than 1,600 acres, but Prince Albert has added some 3,000 acres to it, buying all adjoining estates as they came into the market. The domain of Osborne now reaches almost to Ryde by the sea-shore, and in breadth nearly to Newport. Her Majesty can take a drive of eight miles, or thereabouts, without once quitting her own property.

OCT. 14.

India.—Bombay, Sept. 12.—The preparations for a Persian expedition have been vigorously maintained in all departments during the past fortnight, so to forward matters as to be able to despatch the contemplated expedition within the shortest possible time after receiving the final orders from England. When such final

orders may arrive is a matter not clearly known, but it is likely that the decision of the question will at latest be contained in the mail that will reach us about the 20th of October. Thus, should the word be 'war,' the expedition will sail about the end of that month or the beginning of November. The strength and composition of the Persian army may induce the Shah to think himself a match for any force we can bring to bear upon him. He has 80,000 infantry, more or less regular, and for the most part well drilled by European officers, or after the European fashion; his cavalry is numerous, but wild and disorderly, living at free quarters among the inhabitants, and supporting themselves at their expense. His artillery I have heard very highly spoken of, both absolutely and relatively to the rest of the army. Conspicuous in this arm are some mule-batteries. The field-guns are of heavy calibre, and the practice generally is said to be excellent. With so large a force at his disposal, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the Shah, to gain Herat, has determined to brave the anger of a power which can only reach him by sea upon the south, (how vulnerable he is in that quarter he may not fully understand,) or through the passes of Affghanistan upon the north. Be this, however, as it may, and to quit this portion of the subject, I do not think any one here expects a campaign, of any duration at least, in the interior of Persia, or anticipates any tenacity in resistance after one serious brush. We shall occupy Currack, it is said, and take Bushire, and then the Persians will give in. The strength of the contemplated Bombay force, and even the individual regiments of which it is to be composed, still remain uncertain; but it seems probable that it will consist at first of two brigades of infantry, two field-batteries, and one troop of horse-artillery, a siege-train, two companies of sappers and miners, and a regiment of irregular cavalry—the Poonah Horse. Each brigade will be composed of one European—Queen's or Company's—and two native regiments. The naval portion of the preparations consists in the collecting from the various ports and fitting for active service the steamers of the Indian navy, and in chartering private vessels as transports. Of the latter, ten, with an aggregate of about 9,000 tons, have been already taken up, and are fitting for the reception of horses. Many more will be wanted, whether for such of the troops as the vessels of the navy are unable to accommodate, or for the siege-train or commissariat. The steamers of the Indian navy will amount to ten in number, two of

which, the Assaye and Punjaub, are upwards of 1,800 tons each. The Peninsular and Oriental Company will supply two or three vessels, and a local company as many, but of smaller size. A number of gunboats will be prepared for operations in the shallow waters at the head of the Persian Gulf. Bushire itself is unapproachable by vessels of any considerable draught of water; but, on the other hand, the fortifications of the town are described as contemptible, and as certain to crumble rapidly under the fire of a few 8-inch guns or long 32-pounders. There remain to be noticed the preparations in the ordnance department. These are invested with peculiar interest, because they have been directed with a view not only to the Persian expedition, but also to the direct assistance of Dost Mahomed and the Affghan party in Herat. Large quantities of flint ammunition—not less than 87,000 rounds in one day—have been made up in the arsenal, and shipped, with many tons of other ordnance stores, on board a steamer for Kurrachee. Thence they are to be transported up the Indus, probably as far as Dehra Ghazee Khan, from which station there is a road through the Sulaiman mountains into Affghanistan and to Candahar. This warm and hearty adoption of the cause of the anti-Persian party in Herat is an item not without weight in the consideration of the views and expectations by which the English government is actuated at the present juncture. Our own governing powers have been very busy. Lord Elphinstone has carried out the visit to Poonah, for conference with Sir H. Somerset, of which I spoke as contemplated in my last, and returned to the presidency two days ago; and Sir Henry is expected down here about the end of the month. A committee, to be composed of one officer of the Indian navy, one from the Quartermaster-General's department, and the Brigade-Major of Artillery, is directed to be formed, for the purpose, probably, of preparing for, and superintending, the embarkation of the troops. The weather in the Punjaub, after remaining very hot to an unusually advanced period of the year, has lately been characterized by heavy and prolonged falls of rain, and from every station come gloomy tales of the prevalence and virulence of cholera. At Ferozepore the cantonment became little else than a stagnant lake, and the terrible disorder appeared and spread rapidly. The 70th (Queen's) and the Artillery at that station have suffered severely. At Meean Meer the pestilence was disappearing at the date of the latest accounts, but the reports from Lahore itself are frightful.

The mortality among the European troops is, it is asserted, quite unprecedented. The Artillery division, out of a strength of 430, had lost more than one-third in a fortnight. The 81st Regiment had also severe losses, especially in one of its companies that was doing duty in the citadel. It is comforting, however, to know that the weather at last shewed signs of clearing, and that an abatement of the disorder was hopefully expected.—Oude is perfectly tranquil. — *Newspaper Correspondent.*

Oct. 15.

Okehampton.—The chancel of this parish church has recently been adorned by a chaste and beautiful stained glass window, erected to the memory of Henry Montague Hawkes, youngest son of Henry Hawkes, Esq., of Okehampton. The window has been executed by Mr. Alfred Beer, of Exeter, and, as a work of art, may challenge comparison, both for harmony of arrangement and depth and tone of colouring, with the great eastern window which was erected some twelve years ago by Wailes, of Newcastle. The subjects are the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension, under canopies of exquisite workmanship. The heads of the windows are occupied by angels bearing scrolls inscribed, and the base records the inscription. The details of the window, as well as the general effect, are strong indications of the rising reputation of the artist.

Oct. 16.

The "Quebec Chronicle" has the following:—"It is rumoured that Sir Henry Holland, the Queen's physician, who came passenger in the *Cambria*, is deputed to see if our climate is such as the Queen can trust her person to, in the event of her paying a visit to Canada.

The Thellusson Estates.—We understand that the Court of Chancery have determined upon making a valuation of the estates of the Thellusson trust, with a view to their equitable division between the two heirs,—Lord Rendlesham and Mr. C. Thellusson.

Oct. 18.

The American Union.—It is a discouraging fact, that what our fathers were wont to call the "experiment" of republican government in the United States of America, in the sense originally intended, remains as much an experiment as ever. The Union cannot be fairly called a democratic republic in the sense so clearly expressed in the Declaration of Independence, since it contains no fewer than fifteen states where three millions of men are held in bondage. None of the founders of

the republic, it may be safely averred, contemplated this vast extension of slavery. On the contrary, when they uttered their Declaration of Independence and founded their constitution, they fondly believed that slavery would die out; rightly holding that it was a stain upon republican institutions—that it was a dreadful encumbrance left on the land by monarchical England, to be cleared off as speedily as possible.

But how changed is the aspect of the Union since 1784; how completely the intentions of the founders of the United States have been perverted; how vigorously that which they desired to destroy has grown and flourished, and overspread the land! There is hardly anywhere a more conspicuous example of the difference between the intent and its accomplishment, between design and its fulfilment. The question of questions is now, not how slavery may be got rid of, but how its still further extension may be checked.

Those who want more than the rapid outline of slavery-extension which we traced two weeks ago, may peruse with advantage an able article in the number of the "Edinburgh Review" just published, presenting in detail that progress of which we only gave a bare catalogue of facts. But, interesting as that question is, it is surpassed by a greater—is there sufficient virtue in the Union to put a limit, once and for all, to the extension of slavery? In a former paper we presented the optimist view. It is an undoubted fact that there is a moderate party in the Union, which could, if it would, stop the progress, and perhaps provide for the extinction, of slavery. But it is also a fact, that hitherto that moderate party has not exerted its power except to effect some compromise, extricating the Union from peril, but favouring the spread of slavery. The Moderate party could not prevent the Democrats from purchasing Louisiana and annexing Texas—although each act was a violation of the constitution, which, in the words of Mr. Jefferson, "has made no provision for our holding foreign territory, still less for incorporating foreign nations into our Union." In each of these instances the primary object of the slave power was the acquisition of slave territory; and they carried their point by using the unholy passion of the Democratic party for aggrandizing the Union. As late as 1845, free-state representatives voted for the admission of Texas, on the plea that it would add more free than slave states to the Union! In 1820 the Moderate party did no more than carry the Missouri Compromise, the repeal of which they could

not prevent in 1854; and in 1856 they consented to the passage of the Army Bill without the Kansas proviso. The explanation is, that the South has made itself the champion of extreme democracy, and, forming so strong an element in the Democratic party, has made the extension of slavery a party question. It is this fact which partly accounts for the existence of a pro-slavery party in every free state.

Now the influences that might be expected to operate towards the limitation of slavery are chiefly these three—1st, the Abolitionists, and those who, not yet Abolitionists, hate slavery; 2nd, the population of the North and West, whose sole dependence is on their brains and muscles, and who are beginning to see that if the land is occupied by slaves, it is barred to them; 3rd, the Young North, ambitious of taking a part in public life, now almost monopolized by the "gentlemen" of the South. The Abolitionists pure and simple are an impracticable section, but they have with them the force of a principle. The working men have with them the strong migratory instincts of the race whence they spring, making it difficult to keep them out of lands whereon they have cast their eyes. They are also shrewd enough to see that slave-labour is the foe of free; and it is partly a perception of this that has led to such a rally round the republican standard. Then the Young North has strong motives. It will scarcely be credited, that out of sixteen Presidents since the foundation of the republic, eleven have been slaveholders; that out of the five Northern Presidents, three went into office to do the bidding of the South; that of twenty-eight Judges of the Supreme Court, seventeen have been Southern men; that out of nineteen Attorney-Generals, fourteen have been Southern men; that out of seventy-seven Presidents of the Senate, sixty-one have been Southern men; that out of thirty-three Speakers of the House of Representatives, twenty-one have been Southern men; and that out of one hundred and thirty-four foreign ministers, eighty have been Southern men. Bearing these facts in mind, we can fully understand the war-cry of Mr. Banks at New York, that in future the North means to divide these little matters with the South. These are the chief influences, such as they are, that tend towards a limitation of slavery. But against them we have to set those influences which have hitherto prevailed,—the unholy alliance between the slaveholders and democracy; the vantage-ground of the slaveholders in the Senate; the vantage-ground of their electoral and territorial conquests; the fact

that they can give more time and more men for political purposes; the knowledge that they must preserve and extend their slave-markets and their political power, or succumb to the free states. It is for those who are wiser than we can pretend to be, in estimating the dynamics of the contending powers, to say which will prove the stronger.

As to the durability of the Union, there are not at present any signs of a proximate dissolution. A thousand ties bind together the slave states and the free. Southern men marry Northern maidens; Northern capital seeks and finds profitable investment in the South; and trade binds the slave and the free states in golden bonds. There is a powerful minority in Massachusetts, in New Hampshire, in Indiana, in Illinois, in New York, in Pennsylvania, as much devoted to Southern interests as the Southerners themselves. It is this minority that makes the slave interest predominate in the Senate; it is this minority that gives the slave interest in the House of Representatives its small majorities in every crisis. The danger to the Union has blown over in every emergency: true, but no one can deny that it has blown over because there have always been free-state representatives ready to concede to the South for the sake of peace. One day or another, a tempest may arise that will shake and split the Union—what line the split will take no one can foresee; but the tempest has not yet arisen, for there is so strong a spirit of reverence for the Union, even among the Republicans themselves, that they would probably acquiesce at this moment even in the defeat of their candidate, the loss of Kansas, and the assured prospect of the extension of the slave power, rather than imperil the Union.—*Spectator*.

The Midsummer Night's Dream.—Nothing could be more complete than the success with which Mr. Kean has this week revived the "Midsummer Night's Dream." All that modern art and modern mechanical science can contrive has been employed, under the guidance of an admirable taste, to illustrate this beautiful play. Of all dramas, this is the one in which prominence may most legitimately be given to scenic effects and artistic accompaniments. In most others there is a danger lest the acting should be lost in the accessories of the representation, and the rendering of human passions be made subordinate to the brilliancy of pageants and the gorgeousness of decorations. But in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the primary requisite is that we should be carried by the triumphs of art into the world of dreams,

and fairies, and haunted woods. The human personages of the play are but the sport of the fairies, or embody that feeling of subordinate and divergent mirth which so often mixes itself with the main web of a fanciful dream. Throughout we are far away from real life. We have Theseus, and the lords and ladies of his court—classical names, but apart from the classical world—and only related to the conception of the play by belonging, in an undefined manner, to the heroic ages. Athens is but the name of a beautiful and remote city. By the side of these dwellers in palaces and courts is presented a group of Warwickshire boors, purely English in their names, language, behaviour, and notions of pleasantry. They fit into the play as remembrances of the last good farce he had seen would fit into the dream of a man whose thoughts were wandering, in his sleep, on the times of Arthur or Charlemagne, and whose mind began to picture scenes of jesting and pleasantry in the courts of those princes. In the stage representation, where we have to see actual men and women, and where too obvious an incongruity would mar our pleasure, there can be no doubt that it is wise to do as Mr. Kean has done, and to give a unity to the whole world of men, as opposed to the world of fairies, by making clowns and courtiers alike belong to what we may vaguely call a classical time. But Mr. Kean need scarcely have apologized for giving a view of Athens such as it was in the days of Pericles, instead of picturing the collection of houses among which Theseus, if he ever existed, may be supposed to have fixed his throne. The Theseus of Shakespeare is merely a great ancient hero—there is nothing historical about him. But whenever the name of Athens comes across our memory, it comes bright with a halo of associations. As scenic effect requires that we should first see a splendid city, with which to contrast the quiet recesses of nature, it was completely in accordance with the general cast of the play that we should behold Athens in all the brilliancy it ever wore, and with which our imagination can ever invest it.

The main enjoyment of this drama, as an acting piece, consists in the completeness with which art can do justice to the poetical creation which transports us into the region of romance. We want something beautiful, varied, and extraordinary, at once like and unlike to real scenery, which shall work upon our fancy, and enable us to enter into the company of Shakespeare's fairies—beings such as men dream themselves to be, retaining human passions and interests, but freed from the limita-

tions of time and space, and the constraints of circumstance. Mr. Kean has done more to make this possible than can readily be believed. The variety of woodland scenery exhibited is perfectly wonderful. A moving diorama, presenting endless combinations of mossy trunks, overhanging boughs, still pools, trickling waterfalls, massive stones, underwood, shrubs, and flowers, gives us a notion of something vast and labyrinthine, such as we have when walking through the glades and following the tortuous paths of a great forest. The beauty of the single scenes is difficult to express in words, and can scarcely be embraced by the eye during the short time that each is to be seen. It is not only the first *coup d'œil* that fills us with admiration, but we find the minutest details worked out with a truth of painting and a poetical feeling which do the painter and the manager infinite credit. We have, in one scene, a pool in the background—we examine it, and see that its surface is covered with water-lilies beautifully executed. In another we have a sunrise, and far in the distance we discern the Acropolis through the purple haze of the morning. In a third we have a bank of dark, heavy trunks in the foreground; and, hollowed into its side, we see what Shakspeare calls a "paved fountain"—a patch of water lying dark and smooth in a basin of broad, brown stones. Troops of fairies, dressed with perfect taste, and furnished with an endless profusion of flowers and wreaths, flit gaily across the stage. The Queen and her attendants dance in a fairy ring, with tall interwoven trees forming a circle around them; and a well-contrived stream of electric light casts their shadows as they move, with the precision and blackness which shadows possess by moonlight. Puck vanishes in a ray of red light, with a speed which is a great achievement of mechanical ingenuity. A fern-bush shoots into the air, forms a maypole, and scatters from its clustering leaves a shower of wreaths, which are seized on by the fairies, and holding which they dance an enchanting figure. The overture and *entr'actes* of Mendelssohn's music were added to the pleasures of sight. Nothing has been omitted, and the result is a triumphant success.

The play does not afford much scope for the acting of any one performer. One or two beautiful passages are put into the mouth of Theseus, which were given with spirit and force by Mr. Ryder, who always acquits himself well, whatever may be the part assigned him. Miss Carlotta Leclercq made a charming Titania, Miss Murray's Hippolyta left nothing to be desired,

and Mr. Harley, as Bottom, was excellent. There was drollery in every look, gesture, and expression; and without overdoing his part, he made every line of it effective. The scene in which, wearing the ass's head, Bottom is led away by the little fairies summoned to attend him by Titania, was one of the prettiest and most amusing in the play. But the real success was necessarily not that of the actors, but of the manager, and no compliment could have been better deserved than that paid to Mr. Kean when, on the fall of the curtain, he was called on the stage amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience.—*Saturday Review*.

Oct. 19, (Sunday).

A dreadful accident happened this day at the Music-hall of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, in the Walworth-road—a building recently erected for Mons. Jullien's *monstre* concerts, and intended to hold about 10,000 people.

It appears that during the last few years the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, a preacher belonging to one of the denominations of Dissenters, and a young man not more than 25, has, by a style of oratory peculiar to himself, become the object of great popularity, chiefly among the humbler, but also among a considerable number of the middle, classes residing on the Surrey side of the river—which popularity has gone on increasing to such an extent, that the chapel in which his religious services were conducted became wholly inadequate to accommodate the numbers who flocked to listen to him. In this emergency he removed to Exeter-hall, on Sunday evenings, where he has lately been preaching to crowded audiences, while hundreds have gone away from time to time unable to obtain admission. For an hour or two, indeed, before the doors were opened, large numbers of people were accustomed to assemble in the Strand in front of the building, on a Sunday evening, for the purpose of gaining access. The regular members of his congregation were previously admitted by a private door, on the production of tickets which gave them that right, and after they were comfortably seated the general public were allowed to enter, until the hall was densely crowded. The gates were then closed, and a board hung outside intimating to all who came afterwards that the building was full. This arrangement continued for some time, and under it the popularity of Mr. Spurgeon went on augmenting. In the course of the service a collection was invariably made among the audience, the proceeds of which, after liquidating the expenses connected with the occupation of the hall, were

partly destined, as he was accustomed to announce, to the erection of a new chapel for the especial use of his congregation, and which was intended to accommodate some almost incredibly large number of people. At last, a week or two ago, his services were discontinued at Exeter-hall, and he sought for another locality in which to herd his flock. The result was that he entered into an arrangement with the directors of the Surrey Gardens for the use of their Music-hall for four Sunday nights, at £15 a night, and Sunday evening last was the first on which he preached there. Unhappily the occasion, fraught as it was with so fearful a calamity, will not soon be forgotten. This fine building is oblong in shape, with two, if not three galleries, one above the other, extending the whole length of the edifice, with various points of ingress and egress. It is lighted by windows of plate-glass, and fitted up in all respects with great taste. It is capable of holding 10,000 persons; but while the service was being held, and when the accident now being related occurred, it is estimated that there could not have been less than 12,000 or 14,000 present. During the week the streets were placarded with bills stating that Mr. Spurgeon intended to preach there, and the result was that an enormous number of people went to hear him. Besides the large crowd who obtained admission into the hall, there were at least 1,500 in the adjacent grounds, for whom there was no room, and some 5,000 or 6,000 more in the several streets abutting upon the entrance to the gardens, who were also excluded. The regular members of the congregation were permitted to enter the edifice before the rest of the public, in conformity with the practice at Exeter-hall, and it was near seven o'clock before all who were admitted were accommodated with seats or with standing-room, and before the service began. Several police-constables were stationed at the points of entrance, and others in plain clothes were scattered through the audience,—among whom was Sergeant Coppin, who afterwards did some service in mitigating the disaster. Mr. Superintendent Lund, of the metropolitan police, happened also to be there with his wife and daughter, and they occupied seats immediately in front of the pulpit on the basement floor.

The service commenced by singing a hymn, which was followed by a chapter read from the Scriptures by Mr. Spurgeon. This done, the minister stood up to pray, and had uttered a few words when an alarm of danger was given, and in a few moments the whole of the vast assembly

was seized with a feeling of consternation. The accounts vary as to the exact words used to sound the alarm. Some say that it was a cry of "Fire," which proceeded from a person in the uppermost gallery; others, that the words used were, "The roof, the roof!" that they emanated from some people on the basement story, and were accompanied by the tinkling of a bell. But whatever the cry, the people in all parts of the hall rose *en masse*, in a state of the greatest terror, and made for every point of outlet with the most frantic eagerness. The scene is said to have been one of indescribable agony and confusion. The despairing shrieks of women and children were heard above the roar of voices which proceeded from the platform and from the ground-floor of the building, chiefly imploring the people to remain quiet—but in vain, as respects the great body of them, for they rushed terror-stricken towards the doors with the most fearful precipitation; and numbers, finding that a slow means of retreat, dashed themselves through the windows, made of plate-glass, a quarter of an inch thick, and sustained more or less injury in the attempt. One poor woman, especially, was seen to throw herself first through a window in one of the galleries, and then, alighting on the portico over the front of the building, to jump to the ground, a distance of between twenty and thirty feet. She was found fearfully cut in the face, and with nearly all her front teeth knocked out. Many others leapt from the galleries to the ground-floor in their hot haste to escape. It was stated that during some part of this scene of terror, Mr. Spurgeon continued his prayer. This was probably done with the view to allay the excitement, but it was altogether ineffectual; and after the confusion had in some measure subsided, the money-boxes were sent round for a collection. The alarm resulting in all this deplorable loss of life was altogether a false one; there was no fire, and no danger from the falling of the roof. The means of descent from the first gallery was by a circular stone staircase, which was protected by an iron balustrade, and in the overwhelming rush to escape by this outlet the balustrade gave way, and many people were precipitated upon the stone floor beneath. There, it is supposed, some were killed by the fall, or afterwards trodden to death under foot.

OCT. 20.

Strood, Kent.—It will be recollected that a few years since an extensive Roman and Saxon cemetery was discovered between Strood and the Temple Farm, on the right of the London road in going to

Rochester. The interments nearest to the town of Strood were Roman; and close to these were Saxon graves, from one of which was obtained the bronze coffer stamped with Christian emblems and designs, figured in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, and lately presented by Mr. Wickham to the museum of Mr. Joseph Mayer.

Within the last month some Roman sepulchral remains have been discovered on the opposite side of Strood; and as excavations are being made for building and other purposes, it is probable many remains similar to those formerly brought to light will be discovered. Already there are sufficient indications to shew that the limits of the Roman burial-place, described in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, are more extended than had been supposed.

Mr. Hillier has recently made further researches in the Saxon cemeteries in the Isle of Wight. Unfortunately the heavy rains caused him to postpone the excavations when they were on the point of being attended with success. The most interesting deposit in the graves examined consisted of a glass vessel, two fibulae, (one concave, the other cruciform,) and a set of small toilette implements. The last had been hung to the girdle, of which the buckle alone remained. The most curious and novel of these little objects is a bronze knife, used probably for paring the nails, and such purposes. It is curved; but the edge is outermost, and not, as the shape would suggest, on the lower side. It need scarcely be observed that these interesting remains were with the skeleton of a female.

OCT. 22.

Archdeacon Denison.—The Venerable George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, Vicar of East Brent, and a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Bath and Wells, was this day sentenced to be deprived of all ecclesiastical preferments held by him. We give the sentence in full, as it explains the matter in question:—

“In the name of God, Amen.—Whereas there is now depending in judgment before us, John Bird, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, acting under the provisions of a certain act of Parliament made and passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act for better enforcing Church Discipline,’ a certain cause or proceeding promoted by the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, Clerk-Vicar of the parish of South Brent, in the county of Somerset, against the Ven. George Anthony Denison, a clerk in holy orders of the united Church

of England and Ireland, Archdeacon of Taunton, and Vicar of the parish of East Brent, in the said county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and province of Canterbury, which said cause or proceeding is promoted and brought before us by reason that the patronage or right of presentation, as well of, in, and to the said Archdeaconry of Taunton, as of, in, and to the said vicarage of East Brent, belongs to the Lord-Bishop of the diocese of Bath and Wells aforesaid; and whereas we, rightly and duly proceeding in the said cause or proceeding, issued our commission under our hand and seal authorizing and requiring the commissioners therein named to inquire into the grounds of the charges made against the said George Anthony Denison; and whereas the said commissioners having met and examined witnesses, transmitted to us under their hands and seals the depositions of the witnesses taken before them, and also a report of the unanimous opinion of the commissioners present at the inquiry, that there was sufficient *prima facie* ground for instituting proceedings against the said George Anthony Denison; and whereas articles were thereupon drawn up and filed, as required by the said act of Parliament, wherein the said George Anthony Denison was charged and articulated touching and concerning his soul's health, and the lawful correction and reformation of his manners and excesses, and more especially for having offended against the laws and statutes, and against the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical of this realm, by having preached three several sermons or discourses in the Cathedral Church of Wells, as therein mentioned, and by having written, printed, published, dispersed, and set forth, or caused to be printed, published, dispersed, and set forth, the said sermons respectively, with prefaces, advertisements, appendices, and sundry notes thereto, and by having advisedly maintained or affirmed in such sermons, prefaces, advertisements, appendices, and notes, certain positions or doctrines directly contrary and repugnant to the doctrine of the united Church of England and Ireland as by law established, and especially to the Articles of Religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces and the whole clergy, in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God 1562, according to the computation of the Church of England, for the avoiding diversities of opinions, and for the establishing of consent touching true religion, or some or one of them, and against the act or statute made in the Parliament holden at Westminster

in the 13th year of the reign of her late Majesty Elizabeth, Queen of England, entitled 'An Act for the Ministers of the Church to be of sound religion;' and whereas the said George Anthony Denison was duly served with a copy of the said Articles, and was duly required by writing under our hand to appear and to make answer to the said Articles; and whereas we, rightly and duly proceeding in the said cause or proceeding, with the assistance of three assessors nominated by us—to wit, the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Doctor of Laws, Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty of England, and who has practised as an advocate for five years and upwards in the court of the Archbishop of the said province of Canterbury; the Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, Master of Arts, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells; and the Rev. Charles Abel Heurtley, Doctor in Divinity, the Lady Margaret's Professor of Theology in the University of Oxford—having heard, seen, and understood, and fully and maturely discussed the merits and circumstances, and diligently searched into and considered of the whole proceedings had and done therein, and observed all and singular the matters and things that by law ought to be observed, and having heard witnesses examined in proof of the said Articles, and heard advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, did, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, 1856, pronounce, decree, and declare that the eight first articles filed against the said Archdeacon were proved, so far as is by law necessary; that the 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, and 14th of the articles filed in the said cause or proceeding on behalf of the said Rev. Joseph Ditcher were proved, and that the charges therein made were established, so far as is hereinafter mentioned; and that whereas it is pleaded in the said 9th article, filed in the said proceedings, that the said Archdeacon, in a sermon preached by him in the Cathedral Church of Wells, on or about Sunday, the 7th of August, 1853, did advisedly maintain and affirm doctrines directly contrary and repugnant to the 25th, 28th, 29th, and 35th of the Articles of Religion referred to in the statute of the 13th of Elizabeth, chap. 12, or some or one of them, and amongst other things did therein advisedly maintain and affirm 'that the body and blood of Christ being really present after an immaterial and spiritual manner in the consecrated bread and wine, are therein and thereby given to all, and are received by all who come to the Lord's Table;' and 'that to all who come to the Lord's Table, to those who eat and drink worthily, and

to those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ are given; and that by all who come to the Lord's Table, by those who eat and drink worthily, and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ are received,—we, the said Archbishop, with the assistance and unanimous concurrence of our said assessors, did determine that the doctrine in the said passages was directly contrary and repugnant to the 28th and 29th of the said Articles of Religion mentioned in the aforesaid statute of Queen Elizabeth, and that the construction put upon the said Articles of Religion by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Taunton, viz. that the body and blood of Christ become so joined to and become so present in the consecrated elements, by the act of consecration, that the unworthy receivers receive in the elements the body and blood of Christ, is not the true or an admissible construction of the said Articles of Religion; that such doctrine is directly contrary and repugnant to the 28th and 29th Articles, and that the true and legal exposition of the said Articles is, that the body and blood of Christ are taken and received by the worthy receivers only, who in taking and receiving the same by faith do spiritually eat the flesh of Christ and drink His blood, while the wicked and unworthy, by eating the bread and drinking the wine without faith, do not in anywise eat, take, or receive the body and blood of Christ, being void of faith, whereby only the body and blood of Christ can be eaten, taken and received; and whereas it is pleaded in the said 11th of the articles filed in the said proceeding that divers printed copies of the said sermon or discourse in the 10th article mentioned as written and printed, or caused to be printed, by the said Archdeacon Denison, were by his order and direction sold and distributed some time in the years 1853 and 1854, within the said diocese of Bath and Wells; and whereas the said sermon or discourse contains the following, among other passages:—

“‘That the body and blood of Christ being really present after an immaterial and spiritual manner in the consecrated bread and wine, and therein and thereby given to all, and are received by all who come to the Lord's Table;' and 'That to all who come to the Lord's Table, to those who eat and drink worthily, and to those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ are given; and that by all who come to the Lord's Table, by those who eat and drink worthily, and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ are received;' we, the said Archbishop, with the assist-

ance of our said assessors, did determine that the passages aforesaid contain a repetition of the erroneous doctrine charged in the 9th article filed in this proceeding, and that such doctrine is directly contrary and repugnant to the 28th and 29th of the Articles of Religion mentioned in the aforesaid statute of Queen Elizabeth; and whereas it is pleaded in the 14th of the said articles, filed in the said proceeding, that divers printed copies of a sermon or discourse in the 12th article mentioned as written and printed, or caused to be printed, by the said Archdeacon, were by his order and direction sold and distributed in the years 1853 and 1854, within the said diocese of Bath and Wells; and whereas the said sermon or discourse contains the following, among other passages:—

“‘That to all who come to the Lord’s Table, to those who eat and drink worthily, and to those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ are given; and that by all who come to the Lord’s Table, by those who eat and drink worthily, and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ are received;’ and ‘It is not true that the consecrated bread and wine are changed in their natural substances, for they remain in their very natural substances, and therefore may not be adored. It is true that worship is due to the real though invisible and supernatural presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, under the form of bread and wine;’—

We, the said Archbishop, with the assistance of our said assessors, did determine that the doctrines in the said passages are directly contrary and repugnant to the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of the said Articles of Religion mentioned in the aforesaid statute of Queen Elizabeth; and whereas we, the said Archbishop, thereupon allowed time to the said Archdeacon to revoke his error until Wednesday, the 1st day of October then ensuing and now last past, with intimation that if no such revocation as is required by the statute of Elizabeth aforesaid should be made and delivered in to the Registry of Bath and Wells by that time, we would, in obedience to the said statute, pronounce sentence in the said cause or proceeding, which was thereupon adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st day of October, inst., and has from thence been further adjourned to this day; and whereas the said Ven. George Anthony Denison, notwithstanding the premises, hath not made or delivered any such revocation as aforesaid, but doth still persist in and hath not revoked his said error, and the said promoter, by his proctor, earnestly praying sentence to be

given, and the proctor of the said George Anthony Denison praying justice, without waiving his protests; therefore we, the said John Bird, the Archbishop aforesaid, having first called upon the name of Christ, and setting God alone before our eyes, have, with the assistance of the said Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, the Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, Dean of Wells, and the Rev. Charles Abel Heurtley, our aforesaid assessors, and of the Right Rev. Thomas Carr, a Bishop of the Church of England, and Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul’s, in the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, and diocese of Bath and Wells, and the Rev. Charles Otway Mayne, Clerk, Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Wells aforesaid, and the Rev. John Thomas, Doctor of Civil Laws, sitting with us in the said cause, with whom we have fully communicated on this behalf; and having maturely deliberated upon the proceedings had therein, and the offence proved, exacting by law deprivation of ecclesiastical promotion, have thought fit to pronounce, and do accordingly pronounce, decree, and declare, that the said Ven. George Anthony Denison, by reason of the premises, ought by law to be deprived of his ecclesiastical promotions, and especially of the said Archdeaconry of Taunton, and of the said vicarage and parish church of East Brent, in the county of Somerset, diocese of Bath and Wells, and province of Canterbury, and all profits and benefit of the said archdeaconry, and of the said vicarage and parish church, and of and from all and singular the fruits, tithes, rents, salaries, and other ecclesiastical dues, rights, and emoluments whatsoever belonging and appertaining to the said archdeaconry, and to the said vicarage and parish church; and we do deprive him thereof accordingly, by this our definitive sentence or final decree, which we read and promulge by these presents.”

OCT. 23.

Discovery of Saxon Graves.—A discovery of considerable interest, throwing much light upon the funeral rites of our Saxon ancestors previous to their conversion to Christianity, was accidentally made during the past week in the garden attached to the residence of Mr. Charles Carill Worsley, at Winster, Derbyshire. While lowering a bank of earth for the purpose of making some improvements in the pleasure-ground, the labourers uncovered two graves at the depth of upwards of four feet from the present surface, each containing a human skeleton, lying on its right side, with the knees drawn up, and the head pointing towards

the north-east. A careful examination of the place, and the objects there discovered, affords evidence of the interments having been made in the following manner:—A wood fire was in the first place lighted upon the ground, in or around which some large stones were put, so as to become calcined; this being burnt out, the place it occupied was cleared for the reception of the body, which was then deposited in the position before mentioned, along with the implements and weapons of the deceased. The calcined stones were next piled carefully over the corpse, and, finally, earth was heaped up above the whole, probably while the ground was still warm. The first skeleton was accompanied by a small spear-head or knife of iron, much corroded, and the lower stone of a hand-mill, anciently used in every household for grinding corn;—the latter had passed the fire. With the second interment was found the upper stone of the same mill, very neatly wrought in sandstone, but split to pieces by the

great heat to which it had been exposed. Some pieces of a very coarse vessel of plain earthenware were found near the head of this skeleton; and behind it lay a large spear-head of iron, two feet ten inches long, a curved instrument of the same metal, five inches, originally fixed in a wooden handle, the bone ferule of which still remains, and a ring-like bead or decoration, of light-coloured porcelain, about one inch and a half in diameter. The whole of the articles exhumed from these graves (which may be assigned to the Tenth or iron period, including the time from the end of the fifth to the eighth century, A.D.), by the kind permission of Mr. C. Carill Worsley, have been deposited in Mr. Bateman's museum of antiquities, at Lombardale-house.

Royal British Bank.—This unfortunate concern is not only in the Court of Chancery, but has been declared bankrupt; and it is supposed that the law-costs and other expenses of the winding-up will not amount to less than £50,000.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

Aug. 23. Edward Stephen Dendy, esq., to be Surrey Herald of Arms Extraordinary.

Aug. 26. Charles Eastland de Michele to be Consul at St. Petersburg.

Sept. 10. Brigadier-General Rose Mansfield to be Consul-General at Warsaw.

Sept. 12. Brevet-Col. Henry Atwell Lake to be Lieut.-Col. Unattached, in consideration of his services during the Siege of Kara.

Sept. 20. Mr. John Lyons McLeod to be Consul at Mozambique.

Wm. Snagg, esq., to be Chief-Justice of the Islands of Antigua and Montserrat.

Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to be Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria.

Oct. 11. The Queen has been pleased to order a *congé-d'elire* to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the resignation of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Charles James Blomfield, late Bishop thereof; and Her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L., now Dean of Carlisle, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of London.

Oct. 13. The Queen has been pleased to order a *congé-d'elire* to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Durham to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the resignation of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Edward Maltby, late Bishop thereof; and Her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Charles Thomas

Longley, now Bishop of Ripon, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Durham.

Oct. 14. The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, B.D., to be Dean of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the death of Dr. William Buckland, late Dean thereof.

Mr. John O'Connell, to be Clerk of the Hanaper, Ireland.

Col. Wilford to be Governor of the Royal Military College, Woolwich.

Mr. Lewis Morris Wilkins to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Henry Adrian Churchill, C.B., to be Consul in Bosnia.

Sir Thomas Redington to be Chief Commissioner to enquire into the state of private lunatic asylums, Ireland.

Dr. Donaldson to be Master of the High School, Edinburgh.

Mr. G. S. Lennox Hunt to be Consul at Porto Rico. Salary £800.

Mr. T. B. Burcham to be Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

Mr. A. Strachan to be Sheriff Substitute for Renfrew.

Serjeant Murphy, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade, to be Yeoman of the Guard.

Quartermaster N. Goddard and Major Hopkins to be Military Knights of Windsor.

General Lord Seaton to be Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Captain W. A. Willis to be Captain, Greenwich Hospital.

The Hon. Gerald Chetwynd Talbot to be Private Secretary to the Governor-General of India.

OBITUARY.

LORD HARDINGE.

Sert. 24. At his seat, South-rark, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, the Right Hon. Henry, first Lord Hardinge, a Field-Marshal, &c., &c.

The deceased nobleman was the third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, and was born March 30, 1785, and entered the army at a very early age, having been gazetted as ensign before he had attained his fifteenth year. He fought through the whole of the Peninsular War, was distinguished for his early gallantry at the evacuation of Corunna, and fully sustained his reputation in those immortal fields which are household words in the military history of England. Young Hardinge (for at the peace of 1815 he was only just thirty) was attached to the Portuguese army from 1809 to 1813, in the capacity of Deputy Quartermaster-General. He was present at the passage of the Douro, at the battle of Busaco, and in the lines of Torres Vedras. At the battle of Albuera he first earned a name in history, and mainly contributed to the success of that memorable charge which inspired the genius of Napier with the finest passage of vigorous eloquence to be found in the military annals of the world. At the sieges of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, at the great battles of Salamanca and Vittoria (in which last he was wounded)—at Pampeluna, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, the young and gallant soldier followed the standard of the great captain who first taught Europe that the imperial arms of France were not invincible. When the "Man of Elba" broke loose again, and the hundred days of restored empire began, Hardinge, now decorated with honours and advanced in rank, hastened to join the campaign of Waterloo. At the crowning victory, indeed, he was not present, having just before its occurrence lost his left hand at the battle of Ligny. Eight years after peace was concluded, the successful and distinguished young general took his first step in a new career, having been created clerk of the Ordnance in 1823. In 1826 he entered Parliament. On the accession of the Duke of Wellington to the Prime Ministership of this country, Hardinge was offered, and accepted, the post of Secretary of War. In 1830 he was made Secretary of Ireland—an office to which he was re-appointed during the brief ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-35. When Sir Robert returned to power in 1841, Sir Henry Hardinge resumed his previous post of Secretary of War, and held it till 1844, when he went out as Governor-General of India. Most readers are familiar with the history of the eventful four years—from 1844 to 1847—of his Indian administration. Few passages in our recent annals are better known than the brilliant period of the great Sikh wars;—Moodkee, Aliwal, and Soobraon are imperishable names;—nor will it be readily forgotten that throughout the whole cam-

paign the Governor-General of India, though virtually superintending the conduct of the war, was content to act as second in command. When the contest was determined by the pacification of Lahore, the Governor-General of India was brilliantly rewarded. He was created Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, the East India Company granted him a pension of £5,000 a-year, and Parliament voted an annuity of £3,000 for himself and his next two predecessors. On the death of the great Duke, in September, 1852, Lord Hardinge was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and on the 2nd of October last year was advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal.

The character of the deceased is thus given in the "Times:"—

"It is with very sincere regret that we have to record the death of Field-Marshal Lord Hardinge, which took place yesterday, at his country-seat, near Tunbridge Wells. Few officers have served so long and with so many opportunities of distinction, and of Lord Hardinge it must be said, that in the field he was always found equal to the occasion. We do not claim for the gallant soldier who has just departed from among us the praise of military genius of the highest order. He was neither a Marlborough, a Napoleon, nor a Wellington, but the work which he had to do he always performed efficiently and well. From the lowest grade, he rose to the very highest rank in the British army, by his own deserts. He was not connected by birth with any noble family, nor with any influential clique in military circles; and yet he became Commander-in-Chief. Slender indeed was the chance that Henry Hardinge, the son of a clergyman in the North of England, who entered the army as ensign in the year 1798, should have attained the dignities of Governor-General of British India and of Commander-in-Chief. It may be said that the accidents of life were on his side, but they were no more so than in the case of a thousand others who have passed away, their names unknown. The very turning-point of his career affords evidence that he was a man destined to conquer in the battle of life. Lord Hardinge used frequently to tell the story how, after the battle of Corunna, when the English troops were hurrying on board ship, a staff-officer was anxious to gain the friendly shelter of the English fleet. The keen eye of Marshal Beresford, who was superintending the embarkation, detected the vigour and capacity of a young officer who was employing himself most zealously in the discharge of his duty. That young officer was Henry Hardinge, and from that moment his fortune was made. He was required to act in the place of the expeditious staff-officer, and Lord Beresford never forgot his activity and zeal. At a subsequent period, when Beresford was charged with the important duty of preparing the Portuguese forces to take an active share in the contest with the veteran troops of

Napoleon, he remembered the young officer who had done such good service on the beach at Corunna, and summoned him to his aid. He gave him a brigade in the Portuguese service, 'before he was twenty-five,' and after a time his foreign grade was commuted for British rank. But for this fortunate 'accident,' as Lord Hardinge used to call it, his fate might have been, according to his own opinion, that of a hundred others. He might have died a colonel on half-pay, after thirty years of hard service in every corner of the British empire. We doubt if this would have been the case. For men of so energetic a stamp—so fitted by nature for the career on which they have entered—'accidents' are ever occurring which they are ever prepared to turn to account.

To give but a suggestion of the actions in which this brave soldier was engaged, is to recall the leading events of the most glorious and successful war in which the British arms have been engaged since the days of Marlborough. During the whole of the Peninsular contest he acted as Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army. He was wounded at Vimiera; he was present at Roleia;—we have already mentioned the distinction he obtained at Corunna. When Wellesley entered on the scene as acknowledged chief, we find him at the passage of the Douro, at the battle of Busaco, and actively engaged in organizing the defence behind the memorable lines of Torres Vedras. He was present at the three sieges, and at the final capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. It was, however, at the battle of Albuera that Lord Hardinge performed the chief feat of his military career. That battle, as is well known, was offered to Soult by Beresford with more valour than discretion. During the progress of it Beresford, as ever, distinguished himself by the greatest personal courage; but the fortune of the day was turned by a happy manœuvre, executed by young Hardinge without orders, and on his own responsibility. The battle was one of the most bloody on record, in proportion to the number of the combatants. As General Napier writes,—"The rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood, and 1,500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill." It is thus that the historian of the Peninsular War describes the attack made by Hardinge during that fearful day upon a French division posted upon an eminence formidable for defence:—

"Myers was killed: Cole himself, and Colonels Ellis, Blakeney, and Hawkshaw, fell, badly wounded, and the whole brigade, 'sucked by the iron tempest, reeled and staggered like sinking ships.' Suddenly recovering, however, they closed on their terrible enemy; and then was seen with what a strength and majesty the British soldier fights. In vain did Soult by voice and gesture animate his Frenchmen; in vain did the hardiest veterans, extricating themselves from the crowded column, sacrifice their lives to gain time and space for the mass to open out on such a fair field; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, fiercely striving, fire indiscrimi-

nately on friends and foes, while the horsemen, hovering on the flanks, threatened to charge the advancing line. Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. No sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm weakened the stability of their order; their flashing eyes were bent on the dark columns in their front; their measured tread shook the ground; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation; their deafening shouts overpowered the dissonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as foot by foot, and with a horrid carnage, it was driven by the incessant vigour of the attack to the furthest edge of the hill. In vain did the French reserves, joining with the struggling multitude, endeavour to sustain the fight: their efforts only increased the irreparable confusion, and the mighty mass, at length giving way like a loosened cliff, went headlong down the descent."

Hardinge fought at Salamanca; he was severely wounded at Vittoria; he was at Pampeluna; he crossed the Pyrenees with the conquering British army; he was at Nivelles, at Nive, at Orthes. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again entered upon active service, and was attached as Commissioner to the Prussian army. He lost a hand under Blucher at Ligny,—and this was his share in the Waterloo campaign.

When peace was restored to the world, he did not retire into inactivity, but continued, in one important post or another, in the service of his country. We do not here pretend to give a list of the successive offices which he held. He was successively Secretary-at-War, Secretary for Ireland, Master-General of the Ordnance, and, finally, in the year 1844 he was raised to the high dignity of Governor-General of India. The four years during which he held the reins of government in that distant region were memorable even in the eventful history of British India. The events of the Sikh campaign are too fresh in the public recollection to need recapitulation here. No one has forgotten, when the storm of war suddenly broke upon the north-western frontier of our Indian possessions, with what energy the brave old soldier hurried to the scene of action—with what disinterested feeling the Governor-General postponed all questions of dignity, and acted as second in command during the fiery days of Moodkee, of Ferozeshah, and of Sobraon. Independently of these great military achievements, the Indian administration of Lord Hardinge was in other respects crowned with success. It was he who originated the policy with regard to the kingdom of Oude, which Lord Dalhousie, at a subsequent period, had the nerve and intelligence to carry out to its legitimate fulfilment. In October, 1852, four years after the expiration of his Indian government, Lord Hardinge was raised to the highest post within the ambition of a military man—he was appointed Commander-in-chief, to succeed the Duke of Wellington. This important post he held until a very recent period, and throughout the eventful epoch of the Russian war. Few men have actually seen war upon so great a scale, or been concerned in directing operations of such magnitude at home. It was not Lord

Hardinge's fault, nor can it be imputed as blame to him, that he inherited the traditions and practices of a glorious period in the military annals of Great Britain, which had served their turn full well, but were no longer applicable to the exigencies of modern warfare.

"There must have been some extraordinary qualities in a man who could rise to such eminent employments without ever having had—save in the memorable instance of Albuera—the chief direction of any great military achievement in the field. In the Peninsula Lord Hardinge was always under command—in India he modestly took the second place under Lord Gough—in the recent conflict with Russia his office was rather one of selection than of direct participation, and in his selections he was not very fortunate. The qualities which seem to have recommended Lord Hardinge to honour and fame were, in the first place, unflinching courage in the most terrible trials or in the most unexpected turns of war. He was distinguished, moreover, by a buoyancy of spirit, by a cheerfulness, by a geniality which made him ever acceptable to those around him. Almost to the last, when the weight of years and of lengthened service was beginning to tell upon him, he was a ready and efficient man of business. A character and habits such as these, joined to unwearied zeal, and to a never-failing sense of duty, will be sufficient to account for the honours which he attained without insulting the memory of so gallant and deserving a man with fulsome and superfluous flattery.

Sir J. S. Lillie writes to the "Times:"—"I think it but an act of justice towards the General who commanded the Fourth Division at the battle of Albuera, to state that it is a well-known fact that young Hardinge held no command whatever during that battle, and that it was Sir Lowry Cole who took upon himself the responsibility of executing the movement in question, in the absence of any orders from Marshal Beresford, who commanded the allied forces on that occasion, to whom Sir Lowry Cole sent an aide-de-camp for permission to make this movement; but this aide-de-camp being severely wounded, and not having returned, Sir Lowry took the responsibility of making it upon himself, in the manner so brilliantly described in your quotation from 'Napier's History.' That young Hardinge was one of the staff-officers who concurred in the expediency of such a movement there is no doubt, but to give him the exclusive merit of deciding the fate of the day would be a reflection upon the General of Division, who, with all the commanding officers of the regiments engaged, was put *hors de combat*, while the staff-officers were passive spectators."—The "Times" replies to Sir J. S. Lillie by the following passage from "Napier's History," and leaves it to Sir John to settle the difference with the historian of the Peninsular War. After describing the straits to which the British force had been reduced, when the French, under Soult, had succeeded in establishing them-

selves on the hill, Sir W. Napier proceeds:—"Destruction stared him (Beresford) in the face; his personal resources were exhausted, and the unhappy thought of a retreat rose in his agitated mind. He had before brought Hamilton's Portuguese into a situation to cover a retrograde movement; he now sent orders to General Alten to abandon the bridge and village of Albuera, and to assemble with the Portuguese artillery in such a position as would cover a retreat by the Valverde-road. But while the Commander was thus preparing to resign the contest, Colonel Hardinge, using his name, ordered General Cole to advance with the Fourth Division; and then riding to the third brigade of the Second Division, which, under the command of Colonel Abercrombie, had hitherto been only slightly engaged, directed him also to push forward into the fight. The die was cast, and Beresford acquiesced. Alten received orders to retake the village, and the terrible battle was continued." (vol. iii. p. 45.) The "Globe," adverting to this controversy, says:—"The plain story settles the question at issue. Beresford was anticipating the attack of Soult, and expected to be attacked on the left. Soult deceived him, and fell with tremendous force on his right. The Spaniards did not change their front with sufficient rapidity, and were thrown into utter confusion. The Second Division was brought forward without being formed, and was repulsed with damage. Sir Lowry Cole had been posted by Beresford with instructions not to move without orders. Any soldier witnessing such a scene would burn to advance, and Cole chafed as he sat—but he had his orders. Still he determined to send his aide-de-camp to claim leave to advance. The aide-de-camp was cut down by a shot in the head. After he had gone, Colonel Hardinge and Colonel Rooke rode up. Hardinge was then about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age; he felt how needful it was to retrieve the day by a bold manœuvre; his purpose in riding up was to give the advice that Cole should advance. Cole demanded if the officers had brought him an order? No, they had not; Hardinge came to make the suggestion on his own responsibility. Fortified by the advice, which harmonised with his own judgment, Cole dashed forward, snatched the victory from the French, and added it to the list of British glories. The fact is, that the merit of the idea of that happy breach of orders must be shared equally by Cole and Hardinge; but if the advance had failed, Cole would have been brought to a court-martial. Could Hardinge have been tried? or, if tried, could it have been upon an equally grave charge? A young officer, giving foolish advice, could not have been accused upon equal terms with a General of Division disobeying orders and deranging the plans of the General-in-Chief. It was that responsibility which Cole braved." Sir J. S. Lillie writes again, on the authority of Colonel Wade, who, as one of Sir Lowry Cole's aides-de-camp, heard all that passed between Sir Lowry and Colonel Hardinge, and who in a

letter to the "United Service Gazette," in 1840, stated—"That during the whole of that eventful day Sir Lowry Cole received no order whatever, either from Sir Henry Hardinge or from any other officer. That the whole of the merit and responsibility of the advance of the Fourth Division belonged exclusively to Sir Lowry Cole. It is quite true (he adds) that the advance was recommended, and very urgently so, by Lieut.-Cols. Brooke and Hardinge, as well as by every staff-officer attached to Sir Lowry Cole. The General, however, stood in no need of such suggestions—the state of the battle at the time they were offered having rendered it evident to him, as to all around him, that the troops under his command could not much longer remain inactive spectators of the contest. When that crisis arrived, when not only the expected authority could no longer be waited for, but when the General could no longer hesitate to take on himself the responsibility of acting on his own judgment, Sir Lowry decided on the advance of his division, and led the Fusileer Brigade."

His Lordship was buried in the churchyard of the little village of Fordcomb. The foundation-stone of the district church there was laid by Lord Hardinge on his return from India, and he was the main contributor to its building-fund. The funeral was strictly private, as would best accord with the simple tastes and habits of the deceased. The usual heraldic escutcheons were dispensed with, and the only emblems to mark his rank were the Field-Marshal's baton and hat, and the sword given to him by the Duke of Wellington after the Peace of Paris, which were borne on the pall. The body was followed from the house at South-park by some of his nearest relatives, and was met at the church by many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and by a few of his most attached and distinguished friends.

By the death of Lord Hardinge, a vacancy in the representation of Downpatrick will be created, the Hon. Charles Stewart Hardinge, who has hitherto represented the borough, being now Viscount Hardinge. The new peer, who was born in 1822, married, a few months since, Lady Lavinia Bingham, daughter of the Earl of Lucan. In addition to the present Viscount Hardinge, the late peer left issue by his wife, Lady Emily, daughter of the first Marquis of Londonderry, and widow of John James, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, of the Coldstream Guards, who served on his father's staff throughout the Sutlej campaign, and also throughout the Crimean campaign; the Hon. Frances Elizabeth, married to Major-General Cunynghame; and Emily Carolina.

GENERAL SIR COLIN HALKETT, G.C.B.,
K.C.H.

Sept. 24. At his residence, Chelsea Hospital, aged 82, General Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B., K.C.H., &c.

The gallant deceased was eldest son of Major-General Frederick Halkett, by his

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marriage with Miss Seaton, and entered the army as ensign in the 3rd Buffs, and served subsequently in other regiments, until he obtained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1803. He was then ordered to take part in the struggle in the Peninsula, and was appointed to the command of a brigade of the German Legion, and during that command took an active part in the battles of Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the passage of the Nive,—for his services at which he received a cross. The gallant General was also at Waterloo, under the command of General Lord Hill. At that signal victory Sir Colin's division was hotly engaged, and he had four horses shot under him, and also received four wounds—one through the face, the shot carrying away a portion of his palate, one at the back of the neck, another in the thigh, and one in his heel. Sir Colin Halkett's active military career may be considered to have closed with the return of peace. In 1830 he was appointed Colonel of the 81st Foot, and in 1847 was transferred to the Colonelcy-in-Chief of the 45th Nottinghamshire Foot, which becomes vacant by his lamented decease. The gallant General was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, but only filled that position a few months, when the death of General Sir George Anson led to a vacancy of the Governorship of that military asylum, when the Duke of Wellington at once conferred the honourable appointment on the gallant deceased. Sir Colin, having gone through all the minor classes of the Order of the Bath, was nominated a Grand Cross of that military order in 1848. He was also a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, a Knight Third Class of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, a Knight Commander of the Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. The late Sir Colin was married, and leaves an only son, Captain Frederick J. C. Halkett (of the 71st Regiment), and three daughters. Sir Colin Halkett's brother, also distinguished for his military talents during the great European war, holds the high post of Commander-in-Chief of the Hanoverian army. The gallant General's commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th of November, 1803; Colonel, 1st of January, 1812; Major-General, 4th of June, 1814; Lieutenant-General, 22nd of July, 1830; and General, 9th of November, 1846.

DUDLEY MONTAGUE PERCEVAL, Esq.

Sent. 2. At Wilton-street, aged 55, Dudley Montague Perceval, Esq., fourth son of the late Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, who was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons. The following memoir is extracted from the "John Bull":—"Dudley Montague Perceval was the fourth son of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who, having been called to the helm of the state at a momentous crisis in our domestic policy, was prematurely cut off in the middle of his career by an act of insane and misdirected vengeance. He was born on the

22nd of October, 1800, and was, therefore, at the time of the tragical death of his father, in his twelfth year. He received his early education at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Oxford, and in 1822 took a first-class degree. He subsequently entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he read for the bar, but was compelled to relinquish the legal profession by a weak state of health, which thus early in life interfered with the prosecution of the objects on which his ardent mind was set. He next proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where, for several years, he filled the office of Clerk of the Council, under the Governorship of Sir Richard Bourke. Having in July, 1827, been united in marriage to Sir Richard's eldest daughter, who, with a son and daughter, the issue of the marriage, survives him, he returned to this country in the year 1828, and was appointed to the office of first clerk and deputy teller of the Exchequer,—his eldest brother, Mr. Spencer Perceval, being one of the tellers,—which he held until the year 1834, when the tellerships of the Exchequer were abolished by act of Parliament.

Warmly and conscientiously attached to the principles on which his lamented father's policy had been based, he was, and continued to the last, a staunch supporter of the Protestant constitution in Church and State. At the period of his return to England, the Roman Catholic Relief agitation was at its height; and although precluded by the office which he held from entering Parliament, he took a distinguished share in the discussion which preceded the enactment of the Emancipation Bill. In a pamphlet "On the Nature and Necessity of real Securities for the United Church of England and Ireland, on the admission of Roman Catholics to Parliament," he contended that provision ought to be made to prevent the assumption by Romish prelates of the style and titles of the bishops of the realm, and the introduction into Parliament of any bill affecting religion and the United Church of England and Ireland without the previous sanction of a standing "Committee of Religion." The former of these suggestions was, as is well known, adopted, though, owing to the insufficiency of the law, and the supineness of the executive, the prohibition has been suffered to become a dead letter. The wisdom of the latter suggestion, the importance of which was not felt at the time, has since been proved by experience; for it is not too much to say, that if Mr. Perceval's counsel on this point had been followed, the course of Church legislation consequent upon the Emancipation Act could hardly have been of so damaging a character as it has unfortunately proved.

During the discussions to which the introduction of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill gave rise, Mr. Perceval again raised his voice as a public writer, appealing on the one hand to the coronation oath, by which, he contended, the Crown was precluded from giving its assent to the measure, and on the other hand to the oath imposed by the Emancipation Bill upon the Romish mem-

bers of the Legislature, whom he considered bound, both by the letter and the spirit of that oath, to abstain from voting on a question involving the spoliation of the Protestant Church in Ireland. These views he urged, among others, in a series of letters which appeared in the columns of the "Standard" with the signature of "PH LALLETHERS."

At the general election consequent upon the accession of Queen Victoria, Mr. Perceval, no longer restrained by official disqualification, endeavoured to recover the Conservative seat for the borough of Finsbury, lost at the previous general election in January, 1835, by Mr. Serjeant Spankie, who had occupied it since the creation of the borough by the Reform Act, but who was too much discouraged to renew the contest. Starting under these disadvantages, Mr. Perceval could hardly be considered to have had a fair field, and his defeat, after bringing nearly 2,500 electors to the poll, through the combination of his two opponents, Mr. Wakley and Mr. Duncombe, has ever since been regarded by the Conservative party as conclusive of the ascendancy of the Radical party in the borough. While thus unsuccessful in his Parliamentary aspirations, Mr. Perceval obtained, in the same year, a public triumph which must have proved singularly gratifying to his noble and chivalrous mind. An unworthy as well as unfounded attack had been made on the memory of his father in Colonel Napier's "History of the Peninsular War." To this attack Mr. Perceval, in the ardour of filial feeling, made a reply which not only effectually silenced the reviler of his father's memory, but elicited from the greatest captain and the most honest statesman of the age, the Duke of Wellington, the honourable testimony, that "a more able and honest minister than Mr. Perceval had never served the Crown." The vindication of that statesman's memory from the aspersions cast upon it was complete, and drew forth from the contemporary press an all but unanimous expression of public sympathy with the son who had with so much ability and spirit stood up in defence of his parent's good name.

Nor was this the only proof which Mr. Perceval gave of his filial veneration for his father's memory, and of his attachment to the principles which that statesman had advocated, and which had become hereditary in his family. Being in Ireland on a visit in the year 1843, when that country was kept in a state of feverish excitement by the repeal agitation, to the real object of which Mr. Ward's motion on the Irish Church had given utterance in Parliament, it so happened that while engaged in arranging a mass of papers left by his father, he discovered among them the draft of the speech on the presentation of the first Roman Catholic petition to the United Parliament in 1805. Owing to the inadequate system of reporting which obtained in those days, this important speech, which carried great weight at the time, and materially contributed to the postponement of the claims of the Roman Catholics, was

lost to history, and Mr. Dudley Perceval resolved, therefore, to rescue it from oblivion,—a course which he was induced to adopt not only by the care with which the draft had evidently been prepared, as a complete argument on the whole question, long before the speaker knew in what form it would be brought before the House, but by the startling coincidence between the warnings which Mr. Perceval had addressed to Parliament, and the events which were rife at the time of the discovery of the document, giving to the speech an almost prophetic character. The publication of the manuscript penned by the father, and illustrated by the son, under the title “*The Church Question in Ireland*,” produced at the time of its appearance a deep effect, traceable in the debates which took place on the Irish Church Question in 1844, and continues to possess great value, as a most able and elaborate summary of the old Tory argument for the maintenance of the Protestant principle of the constitution in Church and State. In the course of the same year in which Mr. Perceval rendered this important service, he exerted himself to prevent a stealthy infringement of the law by the insertion of the designations assumed by the Romish Prelates in Ireland into the Charitable Bequest Bill, warning the government of the day of the danger of its being drawn into a precedent hereafter. Little or no attention was, however, paid to his remonstrance, the force of which was not felt until, at a later period, the event justified the political foresight by which it was prompted.

In the following year the proposal of a permanent endowment for Maynooth College, and the introduction of Lord Lyndhurst’s Bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities, again called up the vigilant defender of the institutions of the country; and a masterly pamphlet, entitled “*Maynooth and the Jew Bill*,” from the pen of Mr. Perceval, which obtained an extensive circulation at the time, attests at once the ability of the writer, his profound knowledge as a constitutional lawyer, and the legal acumen for which he was distinguished. In the feelings of disappointment, not to say of despondency, created among Conservatives by the success of the measures against which he had so forcibly wielded the weapons of political argument, Mr. Perceval largely shared, and during the next two years we find him absent from England, and abstaining from all participation in political movements. On his return home, however, he was induced once more to lend a helping hand for the defence of all that he held dear and sacred, by accepting a seat in the committee of the National Club, then newly established, for the purpose of resisting the further encroachments of Romanism and infidelity. In the proceedings of that body,—with one solitary and unfortunate exception, to which it is unnecessary on the present occasion to advert,—he continued to the day of his death to take an active and influential part. Many of the papers issued by it from time to time are, wholly or in part, from his pen, and almost all of them had the benefit

of his nice critical judgment during the process of revision in committee. Among the papers, the authorship of which belongs to him, special mention is due to a powerful defence of the Irish Church temporalities, which bears the title, “*The Endowments of the Church no just grievance to Dissenters, Romanists, or Protestants*.” Another important pamphlet from his pen belonging to this period is the publication of Earl Grey’s circular to the colonial governors, directing them, in their official communications with the Romish prelates in the colonies, to give them the same titles as are by law given to the archbishops and bishops of the realm,—a practice then for the first time introduced, which, though apparently a mere matter of form, involved, as Mr. Perceval shewed, an indirect recognition of the Papal authority in the Queen’s dominions. This pamphlet appeared originally in the year 1840, with the significant title, “*Earl Grey’s Circular: a Memento*,” and was opportunely republished in 1851, on the occasion of the Papal aggression, with an introductory letter to Lord John Russell, entitled “*The Queen’s Ministers responsible for the Pope’s New Hierarchy in England*.”

But although the attention of Mr. Perceval’s mind was mainly directed towards the dangers which threatened the Church and the monarchy from the encroachments of Papal power, he was by no means insensible to the many other causes of disquietude by which the minds of Churchmen were powerfully affected at the period to which we are now referring. He was deeply impressed with the necessity of guarding the principles of the Church against the inroads of latitudinarian tendencies backed by the power of the State, and still more by the imperative demand for such measures of internal reform as should render the Church thoroughly efficient as the religious teacher of the nation. It was under the influence of these convictions that Mr. Perceval took an active part in the Church-movements of the day. For several years he occupied a seat on the committee of the Metropolitan Church Union, and he was a member, likewise, of the Education Committee temporarily constituted for the purpose of upholding distinctive Church education against the attempts of the Committee of Council on Education to neutralize the dogmatic teaching of the Church in the national and other parochial schools. The society for the revival of Convocation also, though it never had the advantage of his active co-operation, had his hearty good wishes.

The last occasion on which Mr. Perceval’s name was brought prominently before the public, was the contest for the representation of the University of Oxford, consequent upon the formation of the Coalition Cabinet. The position in which he was placed on that occasion was not of his seeking. The feeling of hostility to Mr. Gladstone which had manifested itself at the general election in 1852, was greatly strengthened by the circumstances under which, and the materials from

which, the ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen was formed; and an opposition to his re-election was organized and publicly announced, before any one had been found willing to undertake the part of rival candidate. The high estimation in which Mr. Gladstone was held by an influential party in the University, the personal attachment felt towards him by many who disapproved, or at least could not approve, his political conduct, and the well-known dislike of the University to an electioneering contest, all combined to indispose men to put themselves forward in opposition to an antagonist who had so many advantages on his side. It was under the pressure of this difficulty that, at the eleventh hour, Mr. Perceval was urged to come to the rescue, and, yielding to the most earnest solicitations, allowed himself to be put in nomination. The contest was a severe one, and although, at the close of it, Mr. Gladstone retained possession of his seat by a small majority, the fact that his opponent had received the hearty support of some of the most earnest-minded men of the two leading theological schools, and that one who for thirty years had been a stranger to the University had been enabled to sustain a neck-and-neck race with one of its most cherished and distinguished members, gave to the numerical defeat the character of a moral triumph. Nor was this triumph diminished, but rather increased, by the manner in which Mr. Perceval carried himself under the system of personal attack pursued towards him by some of his opponent's supporters. Never did he retaliate, nor, as far as his influence could prevent it would he suffer his friends and supporters to do so. To scurrility he opposed a dignified silence—unjust imputations he met by vindications not less dignified.

On this, as on all occasions throughout the whole of his honourable career, Mr. Perceval exhibited that gentlemanly bearing which was so eminently characteristic of him. Actuated by deep convictions, logically formed and religiously cherished, he was strenuous in the assertion of his principles; but he never descended to the rôle of a partizan. Dearly as he loved truth, he would never consent to fight for it with unworthy weapons. His political arguments and movement, were all tempered by prudence and discretion, as they were sanctified by Christian earnestness. To constitutional action conducted in a religious spirit, to the maintenance of constitutional principles based on the rock of revealed truth, his life was devoted with a singleness of purpose not often to be met with among those who have lived and moved in the defiling contact of the world, and amidst the warping influences of party politics. His gentle disposition depre-

cated all violence of speech or action, his upright mind shunned all tortuous proceedings, his chivalrous spirit would brook no mean subterfuge, no ungenerous artifice. The loss of such a man—one of a type which is becoming more and more rare,—truly reminds us that "the faithful are minished from among the children of men;" while the aspect and tendency of the times reconcile us to the loss, by the reflection that "the righteous is taken away from the evil to come."

JOHN BERNARD SALE, ESQ.

Oct. 18th. At 21, Holywell-street, Millbank, Westminster, John Bernard Sale, Esq., Organist and Gentleman of her Majesty's Chapel-royal, and Lay-vicar of Westminster-abbey. Mr. Sale was the son of the late Mr. John Sale, formerly the principal base-singer at the King's Concert of Ancient Music, &c., for whom Calcott wrote his fine songs, and who was himself, at one time, a member of five choirs, namely, Eton, Windsor, the Chapel-royal, St. Paul's, and Westminster-abbey.

Mr. John Bernard Sale was born at Windsor, June 24, 1779; admitted a chorister at Windsor and Eton in 1785; in 1800 became Lay-vicar of Westminster-abbey; in 1808 was appointed Gentleman of the Chapel-royal; and in 1838, one of the organists.

Mr. Sale, whose father had for many years enjoyed the patronage and personal favour of the royal family, many of whom had been his pupils, had the honour of being selected as the musical instructor of her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, an appointment which he owed no less to his high character than to his professional eminence as a teacher; and as he was a true disciple of Handel, he was zealous in inspiring his royal pupil with a similar taste. As a composer, he wrote but little, but will long be remembered as the author of a duet, "The Butterfly," which has not yet lost its well-deserved popularity. He contributed also very materially to the revival of the present taste for the improvement of the musical portions of our Church-Service, by the publication, in the year 1837, of a "Collection of Psalms, Hymns, and Chants," which he had the honour to dedicate to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, a very staunch friend, from whom he had received many kindnesses. It may also be added, that many of the Psalms, &c., were selected by the present Dean of St. Paul's,—Dr. Milman.

Mr. Sale was descended from an Irish family* of that name, of which the first Lady Mornington was a member. He was thus connected with the Wellesley family, and, as he used sometimes to boast, was a relative of the Duke of Wellington. The re-

* "Richard Colley, Esq., having succeeded on the 23rd of September, 1728, to the estates of the Wellesley family, assumed the surname and arms of Wellesley. In 1713 Mr. Colley had been nominated second Chamberlain of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and sat in parliament for the borough of Trim, until elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 9th of July, 1746, by the title of Baron of Mornington. His Lordship married, December 23, 1719, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Sale, LL.D., Registrar of the Diocese of Dublin, and M.P. for Carysfort, by whom he had one surviving son and two daughters. He died January 31, 1758, and was succeeded by his only son, Garret." &c.—See Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage,' Art. Marquess.

lationship has been acknowledged by the Wellesley family on several occasions. When Mr. Sale sen. asked the Marquess of Wellesley's permission to bring out an edition of Lord Mornington's glees, his answer was, "To be sure, Sale, for you know we are cater cousins;" and on the Sunday following the funeral of the late Marquess at Eton, his brother, the Rev. Gerard Wellesley, recognised the connection in a very touching interview which he had with Mr. Sale at the Chapel-royal.

Mr. Sale has left three daughters, two unmarried, and one the wife of Mr. William J. Thomas, a well-known Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

MRS. LEE.

Sept. 23. At Erith, whither she had gone for a few months' visit to a favourite daughter, Mr. Sarah Lee, formerly Mrs. Bowdich, aged 65, well known to naturalists as the biographer of Cuvier, and the author of several admirable zoological works for young people; and, in a wider circle, admired for her vigorous career in early life as the affectionate and devoted companion of one of our earliest explorers of Western Africa.

Mrs. Lee was born Sept. 10, 1791, the only daughter of John Eglington Wallis, Esq., of Colchester. At the age of twenty-one, a woman of lively energy and winning manners, she married Mr. T. E. Bowdich, a zealous cultivator of natural history, and became gradually educated in his pursuits. After a few years Mr. Bowdich proceeded to Africa on a mission to Ashantee, and his wife, in her anxiety to share and lighten his toils, set off alone to join him. On reaching Cape Coast Castle she found to her dismay that he had crossed her on the seas to return home. He then made a second voyage to Africa, and they set forth on their researches together, during which she achieved wonders by her devoted love and bravery. Returning to England, the results of their mutual labours were presented to the public in the following works:—"Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee;" published in 1819: "Taxidermy; or, the Art of Collecting, Preparing, and Mounting objects of Natural History," 1820, which subsequently passed through six editions; "An Analysis of the Natural Classification of Mammalia," 1821; "An Essay on the Superstitions, Customs, and Arts common to the Ancient Egyptians, Abyssinians, and Ashantees," 1821; and "Elements of Conchology," 1822. As an example of Mr. Bowdich's zeal in his pursuits, we may here mention an anecdote related by himself, that a phrenologist meeting him one evening at one of Sir Joseph Banks's *soirées*, remarked to him, "You are the very man we want. We want a naturalist who is a mathematician." "I know nothing of mathematics," was the reply. "Whether you know it or not," said the phrenologist, "you are a mathematician." Mr. Bowdich, awakened by this incident to the possession of a faculty which had scarcely occurred to him, devoted him-

self to study, and gained the Cambridge prize of 1000*l.*, for a discovery which was dependent on mathematics.

In 1823 the travellers returned to Africa, visiting Madeira on the way, the husband never to return. Mr. Bowdich died at Bathurst in January, 1824. The first solicitude of the bereaved widow was to arrange her husband's manuscripts for publication, and as early as in March of the following year appeared a handsome quarto volume, illustrated by coloured geological sections, views, and costumes, and zoological figures, under the following title—"Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo, during the Autumn of 1823, while on his Third Voyage to Africa; by the late T. Edward Bowdich, Esq., Conductor of the Mission to Ashantee. To which is added, by Mrs. Bowdich: 1. A narrative of the continuance of the voyage to its completion, together with the subsequent occurrences from Mr. Bowdich's arrival in Africa to the period of his death. 2. A description of the English settlements on the river Gambia. 3. Appendix, containing zoological and botanical descriptions, and translations from the Arabic." The simplicity and feeling, and admirable detail with which this work is composed, at once gave Mrs. Bowdich a position in the society of naturalists, and her activity and pleasing manners excited general sympathy. On the return of Mr. and Mrs. Bowdich from Africa in 1818, they visited Paris, and through a letter of introduction from Dr. Leach, of the British Museum, made the acquaintance of Cuvier. The baron received them with great kindness and hospitality, and for four years they lived on the most intimate terms with his amiable family, availing themselves to their hearts' content of the use of his library, drawings, and collections. On the occasion of her widowhood, Mrs. Bowdich again visited Paris, and was received by Baron Cuvier almost as a daughter. She remained there some years, during which time she made the acquaintance of many distinguished men of Paris, and on the death of Cuvier repaid the tribute of his esteem by the publication of an interesting biographical memoir of upwards of 300 pages, in which she was assisted by Baron Pasquier, M. Laurillard, Dr. Duvernoy, and Baron Humboldt. Three years previous to this she published a "History of British Fresh-water Fishes," illustrated with drawings by herself, pronounced by Cuvier, in his "Table des Auteurs" (*Règne Animal*, edit. 1830), to be *très belles*. She had now married Mr. Lee, and the remainder of her useful literary life was mainly devoted to the composition of books of minor pretension, founded chiefly on her experiences in travel and natural history researches. Among these we may enumerate "Stories of Strange Lands, and Fragments from the Notes of a Traveller," 1835; "The Juvenile Album; or, Tales from Far and Near," 1841; a sixth edition of her former husband's "Taxidermy," 1843; "Elements of Natural History, comprising the principles of classification, interspersed with amusing accounts of the most remark-

able Animals," 1844; "The African Wanderers; or, the Adventures of Carlos and Antonio, embracing descriptions of the Manners and Customs of the Western Tribes and Natural Productions of the Country," 1847; "Adventures in Australia; or, the Wanderings of Captain Spencer in the Bush and the Wilds," 1851; "Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Animals," 1852; "Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes," 1852; "British Birds, with descriptions," 1852; "British Animals, with descriptions," 1852; "The Farm and its Scenes," 1852; "Familiar Natural History," 1853; "Trees, Plants, and Flowers, their Beauties, Uses, and Influences," 1854; and "Playing at Settlers; or, the Faggot House," 1855.

In private life Mrs. Lee was beloved by all who knew her. Her talents she used unweariedly, unselfishly. Her spirit was oppressed by no pride of intellect or vanity. She bore up like a heroine under burdens which would have prostrated most women, and all from a natural impulse of love and duty. During the last two years of her life, her labours were honoured by a recognition of the Government in a pension of £50.—*Literary Gazette*.

THE COUNT ADOLPHE DE WERDINSKI.

Sept. 22. At Hull, aged 53, Adolphe de Werdinski, a Polish refugee. He was born in March, 1803, at Worden-castle, near the town of Galatzia. He was the only child of the late Count Adolphe de Werdinsky, who was a General in the Polish army, and a princess of Poland, who died in childbirth. Deceased was educated at home, in the most costly manner, having classical tutors in almost all modern languages, and his remarkable aptitude for study was proved by his intimate acquaintance with at least twelve, and to which he has of late trusted as a means of livelihood. Deceased married a woman at Southampton much younger than himself, and by this marriage he had two children, only one of whom is at present alive. So resolute and unbending was his spirit of independence, that it was only in the last extremity that any of his friends were made acquainted with his destitute condition, and that was done against his express command. For several weeks past we understand that the deceased and his family had been limited to a morsel of bread for their daily food, and their destitution was rendered more lamentable from the fact that there was absolutely nothing in the house which could be turned into money. For weeks together we believe that their scanty income has been only about 3s. Before the Doctor expired he expressed the utmost repugnance to being interred in a parish coffin; and we believe there is no fear of this, for death has done more for them than he was able to do while living. The helping hand of charity is now of no avail, except to place the widow and child above the grinding penury of their past life.—*Eastern Counties Herald*.

MR. RICHARD SUTTON.

Sept. 30. At Scarborough, in his 68th year, Mr. Richard Sutton, of Radford-grove, Nottingham, proprietor of the "Nottingham Review."

Mr. Sutton was born on the 1st of July, 1789, and was consequently in the 68th year of his age. His family have been connected with Nottingham some generations. The name is found in the burgess-rolls for several centuries. In 1722, his great grandfather, "Richard Sutton, collar and harnes manufacturer," ran the first public conveyance between Nottingham and London. His father, the late Mr. Charles Sutton, originated the "Nottingham Review." For some years this was the only radical paper within forty miles of Nottingham, and consequently met with much disfavour from those who opposed its principles, and on the following occasion was made the subject of an *ex-officio* persecution in October, 1814, by a letter to the editor, the production of an eminent medical gentleman of the town, written under the *nom de plume*, "General Ludd." In this letter the "General" claimed the king's troops in America as his own dutiful sons, charging them with acts of Vandalism worthy of the Luddites at home, which comparison was regarded as a libel on his majesty's government. Mr. Charles Sutton underwent a formal state prosecution, and, being adjudged guilty, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Le Blanc to a year's imprisonment in the debtors' ward of Northampton gaol.

Mr. Richard Sutton (whose obituary we are now recording) conducted the business with unimpaired efficiency; and occasionally, after bringing out the Review on a Friday, he has ridden on horseback to Northampton the same day, a distance of sixty-five miles, to have an interview with his father. He usually returned, by the same means, on the following day. Mr. Sutton, during the trial of the "Luddites" at Leicester, invariably attended the Court to report the proceedings, and would sit therein from morning till night without partaking of any food, except a dry biscuit. In the years 1816 and 1817, the assizes occupied several days, and the Court used to begin business at eight o'clock in the morning and continue till almost midnight, during the whole of which time Mr. Sutton was at his post at the castle. The "Luddites," on the above occasions, had for their advocates Messrs. Balguy and Denman; and so much impressed was Mr. Sutton in favour of the then rising talent of the latter, that he induced his father (Mr. C. Sutton) to retain him in preference to giving Mr. Brougham a special fee to defend him. The consequence was, that after Mr. Denman's eloquent address to the jury in his client's behalf, he became a leading barrister on the Midland Circuit, and was chosen one of the members for Nottingham, having only to defray the strictly legal expenses of his return, a compliment rarely paid to a candidate in those corrupt days of electioneering.

ANNE SPITE.

Oct. 4. At Belvoir, after a short illness, at a very advanced age, Anne Spite, who, although supported by parish relief, was said to be the rightful heiress of large estates.

The circumstances of her family history are curious. Her maiden name was Selby, and she was the direct representative of the family of Selby of Whaddon, in the county of Buckingham, an estate now possessed by William Selby Lounds, Esq. Although collaterally related to a family of great estate, to which she is believed to have been the rightful heir, Anne Selby was not descended from gentle blood. Several generations back, the brother of her ancestor was ruined by a freak of fortune from poverty and obscurity to the possession of great wealth by marriage with a Buckinghamshire heiress; he became proprietor of Whaddon-chase, and his descendant, the last Selby of Whaddon, does not appear to have kept up intercourse with his relatives, who continued in their original obscurity in Yorkshire. This gentleman left the estate of Whaddon to his neighbour, Wm. Lounds, Esq., of Winslow, to be held by him conditionally, until his own relatives of the Selby family, of whose existence he was aware, could make good their claim to it. This Mr. Lounds added Selby to his name, and was grandfather to Mr Selby Lounds, now of Whaddon and Winslow. The father of Anne Selby resided at Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, where she was born, and he died while she was a child. She had a brother William, who was a weaver in Sheffield, and it was not until his death that she became the representative of her family. Poverty and indifference combined to deter both her father and her brother from attempting to make good their claim to the succession of the Whaddon estate. And although Anne Selby herself was possessed of an energetic spirit, and some years ago laid her case before an eminent lawyer in London, it was found that, however well-founded her claim might be, Mr Selby Lounds and his predecessors had been so long in possession of the Whaddon property that he could not now be disturbed. Anne Selby was married to a poor labourer of the name of Spite, and was the mother of a large family, all of whom were creditably and respectably brought up, and bear an extremely good character. Anne Spite was a very superior woman in her station of life, and was not devoid of a certain dignity of character and manner, which may partly have proceeded from the consciousness that she was by birth entitled to hold a very different position from that in which fortune had placed her. As Anne Spite possessed much energy, and as she was fully persuaded of her rights, it is probable that, if they had devolved upon her by her brother's death at an earlier period, she would have found the means of asserting them; but she inherited them after they had become obsolete.—*Darbyshire Paper.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 3. At Sunnyside Rectory, Barnsley, the Rev. Robert J. Howe, B.A., for forty-eight years rector of that and the adjoining parish. Mr. Howe was born in the parish of St. Dunstons, Devonport, Jan. 15, 1777.

Sept. 1. At York, aged 55, the Rev. William John Willmann, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1820, Ch. Ch., Oxford.

Sept. 12. At Whitby, aged 65, the Rev. Joshua Lupton, F.C. of Aitchy (1806), Yorkshire.

Sept. 1. The Rev. Thomas Lloyd Jones, B.A., formerly Incumbent of Osmerton, afterwards Curate of Trinity Church, Carlisle, and Chaplain to the Cumberland Infirmary.

At Alford-house, Selworthy, Somerset, aged 65, the Rev. William Portman, Rector of George Wynton and West Gifford, in the county of Devon.

Sept. 17. The Rev. Edward Offield Flagfield, M.A. [B.A. 1810], of Clare College, Master of Market Overton.

Sept. 20. At 30, Little Trinity-lane, Queen's-lith, aged 64, the Rev. James ELL, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, formerly Head Master of Mercers' School.

Sept. 31. Aged 84, the Rev. James Deane Spence, Vicar of Buntingford (1805), Warwickshire, and formerly Vicar of Npton, in the same county.

Sept. 21. At Turvey, aged 55, the Rev. John Mathewson, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1825, Wadham College, Oxford, youngest son of John Mathewson, esq., M.P.

At Winkfield, Berks, aged 75, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Mansfield King, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1818, St. Mary Hall, Oxford, fourth son of Robert, second Earl of Kingston, formerly Vicar of Great Chertsey, and Rector of Little Chertsey, Essex.

Sept. 25. At his father's residence, Portland-bury, Southampton, aged 65, the Rev. William Henry Roe, assistant minister to the Rev. Thom. Cooper, of King-st. Chapel, Portsea.

Sept. 24. At Canterbury, aged 75, the Rev. George Beale, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1820, St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Yardsley-Hastings (1804), Northamptonshire.

Sept. 27. At his residence, in the Little Chertsey, Westminster Abbey, aged 62, the Rev. Geo. John, D.D., formerly Rector of St. Michael, Blandford (1815), and of St. Peter's, Westminster.

Sept. 28. The Rev. John Jay Remond, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1844, Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Sept. 29. At Lincoln, aged 65, the Rev. Cary Bromhead, M.A. 1813, Lincoln College, Oxford, Rector of Kington (1815), Leicestershire.

Oct. 1. At Frinton, aged 5 the Rev. Robt. Stephen Warren, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1825, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, F.C. of Wadham 1815, Suffolk.

Aged 3 the Rev. J. Parsons, formerly Incumbent of St. Dunstons and of St. Whitley.

At Tynagh Rectory, Diocese of Armagh, Ireland, universally and deservedly regretted, aged 61, the Rev. Samuel Corry, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Corry, of Armagh.

Oct. 1. Aged 65, the Rev. Jas. Brown, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, B.D. 1820, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of St. Andrew, Norwich (1811), Lincoln, and F.C. of St. Andrew, Norwich (1817).

At Kington, Ireland, aged 65, the Rev. J. M. Jones, M.A., rector of Tynagh, Kington, Ireland, Longford.

Oct. 2. At Bedford, Yorks, while on a visit to his son, aged 65, the Rev. John Figgis, of Grovedale.

Oct. 3. At the Porches, the Rev. Miss Spence, B.A. 1820, Queen's College, Cambridge, Incumbent of Northwold (1845), Berks.

Oct. 4. At Llandudno, aged 65, the Rev. Richard Jenkins, B.A. 1795, M.A. and B.D. 1811, Jones.

College, Oxford, Minor Canon of Llandaff, and Rector of Llangan (1821), Glamorganshire.

Oct. 8. At the Vicarage, Great Burstead, aged 64, the Rev. *John Thomas*, M.A., V. of Great Burstead (1822), Essex, and Surrogate.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 54, the Rev. *Richard Clayton*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, University College, Oxford, Master of the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene, and Chaplain of St. Thomas, Newcastle.

Oct. 10. At Alvescot, Oxfordsh., aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Neate*, B.A. 1798, Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Eastway-house, Morwenstow, Cornwall, aged 48, the Rev. *Ezekiel Athanas Rouse*, B.A. 1832, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Oct. 12. At Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 65, the Rev. *George John Wyatt*, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820, Christ's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Chalk (1850), Kent.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 17. At Meerut, Major Charles Farquharson Urquhart, 54th Reg., son of the late Rev. John Urquhart, of Fearn, co. Ross.

May 18. At Melbourne, Australia, aged 41, Capt. James Rudge, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Rudge, Rector of Hawkechurch, Dorset.

May 26. At Sydney, Lawrence S. Brown, eldest son of the late Comm. George Brown, R.N.

June 19. At Gipp's Land, Australia, Lieut. Hugh Pearson, R.N., son of the late Capt. Hugh Pearson, R.N., of Myrecairnie, N.B.

June 22. At Port Elliott, Australia, Emily Mary, wife of Boucher Welch, third dau. of the late Hamilton Fulton, formerly Engineer-in-Chief to the States of North Carolina and Georgia, U.S.

June 24. At Agra, Maria Esperanca, relict of Col. Orchard, C.B., 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, and formerly of Poole.

June 29. At Agra, of cholera, Lawrence William, son of the late W. L. Bicknell, esq., of Lincoln's-inn.

July 3. At St. Germain's, Upper Goulbourn River, Victoria, the residence of his brothers, aged 38 Charles Gowland Burchett, esq., second son of James Robert Burchett, esq., of Doctors' Commons.

July 11. At Fredericton, N.B., aged 21, Henry Chalmers, youngest son of the Hon. John S. Saunders.

July 18. In Calcutta, John Hayes, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., late of Bolton-st.

July 29. At Mussoorie, East India, aged 27, Cap. William Bellers, H.M.'s 70th Regt.

Lately. Mrs. King, wife of the Col. of the 36th Regt., was lately taken ill at Jamaica, and sent to the medical depot for medicine. Instead of the proper remedy being given, sirchia was sent; the lady took it and soon afterwards died. Dr. Mosse, of the depot, and Dr. Jopp, of the 36th Regt., have been committed for manslaughter.

Lately, at the Piræus, Capt. in George Dalrymple, 91st Regt., nephew of the late Ann, Countess of Haddington, and first cousin of Martha, the present Countess of Stair. Capt. Dalrymple had served formerly in the 1st Royals, and was appointed Paymaster of the 91st Regt. in 1840. He was the third son of the late Col. Hew Dalrymple of the 49th, A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, by Marianne, his wife, granddaughter of the Hon. James Bruce of Gortlet, co. Clackmannan, sometime Chief-Justice of Barbadoes, nephew of David Bruce, esq., of Kennet, in the same county.

Aug. 1. Mr. Benedict Williams, of Millbrook, in the parish of Maker. He has bequeathed to charities, &c., as follows:—To the vicar and churchwardens of Maker, £500, to be invested, and the interest to be given to the poor of Maker in bread and coal, from time to time as they

may see fit. To the Wesleyan chapel at Millbrook, £10; to the Wesleyan Sunday School at Millbrook, £5; to the Baptist chapel at Millbrook, £10; to the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, £200; to the Church Missionary Society in London, £100; to the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Devonport, £100; to Jane Gill and her daughter, two old servants, not living with him when he died, £200; to Betsey Cheverton, a servant who had been with him eighteen months, and was in his service when he died, £400.

Aug. 8. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lucy, widow of Lieut.-Col. Sir William Young, Bart., of Bailleborough-castle, co. Cavan.

Aug. 10. At Freetown, Sierra-Leone, aged 33, T. W. Barlow, esq., H.M.'s Advocate.

Aug. 11. At Colombo, of dysentery, at the house of a friend, Robert Mules orth Jones, second son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Alexander Jones.

Aug. 13. At Hinton, aged 82, Catherine, relict of John Horwood, esq., of Steane-park, Northamptonshire.

Aug. 14. At Berhampore, aged 26, Lieut. James Head Lindsay, E.I.C.S., 19th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

Aug. 16. At Moulmein, Burmah, Hilda, youngest dau. of Major English, H.M.'s 35th Regt.

Aug. 18. On board H.M.S. "Esplégle," at sea, off the island of Cuba, aged 31, George Henry Edwards, esq., M.D., Acting Surgeon of the same ship, youngest son of the late Capt. John Edwards, 20th L.D.

Aug. 22. At Brixton, aged 82, Richard Bate, esq., one of the senior members of the Stationers' Company, of which he was master in 1844. He was son of James Bate, esq., stationer, of Cornhill, who was master of the Company in 1799, and died in 1809; and was grandson of the Rev. James Bate Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, who died 1775. Of this divine, and of his brother, the Rev. Julien Bate, who died in 1771, and of their father, the Rev. Richard Bate, and other members of this learned family, see Nichols' "Literary Anecdotes," vol. vii. p. 24.

Aug. 23. Accidentally drowned by the swamping of a boat, on the coast, near Wembury, aged 21, James Jamieson Cordes, esq., jun., of Caius College, Cambridge, youngest son of James Jamieson Cordes, esq., of the Woodlands, Monmouth.

Aug. 25. At Port Royal, Jamaica, on board H.M.S. "Euryalus," Capt. Alexander Ramsay, son of the late Rear-Adm. Ramsay.

At Brooklyn, by being thrown from his carriage, Mr. G. H. Steers, the well-known ship-builder, and modeller of the celebrated yacht "America," and the steam-ships "Niagara" and "Adriatic."

Aug. 27. At Plantation Reliance, Essequibo, British Guiana, aged 56, Donald Mackintosh, esq.

Aug. 29. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 64, Captain Peavor, Capt. of Invalids, and late of H.M.'s 17th Regt.

Sept. 3. At Egham-hill, Surrey, in childbirth, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, M.A., curate of Egham, and eldest dau. of T. P. Stone, esq., of Barrow-on-Soar.

At Redlip-house, near Dartmouth, Hannah, second surviving dau. of S. Clark, esq., late of Ilfracombe.

Aged 75, Thomas Machell, esq., M.R.C.S., formerly of Wolsingham, and Berners'-st., London, author of several scientific inventions.

Sept. 4. At Gonville-house, Cambridge, aged 73, Eliza, widow of William Crowe, esq.

At Shirley, aged 86, Sarah, relict of Robert Steple, esq.

Sept. 5. At Cale-green, Stockport, aged 78, Sarah, widow of Charles Towers Long, esq., late of Stysteads, Chelmsford.

At Lagos, West Coast of Africa, drowned by the upsetting of a canoe, whilst embarking for England, Thomas Hutton, esq., of Cape Coast Castle.

Sept. 6. At Madeira, aged 73, Thomas Howard Edwards, esq., merchant, for nearly 60 years a resident at that island.

At Funchal, Madeira, of cholera, aged 47, Archibald C. Ross, esq., M.D.

Sept. 7. At Vienna, Major Percy Isaacson, of the 3d Dragoons, Austrian Army, third son of the late Stuteville Isaacson, esq., R.N.

At Norwich, aged 44, Mrs. Loftus, only dau. of the Rev. W. R. Clayton, of that city, Rector of Ryburgh, and widow of the Rev. Arthur Loftus, Rector of Fincham, Norfolk.

At Manchester, Jemima, wife of George F. Wharton, esq., solicitor, and dau. of Mr. Robert Cox, of Calow, near Chesterfield.

Sept. 8. At the Rectory, Polebrook, Northamptonshire, aged 84, Caroline, wife of Rev. Charles Euseby Isham, and mother of that unfortunate lady, Mrs. Welch Hunt, of Wadenhoe, near Oundle, who was so cruelly murdered near Naples, by banditti, in 1824, on her bridal tour.

At Cerne Abbas, aged 33, Mr. Mitchell Simmonds, of Dorchester, Dorset, for some years the proprietor of the "Salisbury and Wiltshire Herald."

Sept. 9. At Bell Vue, Barbadoes, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Auton, universally esteemed for rectitude of character and urbanity of manners.

Sept. 10. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 79, the wife of J. Chapman, esq., formerly of Bungay.

At Dieppe, Lieut.-Col. Ferdinand White, C.B.

At Richmond, Mr. Robert Brown, one of the Bowyer annuitants at Stationers'-hall; a learned printer, who was many years well known and respected as a useful reader in several printing offices in London. He was one of the five sons of Mr. Matthew Brown, master-printer, of St. John's-square; who, failing in business, became afterwards one of Mr. Bowyer's principal assistants, and died in 1818; and grandson of Mr. Robert Brown, printer, who was master of the Stationers' Company in 1777, and died in 1781. He was on the maternal side. The late Mr. Brown was related to the family of Mr. Bathurst, bookseller, Fleet-st., who died in 1786, and was supposed to be a Baronet, though he did not assume the title. See Nicholls' "Literary Anecdotes."

Sept. 11. At Oxford-parade, Gloucester, Sarah, relict of William Akid May, esq., Ordnance Store-keeper, Bermuda.

At Madeira, aged 45, Geo. Gibbs, esq., of the firm of Rutherford, Gibbs, and Co., of that island.

Aged 11, Augustus, son of Col. Broughton, residing at Powell-villa, Chickerhall, near Weymouth. It appears that about the middle of Thursday the deceased complained of a slight headache, and his mother sent a servant girl to the shop of Mr. Barling, chemist, of Weymouth, with a note requesting "an aperient draught for a child 11 years of age." The servant gave the note to one of the assistants, but it seems that a lad in the shop, 13 years of age, was desired to get the aperient "black-draught." By mistake or negligence, he put up a portion of "black-drop," a mixture of opium, which was administered to the boy, and shortly after he became comatose, and notwithstanding that medical aid was called in, he died in a short time. The jury at the inquest found that the deceased had died from the effects of opium being administered to him instead of black-draught, and expressed their strong disapprobation of allowing young persons in the employ of druggists to dispense medicine until they are properly qualified by experience to do so.

Sept. 12. At Plymouth, aged 23, Lieut. John Frederick Griffiths, R.N., son of Major F. A. Griffiths, R.F.P., R.A.

At the R. M. Coll., Sandhurst, Emily, wife of Col. Prosser, Lieut.-Governor.

Sept. 13. At Ilminster, of dropsy, aged 44, Charles Joshua Brown, esq., solicitor.

At Emma-pl., Stonehouse, aged 88, Harriet, relict of Edward Churchill, esq.

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Abraham Clarke, esq., of Holt, near Minehead.

Sept. 14. Mrs. Sarah Ann Phillips, an independent lady, residing in St. Thomas-st., London-bridge, committed suicide on Sunday by taking oil of bitter almonds. She had for many years been subject to violent pains in the head, brought on by her being suddenly informed, whilst on a sick bed, of the great fire at the Tower of London.

At Yatley-hall, Hants, Mary Ann, widow of the late Henry Parker Collett, esq.

Sept. 15. At Uxbridge, aged 81, Robinson Wordsworth, esq., formerly of Harwich and Whitehaven.

At Hatfield, in Yorkshire, Jane, the wife of William Matthews, esq., M.D., and fourth dau. of the late T. S. Arnold, esq., M.D., Stamford.

Sept. 16. At Thirlestane Castle, aged 94, the Right Hon. Eleanor, Countess of Lauderdale. Her ladyship was the widow of James, eighth Earl of Lauderdale, who died Sept. 13, 1839, by whom she had surviving issue the present earl, the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, Lady Eleanor Balfour, and Lady Mary Stanley.

At Shireley, Southampton, aged 61, John Beresford, esq., eldest son of the late and brother of the present Bishop of Kilmore, and for thirty-one years Colonial Secretary of the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies.

At Holywell-st., Millbank, aged 77, John Bernard Sale, esq., formerly musical instructor to her Majesty. The Queen has granted, out of her privy purse, £50 a-year to the two daughters of Mr. Sale.

Of a spasmodic affection of the heart, Thomas Kevill, esq., of Ranscombe, and formerly of Trevenson-house, Cornwall; many years a deputy-lieut. for the former county.

At Weymouth, aged 66, Capt. Simon Fowler, many years harbour-master of that port.

Aged 75, Joseph Marshall, esq., of Waldersea-house, Wisbech.

Charlotte Wilhelmina, relict of Westby Percival, of Knightsbrook, co. Meath, and Carrickmakeegan, co. Leitrim, esq., J.P., and eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Thos. Hawkshaw, of the H.E.I.C.S.

In Upper Seymour-st. West, aged 82, Maria, widow of Thos. Barrow, esq., Great Baddow, Essex.

Aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Richard Herne Shepherd, of Chelsea.

At Belgrave-pl., Blackheath, Susannah Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. G. B. Daubeney.

At Woodbridge, Elizabeth, wife of A. G. Brooke, esq.

Sept. 17. At Castellamare, Naples, the Hon. Susan Agnes, wife of Francis Dennis Massy Dawson, esq., and eldest dau. of Lord Sinclair.

At Northcote-cottage, Twickenham, aged 79, Sophia, relict of John Goddard, esq.

At Rumhill-house, near Taunton, aged 74, Mary, relict of the late Wm. Cadbury, esq.

At Accrington, Lancashire, Jane, wife of the Rev. R. N. Featherston, formerly Incumbent of Gateshead.

At Long Stratton, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Walter Carver, esq., late of Stratton St. Michael, Norfolk.

At Redcar, Thos. Smith Rudd, esq., third son of the late Bartholomew Rudd, esq., of Marton-lodge, Cleveland, Yorkshire.

At Laneham, aged 53, Robert Glossop, esq.

At Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, aged 32, Robert, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Laurie, of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

Sept. 18. At Brixton, aged 79, Anne, relict of Major Deshon, late of the 85th Regt., and of Baynham, Gloucestershire.

At Edinburgh, Ann Livingston Colina MacDougall, dau. of the late Patrick MacDougall, esq., of MacDougall, and wife of Geo. Locke, esq.

At Smithfield-bars, Mary, wife of James Betts, esq., distiller.

At Boulogne, aged 57, Alexander Clendining, esq., second son of the late Geo. Clendining, esq., of Westport, Ireland.

At Ashbourne, aged 70, Capt. Richard Riddle-den, half-pay 4th Foot.

At West-end-cottage, Mortlake, Surrey, aged 83, Charles King, esq.

At his residence, the Vale, Ramsgate, aged 70, George Kitson, esq.

At Belmont-lodge, Wray-park-road, Reigate, Martha, relict of Wm. Williams, esq., of Pembroke-house, Hackney.

Aged 22, Mr. Arthur John Herbert, eldest son of the Royal Academician, of typhoid fever, at Muriac, in Auvergne. R.I.P.

Sept. 19. At Kings'own, aged 81, the Dowager Countess of Howth. She was sister of the late Sir John Burke, Bart., of Marble-hill, co. Galway.

At the Guicowar Hawaly, Ahemadabad, aged 32, of cholera, Jane, wife of Capt. Charles Scott, Executive Engineer, N.D.A., son of Robert Scott, esq., of Outland.

At Plymouth, aged 49, W. Jones, esq.

At Bognor, aged 26, Wm. Robt. Hardwicke, esq., B.A., of Trin. Coll., Camb., Associate of King's Coll., London, and only son of Mr. Wm. Hardwicke, of Camden-house.

At Brighton, Alexander Alison Dickson, esq., of Rodney-ter., London, second son of the late John Dickson, esq., W.S., Edinburgh, and grandson of the late David Dickson, esq., of Lockerwoods, Dumfriesshire.

Aged 76, John Ryley, esq., one of the magistrates of Leicester.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 38, Charlotte Sarah, wife of John Watkins, esq., of Falcon-sq., and second dau. of the late Lewis Powell, esq., of Onour Glyntawe, Breconshire, J.P.

Aged 72, Miss Walker, of Masbrough-ho., near Rotherham.

At Southend, Mary Jane, wife of Capt. Hodges, Clarendon-road, Ladington.

At Larchwood, N.B., Henry Forbes, esq.

At Soltish, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Richards, of Bath, and mother of the Rev. J. W. Richards, of the Close, Salisbury.

At Belmont-lodge, Wray-park, Reigate, Martha, relict of William Williams, esq., of Pembroke-house, Hackney.

Sept. 20. At Clifton-terrace, Notting-hill, Jane Vaughan, youngest dau. of the late Francis Pinkney, esq., of Whitehall, and Swansea, Glamorgan, authoress of several works of fiction.

At Woodmansterne, Surrey, aged 31, Frances, wife of James Sydney Stopford, esq.

In Dix's Field, Exeter, aged 91, Priscilla, widow of John Fry, esq., and last surviving sister of the late Joshua Williams, esq., of Perridge-house.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Langford, Rector of Marlbury, and dau. of the Rev. William Burridge, vicar of Bradford, Somerset.

At the Rectory, Ewelme, Oxon, aged 7 years and 10 months, Edward Burton, third son of William Jacobson, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

At Treglith, aged 79, Judith, wife of John Braddon, esq.

At his residence, Lorn-road, Brixton-road, after a long and painful illness, aged 59, Mr. Joseph Wrightson, formerly of Canterbury, and for upwards of 18 years the Editor of the "Weekly Dispatch," having succeeded the late Mr. S. Smith (also of Canterbury) in that office.

At Canon-grove, Morningside, Edinburgh, Dr. Samuel Brown, after a severe and protracted illness of eight years.

At Osgathorpe, near Loughboro', very suddenly, aged 75, Anne Jessie, relict of the Rev. W. Putsey, late Rector of Stanton-on-the-Wolds, near Nottingham, and for many years master of the Grammar School, Pickering, Yorkshire.

At Fitzroy-ter., Regent's-park, aged 40, Thomas Hayton, esq., of Stamford and Kilsby, in the county of Northampton.

At the residence of his uncle, Col. Field Browne, C.B., Gloucester-creac., Regent's-park, aged 42, Captain Lewis Alexr. Boyd, 36th Regt.

Sept. 21. In London, aged 43, Mr. Edward Baillie, glass-stainer and painter, a native of Gateshead, and painter of the beautiful stained glass window, "Shakspeare Reading a Play to Queen Elizabeth and her Court," so much admired at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

At Langham-Manor-Cottage, Norfolk, aged 30, Cornelius Rippingall, esq.

At Dorchester, Oxon, aged 74, Wm. Cox, esq.

At the Manor-ho., Draycott Derbyshire, aged 77, Henry Oldknow, esq., formerly for many years surgeon to the General Hospital, Nottingham.

At Guernsey, John Gandion, esq., for 20 years Judge of the island of Alderney.

At Seafield-lodge, Emsworth, Hants, aged 60, Charles Matson, esq.

At Port St. Perè, near Nantes, Edmund, son of the Rev. Thomas Neate.

At Exeter, aged 69, Susan Downing, wife of John Meares, Lieut. R.M., retired.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 69, James Paterson, esq., of Cornwall-ter., Regent's-park.

Sept. 22. At Westbourne-ter., Hyde-park, aged 75, William Hunter, esq., one of the aldermen of London, and a magistrate for Middlesex. His health had been for some time declining, and his death had been expected for several days. Alderman Hunter was the elder brother of Mr. John Hunter, of Bury St. Edmunds, and son of the late respected Mr. Andrew Hunter. He removed to the metropolis about fifty years ago, and rose through the various ranks of civic office to Lord Mayor of London in the year 1851-2, on which occasion his hospitable entertainment of his townsmen at the Mansion-house, and his return of the visit at Bury, left a pleasant recollection of his gravity, kindness, and desire to promote the cause of social progress. His active exertions in public life, and his private benevolence, will render his loss the subject of much regret in the metropolis.

In Jernyn-st., St. James's, aged 74, Major Gen. James Jones, K.H., and K. of the Order of Charles III. of Spain, fourth son of Michael Jones, esq., formerly of Caton, in the county of Lancaster, another Peninsular officer. The gallant officer was formerly in the 15th Dragoon from which he retired on half-pay in August 1815. Besides numerous minor affairs, he was engaged with his regiment at Talavera and Bala, for which he received the silver medal.

At Toulouse, Richard, second son of the late Peter, Count D'Alton, of Greenan's-town, Tipperary, and grandson of Nicholas, 14th Lord Trimleston. R.I.P.

At Mallow, John Aubrey Jephson Norrington, jun., a member of the Middle Temple, and youngest son of Sir Denham Jephson Norrington of Mallow-castle, in the co. of Cork, Bart., M.P.

At Christchurch, aged 47, the wife of James Kemp Welsh, esq., and dau. of Thomas Haden, esq., formerly of Burton-ho., near Christchurch.

At Wigfair, St. Asaph, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Robert Howard, of the 30th Regt. unattached.

At Buccleuch-ter., Upper Clapton, aged 40, Geo. Julius Dare, esq., late of Singapore.

At Newmarket, aged 67, Ann, wife of Stephen Piper, esq.

At Largs, Ayrshire, Robert Earle Monteith, esq., only son of the late Rev. James Monteith.

Aged 59, John Knight, esq., of Weybourne-ho., Farnham, Surrey.

Suddenly, at her residence, Stokes Croft, Bristol, aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. John Tyndal, and only dau. of the late Archdale Watkins, esq., of London.

Sept. 23. At Audley-end, aged 56, the Dowager Lady Braybrooke. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of the second Marquis Cornwallis, and married, in 1819, the present Lord Braybrooke. Two of her sons, Capt. Neville, of the Grenadier Guards, and Mr. Grey Neville, of the 5th Dr.

goon Guards, fell in the late war, in which no less than four grandsons of Marquis Cornwallis gave up their lives to their country, viz., the two gallant officers just named, Captain Eliot, of the Coldstream Guards, son of the Countess of St. German's, and Captain Ross, of the 3rd Buffs, son of Lady Mary Ross. The deceased lady was sister-in-law to the Dowager Lady Wenlock, of Eserick, Yorkshire.

After a few hours illness, aged 47, John Gurney, esq., of Earlham-hall, Norwich.

At Exeter, aged 79, Peregrine Massingbird, esq., last surviving son of Bennet Langton, esq., of Langton, Lincolnshire, and Mary, Countess Dowager of Rothes.

At Bridport, killed by accidentally falling from the cliffs east of the harbour, aged 17, Ada, eldest surviving dau. of G. Symes, M.D.

At Dover, Mary, wife of John Crabtree, esq., of Halesworth, Suffolk.

Aged 36, Rebecca, wife of Edward Digby, esq., surgeon, Fleet-st.

At Enfield, aged 67, Mary, relict of James Golborne, esq.

Suddenly, at Brighton, aged 44, Maria, relict of Benjamin Roebuck Fenton, esq.

In Savile-row, aged 45, Robert James Brown, esq.

Sept. 24. At Penlee-house, Stoke, Devonport, Katharina, wife of Capt. Arthur Lowe, R.N., H.M.'s "Implacable," and youngest dau. of the late Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, K.C.B.

At Lymington, aged 20, Ellen, second dau. of the late Capt. John Lillington Badcock.

At Tynemouth, Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Captain J. Cock, of Newcastle.

At Kensington, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. William Curphey, Bengal Artillery.

At Falmouth, suddenly, aged 41, Capt. Stack.

At Ramsgate, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Scott, R.M.

Aged 66, William Cooper, of Ongar.

Sept. 25. At Rolleston-hall, Staffordshire, aged 51, Oswald, eldest son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

At Great Baddow, Essex, of pulmonary disease, Frances Louisa, wife of G. W. Edwards, esq., of Stratford-green, Essex, and youngest dau. of the late John Cozens, esq., of Magdalen Laver Hall.

At the Vicarage, Dunchurch, aged 90, Charles John Wheler, esq., late of the Spring, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, last surviving son of the late Sir Charles Wheler, Bart., and brother to the Rev. W. Wheler, late Rector of Sutton-on-Derwent.

At Ipswich, aged 55, Frances Jane, widow of the Rev. George Smalley, late Vicar of Debenham, and Minister of St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Gravesend.

At Portswood-park, Southampton, aged 36, Sarah, widow of Charles A. Dalby, esq., M.D., formerly of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Sept. 26. At Oaklands, Okehampton, aged 81, Mary, relict of John Goodman Maxwell, and dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Peacock, Rector of Wooley, Huntingdonshire.

At Newbridge, Ireland, aged 26, Lieut. Wm. Stirling, Royal Horse Artillery.

Samuel Rolls Ewen, esq., barrister-at-law.

In St. James-st., Mary, wife of John Vere Isham, esq.

At Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, aged 78, Francis Richardson, esq., of Upper Portland-pl., and late of the Madras Civil Service.

At her house, Hammersmith, aged 53, Miss Cheveley, only dau. of the late Wm. Wollaston Cheveley, esq., of Russell-pl., Fitzroy-sq.

At Tollington-park, Hornsey-road, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas Bartlett, esq., of Lower Clapton.

Sept. 27. At Broadwinsor, Dorset, aged 70, John Studley, esq.

At Falmouth, aged 83, Chas. Fred. Crabbe, esq., surgeon, R.N.

Sept. 28. At Dromoland, in the county of Clare, Lady O'Brien, widow of the late Sir Edw. O'Brien, Bart., M.P. This melancholy event was occasioned by injuries received by a fall down stairs a few days ago. In Lady O'Brien were combined all the graces and accomplishments, as well as virtues, that could adorn her sex. Her death-bed was surrounded by her fond and loving children. By Lady O'Brien's demise vast estates in the counties of Limerick and Clare will devolve on her eldest son, Lord Inchiquin, Lord Lieut. of the county of Clare; and her second son, W. S. O'Brien, esq., of Cahermoyle, obtains an increase to his income from the family property of about £3000 per annum, the deceased lady having enjoyed a life-interest to that amount in the Cahermoyle estate, and which was strictly settled on Mr. Smith O'Brien and his heirs after her demise.

At Bristol, aged 57, Jas. Wellington, esq., brother of Thos. Wellington, esq., Blandford.

At Brighton, aged 63, Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Rowley, H.E.I.C.S.

At his residence, Beechen-cliff-villa, Bath, aged 68, Geo. Shaw, esq., Alderman of the Ward of Lydcombe and Widcombe.

At Douglas, Isle-of-Man, Jane, widow of the Rev. W. J. Aislabie.

At Great Stanmore, aged 50, Richard Moseley, esq.

Aged 72, Chas. Penrose, esq., of Little Brickhill, Bucks.

At the residence of her father, Perry-st., near Northfleet, Kent, aged 25, Sophia, youngest and only surviving dau. of Francis Octavius Bedford, esq.

At her residence, Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., Elenora, relict of Robert Masters Kerrison, M.D., F.R.S.

At York-terr., Regent's-park, aged 75, Thomas Coster, esq.

Sept. 29. At Longfleet, Poole, aged 79, Mrs. Dickinson, mother of H. W. Dickinson, esq., Town Clerk.

At Framlingham, aged 105, Mary Moore, widow; for the last twenty-eight years an out-door recipient of the charity funds left for the poor by Mr. Thos. Mills.

At Ardwick, near Manchester, aged 52, James Ashton, esq.

At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 64, Capt. Peavor, Capt. of Invalids, and late of H.M.'s 17th Regt.

Sept. 30. At Keythorpe-hall, Leicestershire, aged 56, the Lady Berners, wife of Lord Berners, of Keythorpe-hall. By this melancholy event the poor in the neighbourhood of Keythorpe-hall have been deprived of a kind benefactor, whose amiable and benevolent disposition was a source of continual blessings to all around her. Lady Berners was the eldest daughter and co-heir of Col. George Crump, of Allextion-hall, and was the cousin of her husband, whom she married in 1823.

The late Baron de Robeck.—The painful speculations which the mysterious disappearance of the late Baron de Robeck gave rise to are at length set at rest. On Saturday evening last the body of this ill-fated nobleman was found in the river Liffey, under circumstances which leave no doubt that he met his death by accidental drowning. The body, which was found in an advanced state of decomposition, had on it the clothes which the Baron wore on the 30th of September, and all the appendages—viz., a gold watch and chain, gold spectacles, gold eye-glass, gold pencilcase, &c., were found in their proper places. The gloves were on the hands of the body, but the right boot was missing. It is supposed that in the effort to extricate the body from the sand, in which it was deeply imbedded, the boot came off the right foot and remained behind. An inquest having been held, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the late Baron de Robeck was found drowned in the river Liffey, in Capt. Colthurst's demesne,

on the evening of the 11th of October, and we believe him to have been accidentally drowned near the Salmon Leap on the evening of the 30th of September last."

At Newport, near Barnstaple, aged 34, Dr. Edwards, of Upper George-st., Bryanston-sq., London.

At Bournemouth, aged 81, Frances, eldest child of Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., and sister of the late representative of the Hanse Towns, Chevalier de Colquhoun.

At Southall, Middlesex, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Groves, relict of James Rolfe, esq., of Orchard-house, Gerrard's-cross, Bucks.

At Dolewillin, Carmarthenshire, aged 71, Capt. W. G. B. Protherhoe, half-pay, 56th Reg., and formerly of the 46th.

At Ke grave-hall, Suffolk, aged 73, Frances Ann, widow of Robert Newton Hawe, esq.

R. Lindel, esq., of Fairfield-house, Biggleswade, one of the magistrates for the county of Bedford.

At Blaircastle, Miss Frances Bruce Dundas, of Blaircastle.

Lately, aged 22, Mr. J. Powell. This promising young artist gained successively the silver medal for the best drawing from the antique, and last year the gold medal given biennially by the Royal Academy for the best historical painting. The subject of the prize on this occasion was "the Death of Alcibiades."

At Liverpool, aged 96, the late Miss Twentymann, of Duke-st. She was born in the year 1760, when the population of Liverpool was 26,000. She outlived generations of friends and acquaintances, and still left behind her very many who cherish the remembrance of her lady-like and social qualities, and deeply regret her departure. Her freshness of mind and faculties to the latest period was remarkable. She was distinguished for her benevolence while living, and has left the following legacies to charitable institutions:—The Blue Coat Hospital and Infirmary, each 500 guineas; the Northern and Southern Hospitals, each 400 guineas; Dispensary, Church of England Schools, Ladies' Charity, School for the Blind, Welsh Charity, Female Penitentiary, Provident Society, Female Orphan Asylum, School for the Deaf and Dumb, Ophthalmic Institution, and Ragged School, each 100 guineas; the Lying-in-Hospital, 150 guineas; and the Strangers' Friend Society and Governesses' Institution, each 50 guineas.

Isaac Hargraves, esq., of Tunbridge Wells, has bequeathed to the Tunbridge Wells Dispensary and Infirmary, £500; to the Benevolent Medical College, £500; and £200 to the Brighton Hospital.

Benjamin Ogden, esq., of Bristol, has bequeathed £250 to the Royal Infirmary, £250 to the Blind Asylum, and other charitable bequests.

Thomas Reynolds, esq., has left to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital £100, and small legacies to eleven other charitable institutions in Norwich.

At Stone, aged 103, John Hodson. Until within the last twelve months he might daily be seen driving cows to milk through the town. He possessed the perfect use of his faculties, with the exception of his hearing, till the last. His family shew an interesting relic of the old man's—a light blue frock coat—which he wore on sixty consecutive club-days, at the Stone Fair Club. *Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

At Windsor, aged 77, James Merrick, one of the oldest servants of the Royal Household. He had served during four reigns, and was pensioned off two or three years ago on £40 per annum. Distressing to say, he has left a wife of his own age totally blind, and a daughter a cripple, both wholly unprovided for.

Aged 44, Mr. William Harvey, the pantomimist and ballet-master, well known at many of the London and provincial theatres, committed

suicide by jumping into the sea from the "Helen McGregor" steam-ship, on her last voyage from Hamburg to Hull. The unfortunate man had been fulfilling an engagement at the Trivoli Gardens, Copenhagen, and while there a misunderstanding arose between him and another party. Harvey had the offending party taken before the head of the police at Copenhagen, who reprimanded him. After this it is said that he swore he would be revenged upon Harvey, and the latter seems to have entertained a strong belief that he would carry his threat into execution. His engagement terminated on the 30th of September, and he was on his way to Dublin to fulfil an engagement at the Queen's Theatre. The deceased left several papers which he had written on board the ship, and which shewed a most determined intention of committing self-destruction; at the same time it is evident that his mind was in a disturbed state. He has left a wife and two children.

Oct. 1. At Grandtully-castle, Perthshire, Lady Stewart, of Grandtully.

At Goslen, near Guildford, the residence of C. H. Pilgrim, esq., aged 47, Col. Frederick Geo. Shewell, C.B., 8th Hussars. Col. Shewell had been 30 years in the service, commanded the 8th Hussars at the famous Balaklava charge, where he brought a portion of the brigade out of action, and subsequently held the rank of Bri.-Gen. in the Crimea, for which he was made a C.B., and awarded a pension for distinguished services. Col. Shewell was in every sense of the word a good officer, and was high in the esteem of all who knew him.

At her residence, St. Heliers, Jersey, aged 73, Ann, relict of Major James Miller, for many years on the Staff of that island.

At Bel-zie-road, St. John's-wood, aged 69, Henry Adolphus Hawkins, esq.

Aged 32, William Plasket Lewis, esq., of Westbourne-ter.

At Gloucester-st., Warwick-sq., Jane, wife of William Lyon, esq., and eldest dau. of Charles Soames, esq., of Coles, Herts.

At the Cottage, Oxted, near Godstone, aged 41, Harriet, wife of Edward Walker, esq.

At the residence of E. Weight, esq., Wokingham, Berks, aged 44, Watkin Charles Kenrick, esq.

Oct. 2. At his residence, Finsbury-sq., aged 64, Thomas Henry Hall, esq., late chairman of the City of London Improvement Committee. He was a respected and useful member of the corporation of the City of London, and of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He entered the corporation in 1829, for the ward of Coleman-st., which he represented for 27 years. He became chairman of several of the committees of the corporation, and upon each occasion he received the thanks of his fellow-citizens, as well as some substantial marks of their favour. On the 27th of January, 1848, he was elected by the Common Council the chairman of the "Improvement Committee," one of the most important of all the corporation committees, and during his time some most important works have taken place, such as the formation of Cannon-st. West, and the extension of the New Farringdon-st. to Clerkenwell. On the 12th of December last, Mr. Hall was chosen a representative of the City at the Board of Works, with Deputy Harrison and Mr. H. L. Taylor.

At Torre-abbey, Devon, aged 81, Robert Sheldon, esq., formerly of Brooklands, Hants, second son of the late Robert Sheldon, esq., of Paulersbury-park, Northamptonshire, and Slatwoods, in the Isle of Wight.

At the residence of his mother, Tibberton-sq., Islington, aged 25, Robert Osborne Davies, the younger son of the late Rev. William Davies, of New Shoreham, Sussex.

Aged 69, at Windsor, John Siddall, esq., veterinary surgeon of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), after a service of 52 years in that regiment, of

which he was the last remaining member present at Waterloo.

At his residence, Mayfield, Sussex, aged 56, M. Wallis, esq.

At Brussels, after a painful illness, Hamilton Fitz-Gerald, esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy.

At Balham, aged 84, Mrs. Grace Gribble Whitmore, relict of Thomas Whitmore, esq., formerly Secretary of her Majesty's Customs, and of the Elms, Epsom.

At Kenn Rectory, Devon, aged 69, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. R. A. St. Leger.

Aged 31, Arthur, youngest son of the late James Stanbrough, esq., of Isleworth.

Aged 76, Mary, relict of William Wilson, esq., of Lincoln-house Ponder's-end, Middlesex.

At Plaistow, aged 80, Mrs. Blood, widow of the late Thomas Blood, esq.

Oct. 3. At Manston-terrace, Heavitree, Annabella, widow of T. J. Lloyd Baker, esq., Hardwicke-court, Gloucestershire.

At South-house, Holmfirth, Joshua Charlesworth, esq., Justice of the Peace for the West-Riding.

Obyena, widow of William Wittington, esq., of Stevenage, and fourth dau. of the late Robert Hinde, esq., of Preston-castle, near Hitchin, Herts.

Of bronchitis, Ann, relict of Adm. Searle, C.B.

At St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester, very suddenly, aged 55, Edgar Church, esq., for 29 years a practising solicitor in this town.

Aged 57, W. Owen Jackson, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple.

Aged 48, John Chester, esq., of Norbriggs-house, Derbyshire, of the firm of Messrs. Eyre and Chester, of King's Lynn. On Saturday Mr. Chester was bathing his feet in an earthenware footpail, when, through an unguarded movement, the vessel broke, and the sharp edges inflicted a wound in the calf of the leg six inches long and four wide, by which the main artery was severed, and a great loss of blood was the immediate consequence; in endeavouring to recover himself, Mr. Chester unhappily increased the mischief and inflicted two wounds in the heel. Fortunately, Mr. Woolmer, surgeon, of London, and brother-in-law of Mr. Chester, was in the house, or he must have immediately bled to death, but the prompt assistance rendered by him stayed the bleeding, and, with the assistance of Mr. Thorpe, all the wounds were dressed. Until Wednesday the case was considered to be going on well, but on that day great pain was felt by the sufferer, and finally mortification of the limb caused his untimely death.

At her residence, Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., aged 49, Anne Juliet, wife of Frederick Webster, esq.

At Teignmouth, Mary Ann Vining, sister to the Mayor of Bristol.

Aged 66, William Roper, esq., of Bayham, Frant, Sussex.

At his residence, St. Paul's-road, Camden-town, Samuel Bacon, esq., surgeon, late of the Hampstead-road.

Aged 64, Mr. Andrew White, first Mayor of Sunderland, and elected M.P. for the borough in 1837 by 628 votes. Deceased was overtaken by commercial embarrassments some years ago, and passed from a prominent public position into the retirement of a private life, his latest occupation being that of a ship and insurance broker. The mayor, magistrates, aldermen, councillors, &c., followed his remains to the grave on the 6th inst.; and he was interred with the respect that befitted a man who had long filled the highest position in his native town, and who was esteemed to the last for his private virtues.

Oct. 4. At Warnham-court, Horsham, aged 14, Helen, second dau. of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart.

At Launceston, John Darke, esq., of Castle-st., solicitor.

At Llanelly, aged 80, Capt. J. T. Wedge, of Warwick.

At Wyke, near Weymouth, aged 62, Edward Palmer, esq.

At Tenby, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Voyle, H.E.I.C.S.

At his residence, Portland-cottage, Leamington, aged 56, D'Arcy Boulton, esq.

Oct. 5. At Grimston, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, aged 17, the Hon. Isabella Maria Denison, second surviving dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Londesborough.

At Staunton-park, Herefordshire, aged 22, Isabella Louisa Anne, only dau. of James Bunbury Blake, esq., of Thurston-house, Bury St. Edmund's.

In St. Sidwell's, Marion Young, wife of Joseph Mountford, esq., and only child of the late Col. Bidlake, of the Royal Marines.

At Cheltenham, aged 93, Anne, relict of John Atkinson, esq., of Maple Hayes, Staffordshire.

At Queen's-pl., Southsea, Wm. Bell, esq., paymaster of H. M.'s Yacht "Victoria and Albert."

In St. Martin's, Lincoln, aged 101, Mrs. Hannah Smith, widow. Until very lately she was enabled to walk alone, and her faculties remained clear and strong.

Thomas Weeding, esq., of Mecklenburgh-sq., London, and of Fullbrooks, Malden, Surrey, of which county he was for several years a magistrate.

At Trowbridge Barracks, aged 50, Capt. Geo. Ellis, 4th Light Dragoons.

In Paris, George Delmar, esq., of Park-cres., Regent's-park, and Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

At Hillend-house, Lanarkshire, Miss Margaret Logan, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Walter Logan, formerly manager of the Forth and Clyde canal, and a well-known and highly respectable citizen of Glasgow. Miss Logan, about six-and-thirty years ago, was celebrated for her beauty, and indeed passed under the sobriquet of "The Beauty of Glasgow." It is now an old story, her engagement to be married to Lord John Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll, the father of the present nobleman of that name, who, in consequence of some *contretemps*, broke his plighted vow, and lost considerably his popularity in consequence. Miss Logan's beauty was of the purest and most classical description, such as Canova or Chantrey might have been proud to have perpetuated in marble, while adding thereby to their fame.—*North British Daily Mail*.

Suddenly, at Littleington-tower, in the little Cloisters, Westminster, Richard Clarke, esq., one of the gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey. From his earliest age Mr. Clarke followed the musical profession, having been brought up as a chorister in the Royal Chapel at Windsor. During the whole of his long career he met with the high esteem of all with whom he came in contact, not only on account of his own respectability, but also for the zeal with which he studied to promote the character of his profession. He died at the advanced age of 76. Among his writings may be mentioned a pamphlet on the derivation of the word "Madrigal," and a book, endeavouring to establish Dr. John Bull as the composer of the National Anthem.

At his residence, Norfolk-lodge, South Mimms, aged 68, Benjamin Smith, esq.

Aged 95, Martha Miles, widow of the late Thos. Miles, of Southampton.

Oct. 6. At Tunbridge Wells, Sir Jasper Atkinson, of Portman-sq., late Provost of Her Majesty's Mint.

At Ifley, near Oxford, Ellen, wife of the Rev. Thomas Shadforth, M.A., Tutor of University College, Oxford.

At Paris, a lady who once occupied a prominent place in London society, the Baroness de Cula-brella; the Baroness was sister to the once celebrated Ball Hughes, better known as the Golden Ball, whose marriage with the opera

dancer, Mercandotti, made so much noise in the world,—

"When George the Fourth was king."

Mr. Ball Hughes is still living at St. Germain's, and is the sole remaining specimen of that nearly lost species of which Beau Nash and Beau Brummell were the representatives.

At his residence, Upton-place, near Stratford, Essex, Robert James Beauchamp, esq., late of Calcutta.

Suddenly, aged 52, Francis Whishaw, C. E., esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 77, Thomas Habgood, esq., late of Hatton-garden.

At Brighton, suddenly, Mr. Alexander Smyth, Wadham College, Oxford, eldest son of John A. T. Smyth, esq., 4, Cumberland-ter., Regent's-park.

At East Peckham, Kent, Samuel Garrod, esq., surgeon, late of Hackney.

Aged 28, Alexander Abethell, esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

Sophia, wife of Richard Cannon, esq., late of the Adjutant-General's office, and of Kennington.

At Richmond, aged 28, George Burlton, youngest child of the late Colonel Abdy.

Oct. 7. At North Bridge-pl., of rapid consumption, aged 47, Edward Granger, esq., M.D., of Canterbury, Kent.

At Limerick, Eliza Chivers, wife of Major M. Adam, of Spring-hill, county Clare, and dau. of the late J. S. Bower, esq., of Broxholme-house, Doncaster.

At the Grande-place, Calais, Comm. Charles Thurtell, R.N.

At Berlin, aged 72, Mr. Otto, for many years director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of that town. He was also chief editor of the *Allgemeine Gartenzeitung*, of which he was the originator, and was well known as a distinguished botanist, not only at home but also abroad.

At Workington, Cumberland, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Isaac Scott, esq.

At Luton, Beds, aged 45, Frederick Burr, esq.

At Fulham-pl., Harrow-rd., aged 75, Mary, wife of Lieut. Hector Graham, half-pay, 60th Rifles, and late Barrack-master of Chichester.

At Merton, Surrey, aged 28, Betsey Frances Ireland, dau. of the late C. G. Ireland, esq.

Oct. 8. At Upper Brook-st., London, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Cooke, C.B.

At Hampton, Middlesex, aged 60, Ann, wife of Sir William J. Newton, of Argyle-st.

Aged 38, the Hon. Charles Grimston, third son of the late Earl of Verulam, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, and brother of the Countess of Clarendon. The deceased gentleman had been out to the East just before the conclusion of peace, and on his arrival at Constantinople was assailed by fever, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 61, Catherine, widow of the late W. R. Anderson, esq., of Liverpool.

At Croydon, Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Hayne Newton, esq., M.R.C.S., and of her Majesty's Forces.

At Ickenham, aged 86, John Henry Gell, esq., of the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, and of Ickenham, Uxbridge, formerly coroner of Westminster.

At St. Pierre-les-Calais, France, aged 65, Wm. Tomlin Walker, esq., formerly in the Civil Service of the H.E.I.C., and of the Royal London Militia. R.I.P.

At Clevedon, Somersetshire, Mary Anne, widow of the late John Barker, esq., of Coston.

Oct. 9. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Catherine, widow of Judge Le Quesne, and eldest dau. of the late Col. English, R.E.

At Victoria-grove-ter., Bayswater, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrington, formerly of Egham-house, Egham, Surrey.

At Wednesbury, aged 38, Mrs. Sampson Lloyd, dau. of Daniel Lachary, esq., of Auley-hall, Stourport.

Suddenly, Margaret Mariannette Greene, widow of Lieut.-Col. Green, H.E.I.C., of Royal-crescent, Notting-hill.

At Clayworth, aged 68, Walter Manners, esq., M.D.

At Hastings, aged 70, William Winstanley, esq., of Gilston-rd., West Brompton, son of the late Dr. Winstanley, of St. Alban Hall, Oxford.

At Maryon-road, Woolwich, aged 36, Capt. Edmund Hayter Bingham, youngest son of the late Col. Charles Cox Bingham, Royal Artillery.

At Patcham, aged 78, George Blaker, esq.

At Rutland-st., Hampstead-rd., aged 86, Wm. Thackray, esq., one of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

At Bruges, in Belgium, aged 82, Mary Custance, wife of Myles Custance, esq.

Oct. 10. At Bath, aged 66, John Wood, esq., chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. Mr. Wood represented Preston in three parliaments, having been elected in 1826, in 1830, and again in 1831, a period memorable for the political excitement which then prevailed consequent on the parliamentary Reform agitation. He soon established for himself a high character in the House of Commons amongst men of business, and was solicited by the government to fill the important post of Chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes. Upon the consolidation of that board with the Commissioners of Excise Mr. Wood was appointed Chairman of the United Board, which post he filled to the complete satisfaction of every successive administration. The deceased was for several years a legal officer in this city. He was one of the two City Counsel under the old corporation; and on the retirement of Mr. Recorder Nicoll, he succeeded to that office, which he abdicated on being appointed to the lucrative national post of Chairman of Stamps and Taxes. His value was well known to every one employed in his department, and to all the leading members of the government.

At Newtown-Anner, county of Tipperary, Catherine, widow of Sir Thomas Osborne, bart.

At Tetbury, Gloucestersh., aged 59, Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Clark Paul, esq.

At River, near Dover, Marian, eldest dau. of the late Chas. Vardon, esq., formerly of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq.

At Bergh Apton, Norfolk, suddenly, aged 66, Richard Denny, esq.

At Hull, aged 39, Mr. Jas. Allsop, surgeon, youngest son of the late Luke Allsop, esq., of Leathall, Derbyshire.

At Milton-st., Dorset-sq., aged 51, Benjamin Fayle, esq.

At Bordeaux, aged 71, James Belt, esq.

At Merthyr Tydvil, aged 69, Walter Morgan, esq.

Oct. 11. At Merchiston-castle, John Gibson, esq., of Merchiston castle, formerly her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in Scotland. From the Circus-place School, Edinburgh, Mr. Gibson was drafted to St. Andrew's; from St. Andrew's he obtained his promotion to the Inspectorship of Schools; and this appointment he resigned to undertake the proprietary management of Merchiston Academy, vacated by the retirement of the brother of Dr. Chalmers.

At his residence, Guildford-st., Russel-sq., aged 68, John Cooper, esq., formerly of H.M.'s Ordnance-office, Tower.

At Edinburgh, aged 82, Archibald Anderson, esq.

At Somerton, Somerset, of cardiac asthma, aged 64, Alfred Estlin, esq., solicitor.

At the Mall, Clifton, aged 22, Magnus, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. G. A. H. Falconar, M.N.I., of Douglas, Isle-of-Man.

At Pennsylvania-park, John Leigh Williams, esq.

At Exminster, aged 49, Clement Govett, esq., of Tiverton, solicitor.

At the residence of her son, in Newent, Gloucestersh., aged 92, Mrs. Mary Ainsworth.

At Plymouth hospital, aged 26, Sergeant William Jowett, of Beeston, who left that place in 1847, and enlisted in the 7th Fusiliers. He gave him-self entirely to the study of his profession and to mental culture, and gained the esteem of his fellow soldiers and superior officers, and was promoted finally to the office of sergeant. In 1854 his regiment was ordered to the East, and on the 5th of April he left Southampton in the steam-ship Orinoco, and was one out of the second boat to land in the Crimea. He was in the thickest part of the battle of the Alma, where he received a slight wound; was one of the few who took the Castle of Balac-lava; fought at Inkermann by the side of Sir Thomas Trowbridge at the moment Sir Thomas lost both his legs; was engaged in several sorties, and in each attack on the Redan, and was knocked down at the last attack by a shell; whence he was removed to the camp hospital, where he lay till the French explosion on the 15th of November, which so shook him as to necessitate the removal of his wounded (right leg, and rendered his life hopeless. He remained in the hospital at Balac-lava till the latter end of last May, when he was brought to Plymouth, where he expired on Saturday last, from the effects of his wounds. He endured all the hardships of the severe winter, without a grumble, or being absent from duty more than a

few days. He kept a diary of all that happened of importance from his embarkation in 1854 to Sept. 6, 1855, in which he describes scenery, manners of people, battles, and other incidents, in a manner not equalled by many tourists, and which many of his superior officers perused with pleasure. He received from them during his illness letters of high praise for his bravery and fortitude; and when life was fast waning, from the constant discharge of his wounds, he said to his weeping father, "Be a man, father: braver men than I have suffered and died in their country's cause."

Oct 12. In St. James's-pl., aged 77, the Right Hon. Cornwallis, third Viscount Hawarden.

At Weymouth, Dorsetshire, Penelope, wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Vandeleur.

Aged 74, Lucy, widow of John Lancaster, esq., Assistant-Surgeon to the Bengal Establishment, and only dau. of the late James Fison, esq., of Colchester.

At Grosvenor-ho., Southampto n, aged 66, Mary Ann, wif of William Oke, esq.

At Preston, in Holderness, aged 77, Wm. Ferguson, esq.

Elizabeth Mary, wife of the Rev. Thos. Hope, Incumbent of Hatton, Warwickshire.

At Norwood, Maria, widow of John Dickinson, esq., late of her Majesty's Customs.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and Upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sept. 27 .	554	157	181	156	43	1106	795	740	1535
Oct. 4 .	530	163	186	155	37	1071	828	768	1596
„ 11 .	501	123	125	153	37	939	782	757	1539
„ 18 .	507	148	151	142	26	974	798	787	1585

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
	64	10	44	11	26	5	42	11	45	4	42	4
Week ending Oct. 11.	64	9	42	9	25	9	39	11	45	2	43	3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD.

Hay, 3*l.* 8*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 20.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	5,400
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	21,154
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Calves	163
Lamb		Pigs	630

COAL-MARKET, Oct. 20.

Wallsend, &c. 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 3*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 52*s.* 6*d.*

Australian Mutton, 55*s.* 0*d.* Beef, 53*s.* 0*d.*

WOOL, Down Tegs, per lb. 17*d.* to 17½*d.* Leicester Fleeces, 15*d.* to 16*d.*
Combing, 11*d.* to 14*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, by H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, Strand.
From Sept. 21 to Oct. 24, 1856, both inclusive.

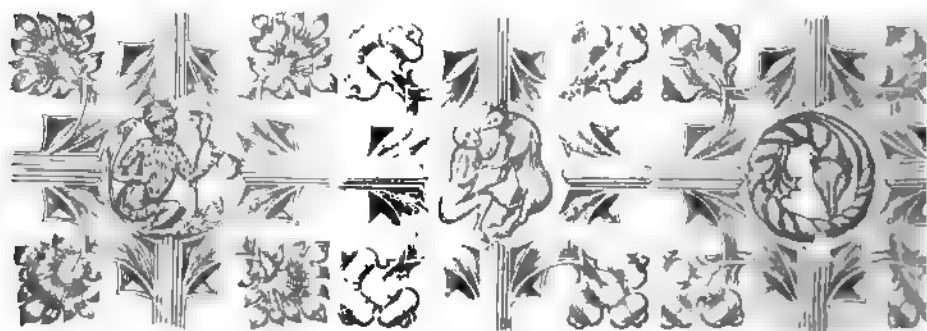
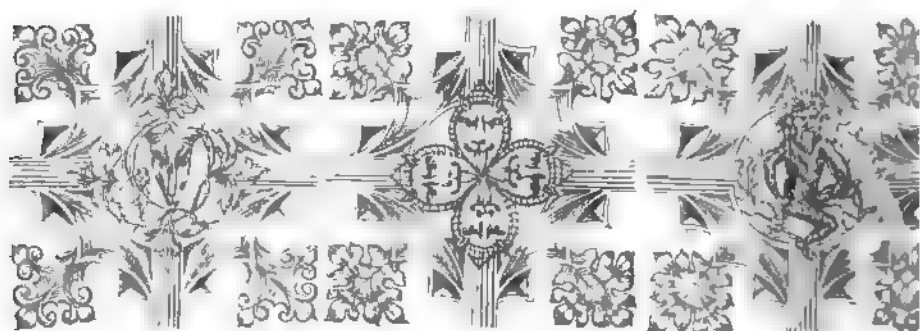
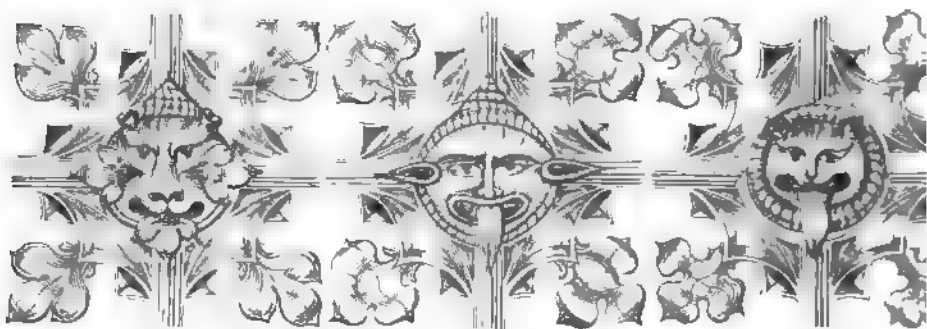
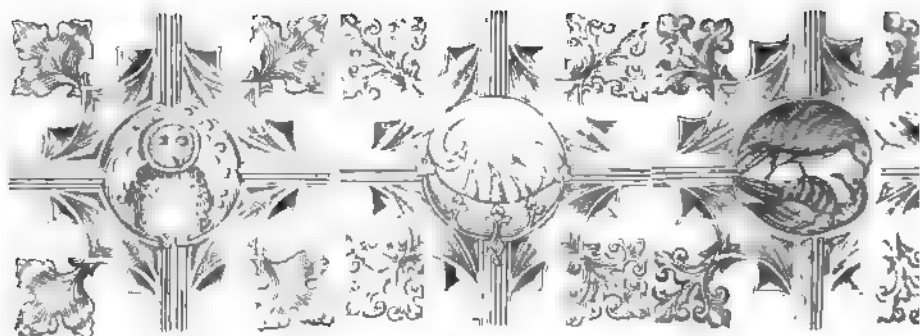
Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Sep.	°	°	°	in pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in pts.	
24	48	51	48	29.93	cldy. lvy. rain	10	49	59	51	30.9	fair, rain
25	50	57	48	53	fine, lvy. rain	11	50	62	50	32	do. do.
26	50	60	49	29	do. cloudy	12	51	60	49	33	heavy rain
27	50	60	50	12	do. lvy. rain	13	52	60	50	36	do.
28	59	59	47	70	fair	14	48	60	48	37	rain
29	50	59	48	59	do.	15	48	56	50	32	do. fog
30	48	60	56	27	rain	16	52	58	50	23	do. cloudy
O.1	46	60	51	20	cloudy	17	52	58	53	29.83	cloudy, rain
2	50	60	50	17	rain	18	50	50	54	30.15	do. do.
3	50	60	50	60	do.	19	51	49	52	25	do. do.
4	48	66	50	82	do.	20	51	60	50	37	do.
5	49	59	49	80	do.	21	56	64	53	40	fair, cloudy
6	48	60	50	60	do. fair	22	56	62	55	31	do. do.
7	50	60	48	52	do.	23	51	60	55	32	do. do.
8	52	60	48	81	do.	24	53	60	52	37	do. do.
9	51	60	49	92	fair, rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. and Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent Reduced.	3 per Cent Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds. A. £1,000.
24			93 $\frac{1}{2}$			230		14.17 pm.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
25			93 $\frac{1}{2}$				17 pm.	13.16 pm.	
26			93 $\frac{1}{2}$					13.16 pm.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
27			93 $\frac{1}{2}$					10.13 pm.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
29			92 $\frac{1}{2}$					9.12 pm.	
30			92					7.10 pm.	
O.1			92 $\frac{1}{2}$				10.14 pm.	8.12 pm.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
2			92 $\frac{1}{2}$				14 pm.	7 pm.	99
3			93 $\frac{1}{2}$				10 pm.	7.11 pm.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
4			92 $\frac{1}{2}$					7.11 pm.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
6			91 $\frac{1}{2}$				9 pm.	5.10 pm.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
7			91					5.9 pm.	99
8			91 $\frac{1}{2}$			228 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 pm.	5.9 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
9			91 $\frac{1}{2}$				7 pm.	4.8 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
10			91 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			4.8 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	213	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			4.8 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
14		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		11 pm.	4.8 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	212	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			3.7 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	212	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			2.5 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			1. dis. 4 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.5 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 pm.		3.6 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	228	8 pm.	3.6 pm.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	212	91	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			2.4 pm.	
23	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		228		5 pm.	

EDWARD AND ALFRED WHITMORE,
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 17, Change Alley, London.

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BOSSES IN YARMOUTH CHURCH. I.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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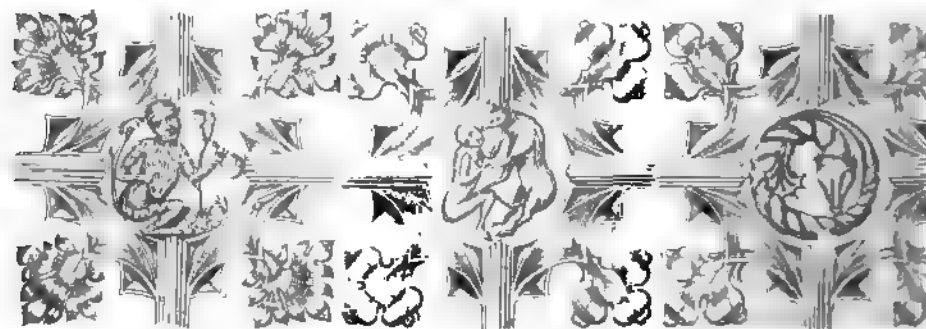
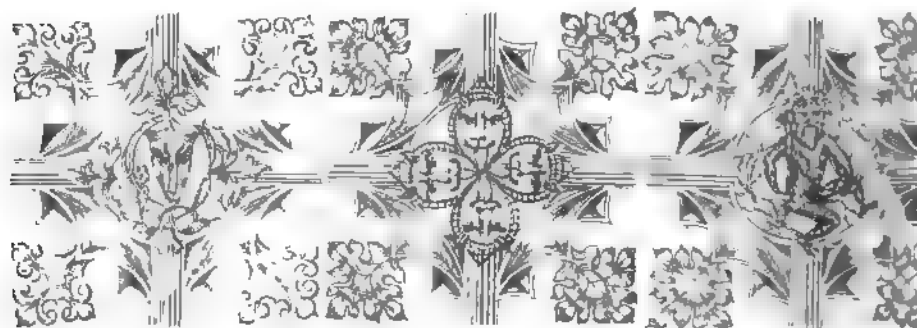
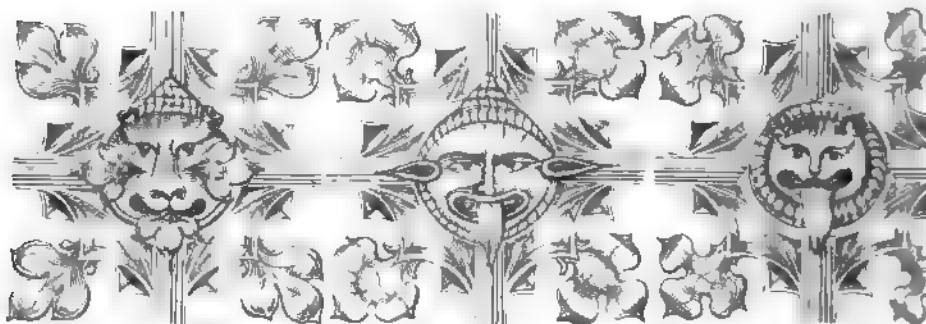
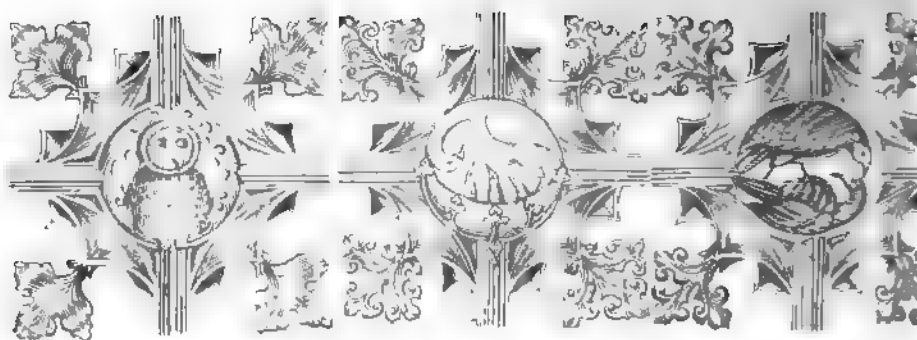
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEAD FAMILY.

MR. URBAN,—I am obliged to you for the replies which my enquiries transmitted in June, in respect to the Meads of Essex, obtained. May I further ask *whence* they came first to Elmdon; from what town as well as county? and whether the Meads of Buckinghamshire—a branch of the same family,—were resident there prior to those of Essex; and *how* they were related? And may I enquire, also, from what line and descent, the Meads of Ireland—the Earl Clanwilliam's family—first branched off? I have not myself the means of information; but probably yourself, or some correspondent, may be able to tell me.

I query whether the arms of the Meads of Essex were given right in your July number. Should they not have been, Sable, a chevron or, between 3 pelicans vulning themselves, or? I think both coats have been used by members of that branch of the family. There is a monument to the memory of the judge at Elmdon, I believe—if some antiquary would correctly describe it, and blazon the arms upon it.

Your monthly subscriber,
OSTRICH.

MR. URBAN,—In the Magazine for this month, at page 635, left column, you have an account of the discovery of an oaken coffin, and you, or perhaps myself, have made a mistake in the rendering of the original information which was given to your correspondent, C. Roach Smith, Esq. The reading should be as follows—"Near the house occupied by Mr. J. Lownsbro, on the estate of Edward Horner Rennard," &c., and not Lord Londesborough Esq., as stated. You will please correct the mistake, as it might perhaps lead to some other mistake in saying that Lord Londesborough occupied the farm-house therein mentioned.

I am, &c., EDWARD TINDALL.
Bridlington, Nov. 1, 1856.

MANOR OF KENSINGTON.

DIED, March 18, 1738, in the 27th year of his age, of the dropsy, at Johnston, in Pembrokeshire, Edward Henry Edwards, Esq., who in the right of his mother, the

Lady Elizabeth Rich, succeeded to the estates of Edward Earl of Warwick and Holland, viz. the Manor of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, the famous farm of Chossey, in the county of Berks, let at £800 per annum; several messuages in Bartholomew Close, London, together with the toll of the Pye-powder-court in West Smithfield; all which he has bequeathed in a most extraordinary manner, very much to the prejudice of his brother and sister, who both deserved well of him.—*Read's Journal*, Apr. 1, 1738.

E. G. B.

Query, Where is a copy of this will to be found?

THE GIN ACT.—"PUSS AND MEW."

IN "Read's Journal," Apr. 1, 1738, we find this curious paragraph:—

"A Bill will be brought into the House of Commons in a few days, to render more efficient the laws against the excessive drinking of that pernicious liquor Gin; which it is not doubted will put an end to *Puss* and *Mew*, and all other artifices to evade the law."

The explanation is, that when Gin was retailed in private houses, as was often the case, the buyer, standing outside the window, called "*Puss*," and put his money on a sliding shelf. The seller cried "*Mew*," and returned the shelf with a glass of spirits upon it. The parties never saw each other. See "London Mag.," 1738, for the Gin Act.

E. G. B.

AUTHORITIES FOR SHERIFFS AND THEIR ARMS.

LISTS of SHERIFFS will be found in the files of "Gazettes," the "Annual Register," and the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; but Mr. Urban omitted this useful list in the year current.

ARMS attributed to them will generally be found in the Armories of Edmonson, Berry, and Burke; but the authority for determining whether the several Sheriffs were entitled to armorial bearings, and (if so) to what bearings, must be found in her Majesty's College of Arms.

LANCASTRIENSIS.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

CHAPTER V.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES (continued): GUTHRIE AND JOHNSON.

“Whoever, anxious for Britannia's fate,
Turns his reflections on affairs of State,
May here the wily Statesman's mazes wind,
And secrets veil'd from vulgar readers find;
With Lilliputian Senators debate,
And in their contests view—the British State.”

Lines by BARDUS, prefixed to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1739.

It was on the 13th of April, 1738, that the House of Commons, by the resolutions with which my last paper concluded, prohibited the further publication of their debates, as well during the recess as during the session of Parliament. In little more than a month, on the 20th of May, the prorogation took place. Preparations had been made, as before, for reporting the debates in the *London Magazine*, and, notwithstanding the threatened terrors of the serjeant-at-arms, its proprietors determined to persevere, but with caution and disguise. Hitherto the title-page of the *London Magazine* had displayed the names of four booksellers, who were partners in the adventure; but now it was deemed sufficient that one man should incur the risk proposed, and their forlorn hope was “T. Astley, at the Rose over-against the North-Door of St. Paul's.” Mr. Gordon (the translator of Tacitus), to whom they confided the task of preparing the debates for publication, was a well-known writer in *The Independent Whig*, and one of the authors of “Cato's Letters.” It was a device characteristic of his modes of thought that he adopted in order to avoid naming those who had voted the publication of their speeches to be a breach of privilege. He gave them Roman names, and these he said were assumed by the members of a certain Political Club, which had agreed to meet regularly in order to discuss matters of public importance. Under this guise, a debate which had taken place on the 3rd Feb. on a motion for the reduction of the army, was commenced in the *London Magazine* for May, by the insertion of part of the speech of Lord Noel Somerset, who figured under the name of “the Honourable Scipio Africanus.” The same debate occupied the two next *London Magazines* to the extent of forty-six pages, Sir Robert Walpole appearing as “the Right Honourable M. Tullius Cicero,” Mr. Pulteney^a as M. Cato, and Mr. George Lyttelton as Mæcenæ, and so on.

^a Mr. Pulteney's speech occupies fourteen pages and a-half of the *London Magazine* for June, pp. 270—285. In the *Parliamentary History*, 1812, vol. x. cols. 434—443,

On this occasion a march was stolen upon SYLVANUS URBAN by his rivals^b; but I was determined not to be entirely distanced by them. I therefore now looked round for an experienced writer qualified to prepare an original, or rewritten, version of the debates, and I succeeded in finding such a coadjutor in the historian Guthrie. This gentleman hit upon the plan of disguising the report as

DEBATES in the Senate of MAGNA
LILLIPUTIA.

and he prefixed a smartly written introduction, in which he described the existing state of the Empire of Lilliput as observed during a recent visit by a grandson of the renowned Lemuel Gulliver; remarking that

“We doubt not but our Readers will be much pleased with an Appendix to Captain Gulliver’s account, which we received last month, and which the late Resolution of the House of Commons, whereby we are forbidden to insert any account of the Proceedings of the *British Parliament*, gives us an opportunity of communicating in their room.”

The first debate we published was that of the 5th May, 1738, on the bill for securing the trade to America, and Mr. Pulteney’s speech on that occasion was given in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE for June. In the following number I gave Sir Robert Walpole’s speech, and the leading features of a second debate, on the same topic. And so I proceeded, no longer borrowing from the *London Magazine*, nor exactly going over the same ground; for, as neither party could undertake to publish the whole debates, we each reported what struck us respectively as most important or likely to be most interesting to the public.

In our Lilliputian Debates the two Houses of Parliament were designated as those of the Hurgoes and Clinabs. The names of the speakers were so transposed as to be just recognisable, though grievously disfigured; as *Castro-flet* for Chesterfield, *Heryef* for Hervey, *Quadrert* for Carteret, the *Urgolen Wimgul Skeiphen* for William Shippen, esquire, &c., &c. The Whigs and Tories were styled *Slamecsans* and *Tramecsans*. France was *Blefescu*, Spain *Iberia*, Ireland *Ierne*, London *Mildendo*, Westminster *Belfaborac*, and so on. A key was given at the end of the year, partially under the form of “Proposals for printing by subscription ANAGRAMMATA REDIVIVA, or, The Art of Composing and Resolving Anagrams,” but more fully in a separate paper.

The *London Magazine*, of course, took similar means of enlightening its readers; and indeed a key was more necessary in their case than my own: for the Roman names, though more elegant in appearance, had far less

two speeches are assigned to him, but both together are much shorter. The slight examination of the *Parliamentary History* we have been able to make on the present occasion has disclosed several such deficiencies.

^b *The Political State*, which had heretofore been the best authority for the debates, now failed altogether in that respect; whilst *The Historical Register*, as already noticed in p. 536, ceased to be published. The proprietors of the former were so thoroughly alarmed, that in 1739 they ventured only to insert the speech of Lord Viscount Gage against the Convention in Spain, which the other papers had printed with his Lordship’s name in full, evidently by his own authority. In 1740, at p. 381, they gave “The reputed excellent Speech of a certain great Man to his Prince,” being the Speaker’s address on presenting the Money-bill; and at p. 435 some “National Political Debates,” under the head of “Memoirs of the Debates of a Society, which has existed many years, upon the most interesting Points of Political Knowledge, communicated by the Secretary; which, no doubt, will find their own weight with the Publick.” No names of the speakers are given; and other names are printed with —, as well as “his M—j—y,” “the “N—e L—d,” &c., &c.

resemblance to those of the actual speakers than our anagrammatic ones. Perhaps none of the handbill keys are now in existence, either for one Magazine or the other. Any that may chance to be preserved must be regarded as literary curiosities of some interest. When the debates were subsequently printed consecutively, in the series of *Parliamentary History* formed by Timberland and Chandler, the fictitious names were replaced by those which the speakers really bore; and I have compared the famous debate in the Lords on the 1st March, 1739, on the Convention with Spain^c, in order to afford the reader a further notion of the Roman costume which Gordon made our senators assume. The debate was opened by *C. Cicerajus*, the Earl of Cholmondeley; and among the speakers (for the *London Magazine* does not give all the speeches that are in the *Parliamentary History*,) were—*C. Plinius Cæcilius*, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; *M. Agrippa*, Lord Carteret; *Q. Salonius Sarra*, Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Salisbury; *L. Piso*, the Earl of Chesterfield^d; *L. Æmilius Paullus*, the Duke of Argyll; *C. Helvius*, Lord Hervey; *Q. Fabius Maximus*, Lord Bathurst; and *L. Icilius*, the Earl of Ilay.

When the same matter was debated in the Commons, the speakers were,—*Pomponius Atticus*, Horace Walpole; *C. Calpurnius Piso*, Mr. Campbell of Pembrokehire; *M. Sempronius Tuditanus*^e, Sir Thomas Saunderson (afterwards Earl of Scarborough); *A. Gabinius*, Lord Gage^f; *L. Hortensius*, Mr. John Howe (afterwards Lord Chedworth); *Julius Florus*, Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham); *Mæcenæ*, George Lyttelton (afterwards Lord Lyttelton); *T. Manlius Torquatus*, (Sir Thomas Saunderson^g?); *P. Villius Tappulus* ("one of our greatest merchants," and doubtless Sir John Barnard,) and *M. Furius Camillus*, Sir William Windham^h. A few more, from the *London Magazine* of August and September 1739,—*M. Valerius Corvus*, Alderman Perry; *Servilius Priscus*, Mr. Pelham; *T. Quintus Capitolinus*, Mr. John Talbot; *L. Junius Brutus*, Mr. Samuel Sandys; *L. Valerius Flaccus*, Sir William Yonge; *L. Quintus Cincinnatus*, Mr. William Shippen.

^c "Among the Orford papers are a few parliamentary memorandums, in the handwriting of Sir Robert Walpole, taken by him during the first debate on the Convention (March 8, 1739). . . . Though short and imperfect, they sufficiently prove the general accuracy of the speeches given by Chandler [i. e. by Gordon in the *London Magazine*, whence Chandler copied them] on that occasion."—*Coxe, Memoirs of Sir R. Walpole*.

^d "The Earl of Chesterfield spoke against this warlike peace, as he called it, with great force of argument, as well as eloquence and wit. He probably was animated by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who assisted at the debate, and thought proper, in an affair which so nearly affected the glory of the nation, to vote, for the first time, and to divide with the opposition. The speech of Lord Chesterfield is one of those which were chosen by Rousset to be inserted in his *Recueil*, as containing the principal arguments urged by the English in support of their pretensions; but the translation is by no means worthy of the original."—*Maty's Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield*. This speech alone fills thirteen pages in the *London Magazine* for October, 1739, pp. 486—499; Lord Hervey's fills the like space, and Lord Bathurst's fifteen pages; so large a proportion of the Magazine did the debates occupy.

^e See *London Magazine*, 1739, p. 564, and the *Parliamentary History*, 1812, vol. x. col. 1259. But it would seem that this speech is misappropriated, since in another place, *Parl. Hist.*, x. 471, we find assigned to Sir Thomas Saunderson a speech of *T. Manlius Torquatus* (*London Magazine*, 1738, p. 329).

^f Lord Gage on this and other occasions published his speech at the end of the session—"printed and dispersed about *Lilliput* as soon as the Senate rose."—*GENL. MAG.*, p. 692. It was inserted in the Magazine for June, with his name at length.

^g See the preceding note ^e.

^h These three last, given in the *London Magazine*, pp. 579, 580, are omitted in the *Parl. History*, 1812. *M. Furius Camillus* I have identified from another place.

Both the Magazines had reason to congratulate themselves on the success which attended their boldness and ingenuity. No further notice was taken of either party by the House of Commons; whilst a large sale attested the approbation of the public. It was a triumph of that right which the electors of England claim, to be acquainted with the conduct of their representatives, and at least to know what they say, if they are unable to control or instruct them on particular measures. Any subterfuges were esteemed legitimate that might attain such a result; and we were encouraged to persevere, "with Protean art," to elude the arbitrary prohibitions that would have silenced our reports:—

"Prosper, O *Gulliver*! and should some sage
Of *Lilliput* forbid thy monthly page,
To other fairy lands thy scene remove,
Tell how they fight, or rather how they love:
Shou'd *Lilliputian* fleets attempt in vain,
Let *Brobdingnagian* squadrons humble *Spain*;
Or, that your politicks we ne'er may lose,
Say, how the wiser *Houyhnhnms* rule *Yahoos*."

Mr. Cave, like his rival publishers, had felt some misgivings, and, to prepare for the worst, he had taken the precaution to place on the title-page of the Magazine for August, 1738, the designation "jun." after his name; hoping, in case of attack, to shift the responsibility of the publication upon a "nephew" whom he now began to mention as his partner in trade: but I believe no such person really existed; at least, I never saw him. He was himself Mr. Cave junior, inasmuch as his father was still alive; but then his father's name was not Edward, but Josephⁱ.

In April, 1739, a writer in the *Daily Advertiser*, who undertook to institute a comparison between the merits of the *Gentleman's* and *London Magazines*, remarked,—

"I have found, upon an impartial and candid examination, that, in the first part, which contains debates upon political subjects, *Urban* abounds in things, and his rivals in words; that he has a chain of arguments, and they a flow of periods; that their style is uniform and diffuse; his varied, concise, and energetic."

The account which Sir John Hawkins gives^k of Cave's proceedings in collecting the debates is certainly incorrect in many respects; and more especially in omitting such notices of the efforts of his rivals and predecessors as I have now endeavoured to supply. There is no ground for Hawkins's assertion that Mr. Cave's situation of Inspector of the Franks at the Post-Office gave him any advantage in this matter. I am not sure that his description of Cave's personal efforts as a reporter is to be entirely relied upon; and at least he inaccurately states that they commenced in July, 1736. However, he asserts that he had been informed by some who were much about Cave, that,—

"Taking with him a friend or two, he found means to procure for them and himself admission in the gallery of the House of Commons, or to some concealed station in the other House, and that they privately took down notes of the several speeches, and the general tendency and substance of the arguments. Thus furnished, Cave and his associates would adjourn to a neighbouring tavern, and compare and adjust their notes, by means whereof and the help of their memories, they became enabled to fix at least the substance of what they had so lately heard and remarked."

ⁱ Mr. Nichols remarks,—“This was continued until the death of that nephew, at the end of the year 1752.”—*Preface to Magazine Indexes*, p. xxiv. I should rather say that Edward Cave, junior, at that date returned to his native Lilliput.

^k *Life of Johnson*, 2nd edit., 1787, pp. 94 et seq.

Some such process as this was adopted, no doubt, by all who attempted to report, so long as it was dangerous to be seen in the gallery with a note-book in hand¹. But, in addition, the reporters, whilst at the house, would receive occasional hints and memoranda from the more communicative of the members. And other contributions were made by post, which were sometimes acknowledged after this mysterious fashion:—

“Note, *The Political Papers which we have been favour'd with by the Penny-Post, shall as formerly in such cases be put to their proper use, and, we hope, after a manner as acceptable as gratefully intended.*”—(GENT. MAG. for Nov. 1740, at the foot of the Contents page.)

Mr. Wilson Croker^m has very confidently claimed for Dr. Johnson the early portion of the Lilliputian Debates, including their Introduction. But he is mistakenⁿ. They were written by Guthrie, who indeed was not employed by me before that time^o. Guthrie invented the introduction; and

¹ In the anonymous *Memoir of Dr. Johnson*, published shortly after his death by J. Walker, 12mo., 1785, the writer, proud of the advance then attained in the art of reporting, pronounces that there was “nothing mighty extraordinary” in all that Johnson did. “It is well known” (he asserts) “that Mr. Woodfall, and Mr. Sheridan, who is certainly next in fame as a reporter, have sometimes exceeded within the four-and-twenty hours Johnson’s labours for a month.” It is added that the gentlemen then employed in reporting parliamentary proceedings, “after sitting for twelve, or sometimes eighteen, hours on a stretch, crowded as closely as they can be, without victuals perchance, or drink, hasten as fast to their respective offices as possible, where they often write six, seven, or eight hours, at the rate of a column an hour. This incredible dispatch, to which the period of diurnal publications indispensably subjects them, absolutely precludes all revisal, either of their own copy, or any proofs from the press.” The period of publication was then “diurnal,” but it was for the *evening*, not the morning, papers, that this “incredible dispatch” was exercised, as will have been perceived from the statement of the number of hours occupied in the operation. In our own day, no doubt, the expedition and the total results are much more wonderful than they were in those of Woodfall; but the great secret of modern reporting, as of printing, is the division of labour, and probably the personal exertions and endurance by which Woodfall and his contemporaries were characterized have never been exceeded.

^m I append at length Mr. Wilson Croker’s remarks on this subject:—“Boswell must mean that the sole and exclusive composition by Johnson began at this date (1741); because we have seen that he had been employed on these debates as early as 1738. I, however, see abundant reason to believe that he wrote them from the time (June 1738) that they assumed the *Lilliputian* title, and even the ‘Introduction’ to this new form is evidently his; and when Mr. Boswell limits Johnson’s share to the 23rd of Feb. 1743, he refers to the date of the *debate* itself, and not to that of the *report*; for the debates on the Gin Act (certainly reported by Johnson), which took place in Feb. 1743, were not concluded in the Magazine till Feb. 1744; so that instead of two years and nine [three] months, according to Mr. Boswell’s reckoning, we have, I think, Johnson’s own evidence that he was employed in this way for near six years—from 1738 to 1744.” But, after all, the truth cannot be more clearly expressed than nearly in the words of Boswell,—Johnson was the sole composer of the debates for the three years, or sessions, of 1740-1, 1742, and 1743.

ⁿ It is not the first instance in which Guthrie’s writings have been mistaken for Johnson’s. The *Apotheosis of Milton*, written by Guthrie, which appeared in detached portions in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE during 1738 and 1739, was reprinted as Johnson’s in the early editions of his works. Mr. Boswell justly said of Guthrie,—“His writings in history, criticism, and politics had considerable merit. . . . Johnson esteemed him enough to wish that his Life should be written.”

^o Another error in point of date had been committed by Murphy, in his *Life of Johnson*, when he stated that “Guthrie the historian had from July, 1736, composed the parliamentary speeches for the Magazine,” when he should have said July, 1738. This error perhaps arose in a misprint. Again, Mr. Wright, the editor of the *Parliamentary History*, (Preface to vol. ix.) states that the debates in *The Political State* cease in 1735, whereas they do not cease until 1738.

he was also the author of the characters of several of the most distinguished personages in Lilliput which appeared in the Magazine for March, 1740. These characters merit perusal. They describe King George II., Frederick Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Carteret, the Duke of Argyll, his brother Lord Ilay (afterwards Duke), Lord Bathurst, Lord Hervey, and the Earl of Scarborough. In the May Magazine (p. 227) the writer proceeded with the characters of the *Clinabs*, or Commons, and delineated those of Mr. Speaker Onslow, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Horatio Walpole, Mr. George Lyttelton (afterwards Lord Lyttelton), Mr. Henry Pelham, Mr. Sandys (afterwards Lord Sandys), Lord Polwarth (afterwards the distinguished Earl of Marchmont), and Sir John Barnard. (The series was proposed "to be continued occasionally," but no more was published.)

I will here introduce one specimen of these characters—that of the Earl of Chesterfield, the author of the celebrated Letters:—

"The Hurgo *Castrofel*, while he sat in the Assembly of *Clinabs* (House of Commons), which he did for several years during the life of his father, discovered not those extraordinary talents that have since distinguished him as one of the most accomplished orators his age or country has produced. When he begins to speak, he has a peculiar art of engaging the attention of his hearers, which he irresistibly carries along with him to the end. He unites in his delivery all the graces of diction that prevailed at Athens and Rome, and expresses himself with all the freedom which the Lilliputian constitution allows, and all the dignity of a Hurgo. He is by no means sparing of his Attick salt, which he applies so judiciously, as to please even those whom it might otherwise offend. He reasons with the calmness of a Philosopher, he persuades with the art of an Orator, and charms with the fancy of a Poet. Nor is his conversation in private life less admired: for the most barren subjects grow fruitful under his culture, and the most trivial circumstances are enliven'd and heightened by his address. When he appears in the publick walks the company even encroach upon good manners to listen to, or (if the expression may be allowed) to steal some of that fine wit which animates even his common discourse.

*'With poignant wit his converse still abounds,
And charms, like beauty, those it deepest wounds.'*"

Mr. Wilson Croker remarks that, "We have seen that Johnson had been employed on these debates so early as 1738," referring to the letter addressed to Cave in September 1738, (already cited in my Chapter III., Sept., p. 273.) in which Johnson says, "If I have made *fewer* alterations in the debates, it was only because there appeared, and still appears, to be less need of alteration." This passage shews that "the debates, which (as Boswell has related) were brought home and digested by Guthrie, were sent by Cave to Johnson for his revision;" but it shews at the same time, that Johnson found few alterations necessary, and did so little to them that Cave imagined him to be shrinking from the task altogether. Some Johnsonian passages may probably be found in the debates of 1738, 1739, and 1740; but they can now only be detected, on presumption, by a critical examination of the style.

To the end of the Magazine for 1738, at p. 699, an advertisement was appended, which, whether in the words of Guthrie or of Johnson, states the plan upon which the debates were then written, and which Johnson himself subsequently continued to pursue:—

"We believe it will be readily admitted that the great art of writing consists in being concise without obscurity, so as to leave nothing either requisite to be added or taken away. But in unstudied speeches, especially to a publick assembly, it is otherwise; a copiousness of expression is there unavoidable; to enforce particular points in

debates, repetitions may be necessary; and where the speakers are numerous, the same thoughts will naturally recur, and the argument must be protracted. Mr. *Gulliver*, therefore, may be said, like a judicious painter, to have mark'd the outlines, to have design'd the principal proportions, and thrown in some characteristical strokes of each masterly hand, in these pictures of *Lilliputian* eloquence. He has thereby left to the reader the pleasure of supplying by his own imagination the circumlocutory ornaments of speech, and some consequential arguments, that must have arisen on the questions that have been often disputed."

For the session of 1740-1 Johnson undertook to write the debates entirely himself, and he did so for the whole of three sessions, but no longer. Boswell has stated this correctly, and from the best testimony: "He himself told me that he was the sole composer of them for those three years only—1741, 1742, and 1743;" and Sir John Hawkins, from Johnson's own Diary, ascertained that he began with the debate on the bill for prohibiting exportation of corn, which took place in the House of Commons, on the 19th Nov. 1740, and ended with that in the Lords on the bill for restraining the sale of spirituous liquors, on the 23rd Feb. 1742-3.

The debates penned by Johnson were distinguished from the reports which had preceded them by a greater energy of language, a more polished style of expression, and a closer attention to the relative bearing of the arguments advanced by the speakers on either side. They were written with great rapidity, and at times when he was able to raise his imagination to such a pitch of fervour as bordered upon enthusiasm; to indulge which, without interruption, his practice was to shut himself up in a room assigned to him at St. John's Gate. Here no one was suffered to approach, except a compositor or Cave's boy for the manuscript copy, which, as fast as he wrote it, he put forth at the door.

This anecdote has been preserved by Sir John Hawkins, who further remarks:—



DR. JOHNSON'S CHAIR

"In the perusal of those debates, as written, we cannot but wonder at the powers that produced them. The author had never passed those gradations that lead to the knowledge of men and business: born to a narrow fortune, of no profession, conversant chiefly with books, and, if we believe some, so deficient in the formalities of discourse, and the practices of ceremony, as in conversation to be scarce tolerable; unacquainted with the stile of any other than academical disputation, and so great a stranger to senatorial manners, that he never was within the walls of either House of Parliament. That a man under these disadvantages, should be able to frame a system of debate, to compose speeches of such excellence, both in matter and form, as scarcely to be equalled by those of the most able and experienced statesmen, is, I say, matter of astonishment, and a proof of talents that qualified him for a speaker in the most august assembly on earth."

"It has been remarked, that Johnson had the art to give different colours to the several speeches, so that some appear to be declamatory and energetic, resembling the orations of Demosthenes; others, like those of Cicero, calm, persuasive; others, more

^p For the sketch of the above chair, which is still in existence, and at St. John's Gate, we are indebted to W. P. Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., architect, of St. John's-square.

* Sir J. Hawkins's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, p. 122.

particularly those attributed to such country gentlemen, merchants, and seamen as had seats in parliament, bear the characteristics of plainness, bluntness, and an affected honesty, as opposed to the plausibility of such as were understood or suspected to be courtiers. * * * *

"It must be owned, that with respect to the general principles avowed in the speeches, and the sentiments therein contained, they agree with the characters of the persons to whom they are ascribed. Thus, to instance those in the upper house, the speeches of the Duke of Newcastle, the Lords Carteret and Ilay, are calm, temperate, and persuasive; those of the Duke of Argyle and Lord Talbot, furious and declamatory; and Lord Chesterfield's and Lord Hervey's, florid but flimsy. In the other house the speeches may be thus characterised: the minister's mild and conciliatory; Mr. Pulteney's, nervous, methodical, and weighty; Mr. Shippen's, blunt and dogmatical; Sir John Barnard's, clear, especially on commercial subjects^r; Lyttelton's, stiff and imitative of the Roman oratory; and Pitt's, void of argument, but rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent. In other particulars, the debates of Johnson are liable to the same objections, but in a greater degree, as those of Guthrie: the language of them is too good, and the style such as none of the persons to whom the speeches are assigned were able to discourse in^s."

Johnson declined to proceed with the debates after the session of 1743:—

"He told me (writes Boswell), 'that as soon as he found that the speeches were thought genuine, he determined that he would write no more of them; for he would not be accessory to the propagation of falsehood.' And such was the tenderness of his conscience, that a short time before his death he expressed his regret for 'having been the author of fictions, which had passed for realities.'"

In the last statement Boswell probably referred to something Dr. Johnson had said to Mr. Nichols, and which the latter has related in the following words^t:—

"Six days only before his death, this incomparable friend requested to see the present writer, from whom he had previously borrowed some of the early volumes of the Magazine, with a professed intention to point out the pieces which he had written in that collection. The books lay on his table, with many leaves doubled down, particularly those which contained his share in the parliamentary debates. And such was the goodness of Johnson's heart, that he solemnly declared, 'that the only part of his writings which then gave him any compunction, was his account of the debates in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; but that, at the time he wrote them, he did not think he was imposing on the world. The mode,' he said, 'was to fix upon a speaker's name; then to make an argument for him; and to conjure up an answer.' He wrote those debates with more velocity than any other of his productions; often three columns of the Magazine within the hour. He once wrote *ten pages* in a single day, and that not a long one, beginning perhaps at noon, and ending early in the evening."

It has not hitherto been observed, in connection with this subject, that Johnson's sentiments were very decidedly expressed, so early as the year 1756, in his Preface to the *Literary Magazine*, in the following passage:—

"We shall not attempt to give any regular series of debates, or to amuse our readers with senatorial rhetoric. The speeches inserted in other papers^u have been long known

^r Sir John Hawkins observes in another place,—“Sir John Barnard, a man of no learning or reading, and who, by the way, had been bred a Quaker, had a style little better than an ordinary mechanic, and which abounded in such phrases as ‘if so be,’ ‘set case,’ and ‘nobody more so,’ and other such vulgarisms; yet was he made in the Magazine to debate in language as correct and polished as that of Sir William Windham or Mr. Pulteney; though it must be confessed that so weighty was his matter on subjects of commerce, that Sir Robert Walpole was used to say that, when he had answered Sir John Barnard, he looked upon that day's business in the House of Commons to be as good as over.”

^s Sir J. Hawkins's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, pp. 122, 128.

^t Preface to the General Indexes of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, p. xxxi.

^u It will be noticed that the generic name “papers,” as employed in the above passage by Dr. Johnson, was usually applied to the Magazines by other writers his

to be fictitious, and produced sometimes by men who never heard the debate, nor had any authentick information. We have no design to impose thus grossly on our readers, and shall therefore give the naked arguments used in the discussion of every question, and add, when they can be obtained, the names of the speakers."

So severely did Johnson reprobate the dishonesty of putting into any person's lips words which they had not actually uttered. This practice had evidently prevailed to an extent beyond what any opinion or conviction of the professed principles or sentiments of statesmen could entirely justify; and Johnson's tender conscience now whispered to him, that he himself had sometimes been betrayed into it, by that eagerness of disputation and that abundant flow of language and of argument which carried him onward irresistibly in a form of composition that was perfectly congenial with his natural predilections.

There are two different stories of the disclosure of the authorship of Johnson's Debates. One is thus related by Sir John Hawkins:—

"We are further told of a person in a high office under the government, who being at breakfast at a gentleman's chambers at Gray's Inn, Johnson being also there, declared that by the stile alone of the speeches in the debates, he could severally assign them to the persons by whom they were delivered. Johnson, upon hearing this, could not refrain from undeceiving him, by confessing that himself was the author of them all."

The other story is that of Mr. Murphy,—who relates that it was a dinner at Foote's, not a breakfast at Gray's Inn, that drew forth the secret:—

"That Johnson was the author of the debates during that period was not generally known; but the secret transpired several years afterwards, and was avowed by himself on the following occasion:—Mr. Wedderburne (now Lord Loughborough), Dr. Johnson, Dr. Francis (the translator of Horace), the present writer, and others, dined with the late Mr. Foote. An important debate towards the end of Sir Robert Walpole's administration being mentioned, Dr. Francis observed, 'that Mr. Pitt's speech on that occasion was the best he had ever read.' He added 'that he had employed eight years of his life in the study of Demosthenes, and finished a translation of that celebrated orator, with all the decorations of style and language within the reach of his capacity; but he had met with nothing equal to the speech above mentioned.' Many of the company remembered the debate; and some passages were cited with the approbation and applause of all present. During the ardour of conversation, Johnson remained silent. As soon as the warmth of praise subsided, he opened with these words:—'That speech I wrote in a garret in Exeter-street.' The company was struck with astonishment. After staring at each other in silent amaze, Dr. Francis asked how that speech could be written by him? 'Sir,' said Johnson, 'I wrote it in Exeter-street^x. I never have been in the gallery of the House of Commons but once. Cave had interest with the doorkeepers. He, and the persons employed under him, gained admittance: they brought away the subject of discussion, the names of the speakers, the sides they took, and the order in which they rose, together with notes of the arguments advanced in the course of the debate. The whole was afterwards communicated to me, and I composed the speeches in the form which they now have in the Parliamentary Debates.' To this discovery Dr. Francis made answer,—'Then, Sir, you have exceeded Demosthenes himself, for to say that you have exceeded Francis's Demosthenes, would be saying nothing.' The rest of the company bestowed lavish encomiums on Johnson; one, in particular, praised his impartiality; observing, that he dealt out reason and eloquence with an equal hand to both parties. 'That is not quite true,' said Johnson;

contemporaries. When we now talk of "the papers," we mean the newspapers only; the term then included those other publications we now distinguish as "periodicals."

^x "The speech of Mr. Pitt referred to was, no doubt, the celebrated reply to old Horace Walpole, beginning—'The atrocious crime of being a young man,' March 10, 1741; but there is in the statement a slight inaccuracy, arising, perhaps, from a slip of Johnson's memory, who, by Mr. Boswell's list of Johnson's residences, appears not to have resided in *Exeter-street* after his return to London in 1737. But he may have resided there a second time, or, after the lapse of so many years, have forgotten the exact place. There can be no doubt that Murphy's report was accurate."—CROKER.

‘I saved appearances tolerably well; but I took care that the WHIG DOGS should not have the best of it!’ ”

Sir John Hawkins further adds:—

“The confession of Johnson at Gray’s Inn was the first that revealed the secret that the debates inserted in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE were fictitious, and composed by himself. After that he was free, and indeed industrious, in the communication of it; for being informed that Dr. Smollett was writing a History of England, and had brought it down to the last reign⁷, he cautioned him not to rely on the debates as given in the Magazine, for they were not authentic, but, excepting as to their general import, the work of his own imagination.”

This statement was made by Sir John Hawkins, with the exaggeration and consequent untruth that characterise too many passages of his work; for Mr. Wright has observed⁷ that, as to the House of Lords, upon comparison of any one of the debates with the valuable manuscript reports of Archbishop Secker, then Bishop of Oxford, he found that—

“The debates prepared by Johnson are *unusually authentic*, and exhibit not only the sentiments delivered by the different speakers, but the very language in which they were expressed, in so far as that language was not offensive to the correctness of Johnson’s judgment and the classical elegance of his taste.”

Mr. Wright contradicts Boswell no less decisively than he does Hawkins, but with less reason. Dr. Johnson himself told Boswell that *sometimes* he had nothing more communicated to him than the names of the several speakers, and the part which they had taken in the debate. Mr. Wright^a takes up this statement, regardless of the modifying term “sometimes,” and as if Boswell had affirmed that in every case Johnson “had nothing more communicated to him than the names of the several speakers, the side they took, and the order in which they spoke,” he declares the assertion to be unfounded, remarking that—

“The debates were still given in the *London Magazine* with considerable ability, by Gordon, and were published in most instances two months earlier than those in the *Gentleman’s*; nay, the great debate in the House of Commons upon the 13th Feb. 1741, on Mr. Sandys’s motion for the removal of Sir Robert Walpole, was given in the *London Magazine* eleven months before the one compiled by Johnson was printed; and this being the case, it would be folly to suppose that the Doctor did not avail himself of the assistance to be derived therefrom.”

It would require a more accurate comparison than I have now the leisure to make, to weigh correctly the relative merits of the debates in the *London* and *Gentleman’s Magazines*. Such a comparison ought to have been made, step by step, by the editors of the *Parliamentary History*; but, although the last editor, Mr. John Wright, acquired much credit for his diligence in that work, and from his own statement we find he was partially alive to the remissness of his predecessors, it is evident that he was not sufficiently persevering to repair their deficiencies^b.

⁷ Dr. Smollett’s *History*, which was first published in 1757, was brought down to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

^a *Parliamentary History of England*, Preface to vol. ix.

^b Ibid. to vol. xi.

^b The formation of the debates into series of volumes followed closely upon their successful publication in the Magazines. There were several rival publications, including one by Torbuck, from 1668 to 1741, in 21 vols. 8vo., and another printed in Ireland. *The History and Proceedings of the House of Lords*, by Ebenezer Timberland, in 8 vols., and *The History and Proceedings of the House of Commons*, by Richard Chandler, in 14 vols., which both come down to April, 1743, are followed in the edition of 1812, which goes under the names of Cobbett and Hansard. Mr. Wright, in the preface to the ninth volume of the last work, states that Chandler compiled very carelessly, and consequently misled Mr. Archdeacon Coxe, in some of his historical

Shortly after Johnson's death, his debates were collected and arranged as a supplement to the edition of his works, then recently issued by the London booksellers. They form two volumes octavo, published in 1787, by Stockdale, in Piccadilly; and they received the approval of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Boswell, the latter telling us that the preface, "written by no inferior hand," was the production of "Mr. George Chalmers, whose commercial works are well known and esteemed," and whose name was subsequently further distinguished as the author of *Caledonia*. Whether Mr. Chalmers did more than write the preface is doubtful. At any event, it appears that the mere editorial work was very badly performed. It is stated in the preface, "that, as these debates appeared originally without any regard to chronological order, it was deemed respectful to the public to restore this order, according to the dates when the real debates actually happened;" but Mr. Wright found on examining the Journals that, out of thirty-two debates, twelve were given to the public with incorrect dates; and he was still more surprised to discover that several of Johnson's best compositions were left out; and among others, the very important debate in the House of Commons on the 13th of February, 1741, upon Mr. Sandys's motion for the removal of Sir Robert Walpole, containing the admirable speech in defence of Sir Robert, by Mr. Stephen Fox, afterwards Earl of Ilchester.

To his eleventh volume, Mr. Wright has prefixed a complete list of the debates written by Dr. Johnson; but all that Mr. Wright had discovered in this respect was unfortunately unknown to the editor of the very handsome edition of Dr. Johnson's collected works which was printed in 1825 for Talboys and Wheeler of Oxford, and W. Pickering of London, as the commencement (I believe) of a series of *Oxford English Classics*. The tenth and eleventh volumes of that work are a reprint of Stockdale's edition of Johnson's debates, with a preface, which, though not a copy of that by Mr. George Chalmers, is equally full of error and misapprehension. Should Mr. Murray, in his series of *British Classics* now in progress,—in which the *Lives of the Poets* have already appeared, under the very diligent and judicious editorship of Mr. Peter Cunningham,—introduce the other works of Dr. Johnson, and decide that the debates should form a portion of them, we may be sure that they will at last appear in their integrity and completeness, and probably accompanied by some slight historical annotation which may render them as attractive for their information as for their language^c.

works, to suppose that no record existed of certain debates which are contained in the Magazines. I have already had occasion to remark that Mr. Wright himself—or whoever acted as editor of the *Parliamentary History* for the years 1737 and 1738—relied too implicitly on the same authority. In the former year, as I shewed last month, the *Parliamentary History* is copied directly from the *London Magazine*, without noticing the additions derivable from the GENTLEMAN'S; and during the period of Johnson's debates it follows them entirely, without consulting the *London Magazine*.

^c A great work of this character was one of Cave's many projects that came to nothing. Johnson was to be his editor, whose scheme is described in a long letter written in the year 1743, which is inserted in Boswell's book. "I think" (he writes) "we shall give the most complete account of parliamentary proceedings that can be contrived." The whole was to be connected by a narrative, and to "partake of the spirit of history." It was a design too great for Cave's means or Johnson's leisure: but a few years after Cave printed at St. John's Gate, in 10 vols. 8vo., the debates of the House of Commons for the years 1667 to 1694, which had been preserved in the MS. of the Hon. Anchtel Grey; and the proposals for that publication were written by Dr. Johnson, and appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1745, vol. xv. p. 135.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE.

IN the dedication of one of his best works, the author we are now to speak of tells us "'tis opportune to look back upon the past, and contemplate our forefathers." In literature, no doubt, such a retrospect will always be serviceable both for instruction and delight. It will assuredly bring before us, even in the ablest of those worthies of a bygone time, errors and shortcomings of which the illiterate of a later age might be ashamed; but it will also bring before us, in many of them, a lofty port and prodigal strength of mind, a freedom and a richness of imagination, an ample store of solid learning, and a freshness and outspoken force of thought and speech, which it would be at almost all times *opportune* for our own punier natures to contemplate, and which we cannot indeed easily contemplate too often, or admire too much.

In the line of these illustrious literary forefathers, a distinguished place is due to Sir Thomas Browne. His name was already eminent amongst his own contemporaries more than two centuries ago. Living amidst the strife and turmoil of those revolutionary times in which a life of action seemed to be the universal lot, he continued nevertheless ever faithful to the still and sweet companionship of his curiosities and books; nor did he, even when the broad wolds of England were turned by civil war to battle-fields, desert the delightful tastes which he had been accustomed to indulge in, until he had amassed, for the behoof of many an age beyond his own, that curious store of interwoven poetry and learning which is presented to us now in his collected works. It was no insignificant honour to him, when the fruits of the lordly genius of Bacon had been but newly given to the world, and when Milton, with his grand sublimity, and Jeremy Taylor, with his magnificence, were fellow-labourers with him, to be regarded, both at home and abroad, as one of the great ornaments of the living English literature of his time.

Of the means by which his rare capacity was nurtured, no account has been preserved. His first work was upon the whole his best, and this was written in his thirtieth year. Of his earlier history we know little more than that he was the son of a merchant, and was born in London in the year 1605; that he was educated first at Winchester, and afterwards at Oxford; that he travelled into Ireland, and subsequently into France, and Italy, and Holland; and that he had on his way home obtained, at Leyden, his degree of M.D. Within two or three years of his return to England, he settled as a physician at Norwich, where, practising the same profession, and growing in usefulness and fame, he resided till his death.

It would be quite in character with what is really known of Browne's manner of life during the forty-six years of this residence in Norwich, to suppose that his daily course of observation, and experiment, and thought, was not often interrupted by external influences of much greater moment than good Dr. Primrose's "migrations from the blue bed to the brown." There can be no doubt that his condition was upon the whole an eminently untroubled one. According to all that can be learned with certainty from the scanty records concerning him which have come down to the present times, his circumstances comprised everything that could be required for the well-being of a wise man. His house and garden were, as Evelyn tells us, "a paradise and cabinet of rarities;" his professional practice was exten-

sive; his wife was "a lady of such symmetrical proportion to her worthy husband, both in the graces of her body and mind, that they seemed to come together by a kind of natural magnetism;" his sons and daughters were intelligent, affectionate, and dutiful; his household was a pious one; and his own personal dispositions were cheerful, liberal, and kind. When we add to these circumstances of a calm and happy life, the long succession of peaceful days passing away in studies which he loved, the free and pleasant intercourse with friends and correspondents occupied in tasks congenial with his own, and the esteem and honour which his writings won for him from distinguished men throughout the learned world, it will be admitted that a benigner fortune has not often fallen to the lot of any of those philosophers who have chosen wisdom as their portion, and have faithfully abided by the choice.

To that very serenity of condition which left so little to be noted in his *outer* life, we are indebted for the ampler revelations which the author's writings give us of his *inner* life of fancy, thought, and feeling. It is his writings that contain his true biography—the record, often made unconsciously, of that portion of his being which was most important to him, and most interesting to us. On account of the fulness of this self-delineation, he has been called "a stately Montaigne;" but beyond the *stateliness* which distinguishes Browne from the illustrious essayist, there is this difference between them—that whilst the Frenchman in his charming garrulity distinctly and designedly describes himself, Browne, except in his earliest work, which was published in the first instance without his sanction, only depicts himself incidentally by the freedom and the frankness of his utterance upon all conceivable themes. That earliest work was *Religio Medici*, which was written before the author had completed his thirtieth year, and printed surreptitiously seven years afterwards. An acknowledged publication, made different by retrenchments and additions, appeared within twelve months of this unauthorized edition; and, after an interval of three more years, this was followed by the *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, or "Enquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors," which was in many respects the most considerable of all Browne's writings. It was not till twelve other years had passed away that the "Garden of Cyrus," and the *Hydriotaphia*, or treatise on "Urn-Burial," were added to the previous works, to complete the catalogue of those which were made public during the lifetime of the author. After his death, the diligence of friends and editors made large additions to this list by the publication of many important manuscripts, which were found amongst his papers, or had already served the immediate purposes for which they had been specially composed.

In glancing over these collected works, however cursorily, we cannot fail to discern in them two distinct characteristics, by either of which it would be easy to establish Sir Thomas Browne's kindred with one of the classes of great masters of our glorious early literature. He has an indefeasible affinity with the men of quaint and massive learning on the one hand, and with the men of beautiful imagination on the other. In the writings of those of his contemporaries in whom these qualities were the most conspicuously combined, as in those of Jeremy Taylor and Milton, the intertexture of the two is so close that it is seldom possible entirely to disentangle them; but in the writings of Browne, the qualities are kept separate, so that one composition is quite as remarkable for its cold, unornamented learning, as another is for its warmth and wealth of figurative eloquence. It must, however, be observed, that whilst the most con-

siderable of his learned works is seldom beautified by any gleams of imagery, or by any of those "rich and rare" embellishments of which he had so ample a command, there is no similar thrift of learning in what may be distinguished as his *poetic* compositions. These, indeed, if we could extract from them all that makes them *poetry*, all their graces and their sweetness and their power and pomp, would still retain, in the residuum, enough of knowledge and of thought to render them important for their own intrinsic worth, as well as interesting as memorials of the ripe and curious scholarship of a bygone age.

The reader of the *Religio Medici* will not fail to notice in that singular discourse these distinct characteristics of the author's mind. If that first work of his had not won for itself a wide celebrity by its eloquence, it would have deserved to do so by its erudition. Hardly a page of it is without some evidence of the writer's wide familiarity with books—books not seldom of a dry, pedantic, almost unreadable tribe, which none but the most resolute students dare to grapple with. And yet, with faculties that were not merely not wearied, but rather found delight, in these stony and untravelled paths of literature, he combined—as many a noble paragraph of this same *Religio Medici* shews—a susceptibility to all the softest and all the grandest influences that literature, in the regions of its most magnificent fertility, unfolds. In these choicer passages there are, in fact, all the elements of poetry, except a metrical form. There is the bright and bold imagination, the broad human sympathy, the beautiful imagery, the brave pomp and strength of speech, inspired by harmonies as rich and varied as the tones of some cathedral choir;—and, animating and sustaining these, there is an intense moral energy, a devout affection, emanating probably from that "Spirit of God" which he is confident *plays within us all*, and of which he finely says,—

"This is that gentle heat that brooded on the waters, and in six days hatched the world; this is that irradiation that dispels the mists of hell, the clouds of horror, fear, sorrow, despair, and preserves the region of the mind in serenity: whosoever feels not the warm gale and gentle ventilation of this spirit, [though I feel his pulse,] I dare not say he lives; for truly without this, to me there is no heat under the tropic, nor any light, though I dwelt in the body of the sun."

Throughout his eloquent confession, Browne's faith is seen to have proceeded more from his emotions than his reason; and his discourse is, therefore, rather deeply interesting as the portraiture of a richly-gifted and remarkable mind, than either instructive or convincing as a religious argument. His own belief is orthodox enough, although he sometimes endeavours to sustain it in a way that is, to say the least of it, somewhat fanciful, strange, and unsatisfactory. Above all, amidst the conflict and the shock of controversial times, when men battled fiercely with each other in the cause of Christian peace, he held fast by a Catholic charity, which we have an unimpeachable warrant for regarding as the most comprehensive of the Christian virtues. Nowhere in the writings of the age, adorned as it was with the glorious intellects and glowing hearts of some of the greatest masters of our sacred literature, shall we find an utterance of that affection more eloquent than his, or more undoubtedly sincere. It is breathed forth in the simplest tones of truth, untouched by any rhetoric but that which a strong feeling teaches. And it was, too, a charity of that genuine cast that could both judge leniently of creeds and customs hostile to his own, and mercifully help the weary and the heavy-laden at the cost of trouble and privation to himself. Whilst the rival Churches were denouncing one

another with a rancour bred from recent separation, the tolerant spirit of Browne contemplated the very observances that he was most averse to in this wise and kindly mood. He says,—

“I should violate my own arm rather than a church; nor willingly deface the name of saint or martyr. At the sight of a cross, or crucifix, I can dispense with my hat, but scarce with the thought or memory of my Saviour. I cannot laugh at, but rather pity, the fruitless journeys of pilgrims, or condemn the miserable condition of friars; for, though misplaced in circumstances, there is something in it of devotion. I could never hear the Ave-Mary bell without an elevation, or think it a sufficient warrant, because they erred in one circumstance, for me to err in all,—that is, in silence and dumb contempt. Whilst, therefore, they directed their devotions to her, I offered mine to God; and rectified the errors of their prayers by rightly ordering mine own. At a solemn procession I have wept abundantly, while my consorts, blind with opposition and prejudice, have fallen into an excess of scorn and laughter. There are, questionless, both in Greek, Roman, and African Churches, solemnities and ceremonies, whereof the wisest zeals do make a Christian use; and which stand condemned by us, not as evil in themselves, but as allurements and baits of superstition to those vulgar heads that look askant on the face of truth, and those unstable judgments that cannot consist in the narrow point and centre of virtue without a reel or stagger to the circumference.”

Throughout the *Religio Medici*, whenever charity engages him, it is in this vein of Christian sweetness that he writes. His conception of the duty neither omits nor undervalues any of its manifestations. “Divinity,” he tells us, “hath wisely divided the act thereof into many branches, and hath taught us, in this narrow way, many paths unto goodness.” Through each of these paths—but especially through those in which we learn how knowledge should be given to the ignorant, and comfort to the afflicted, and bread to the hungry—he leads the reader along delightedly, making each in its turn luminous and lovely by the golden light of genius which he casts over it.

It is for this light of genius itself, and not for the learning or the love which it illuminates, that men read the *Religio Medici* now. The skill of modern book-makers beats out into so fine a leaf the bullion of our old writers, that it is commonly put out of use by their thin and glittering substitute, and little cared for by any but those who have taste enough to be delighted with the quaintness and the beauty which are not malleable by any means yet known in the industrious arts. For qualities of this kind, the writings of those unforgotten masters continue still to be the richest sources. It is on this account that the student is well-pleased to go back, from time to time, to a fresh perusal of a book like that which we are now considering. After feeding for awhile upon the meagre fare of much of our contemporary literature, there is something invigorating to the mind, as well as grateful, in the strong and vivid imagery, the unworn and individual eloquence, the terseness and felicity of phrase, and the general majesty of style, by which the *Religio Medici* is, from the beginning to the end, pervaded. The very features of the work which are least favourable to the philosophical reputation of Browne—the fantasies of an imagination too ardent to be always held in check by reason—add to its attractiveness, and, in some sense, to its beauty; whilst they undoubtedly co-operate with the sterling qualities we have referred to in rendering the discourse, as it has been justly said to be, “one of the most beautiful prose poems in the language.”

But if the eloquence of the *Religio Medici* is well supported by its erudition, the erudition of the *Pseudodoxia Epidemica* has no such debt of obligation to its eloquence. The contemplative student, earnestly engaged with his experiments, and curiosities, and books, is revealed to us,

to the utter exclusion of the poet, in the subjects and the substance of these celebrated "Enquiries into Vulgar Errors." How the author could restrain his finer powers from activity throughout the long continuance of such somewhat dull investigations, is indeed a problem hard to solve. So, nevertheless, it was. Even the music of his style is hushed, and all its pomp laid by.

In point of size as well as learning, this *Pseudodoxia Epidemica* is the great work of Sir Thomas Browne. In the present age, every well-taught child would be found to entertain conclusions as correct as those of the author, on the greater number of the matters he discourses on; but this circumstance, although it is unquestionably a ground for thankfulness and gratitude on our part, is no disparagement to knowledge which was anything but common on the publication of the book. The intervening centuries have made a vast and wonderful improvement in the amount of information current in society, and of this improvement, Browne, on the strength of his "Enquiries into Vulgar Errors," takes rank amongst the worthiest pioneers. "Scarce the absurdest delusion he demolished," says the writer of the ablest and most elegant of all the disquisitions Browne has been the theme of, "but had its stubborn champion; and every inch of the bridge from fable to truth was fought with all the knight-errantry of men who see in ignorance the beloved country in which they were born, and for which they are contented to die." Over that bridge Browne carried his evangel, and planted it for ever in the understandings of our fellow-countrymen.

In his "Enquiries into Vulgar Errors" there was, however, a limit set to speculation, which he never overstepped. The domain of faith was to him a sanctuary into which his scepticism never was allowed to enter. Whatever notion had, or pretended to have, a sanction from the Scriptures or the canons of the Church, was to him *tabooed*:—

"In philosophy," he tells us, "where truth seems double-faced, there is no man more paradoxical than myself; but in divinity, I love to keep the road; and, though not in an implicit, yet an humble faith, follow the great wheel of the Church by which I move, not reserving any proper poles or motion from the epicycle of my own brain."

It is only by keeping this principle in our remembrance that we can explain the absurdities of belief with which Browne, in spite of his philosophizing spirit and extensive knowledge, has been so properly reproached. He placed under the tutelage of religion, opinions which religion never authorized, and then accepted them without enquiry, because of the gratuitous authority he had assigned them. Thus it was that the man who so largely and so gloriously enlightened others, remained himself, on some of the least tenable delusions, in a darkness as complete as any he dispersed. Almost all the errors that he clung to were recommended to him on this ground. It was on this ground that he rejected the discoveries of Copernicus, and held fast by a belief in witchcraft—absurdities the most memorable of any that were known to mingle with his rare and copious learning, and his singular love of truth.

The "Common and Vulgar Errors" which Sir Thomas Browne assailed were certainly not those which are the most inimical to the progress and well-being of society. All the evils which originate in mistaken views of *moral* science—a foul and fruitful progeny at all times, but especially so in his day—formed no part of the epidemic errors he endeavoured to destroy. It was, almost wholly, physical error that he laboured, and

laboured with such good success, to exterminate. But in this peculiar field of his, it must be owned that he worked with an enviable industry and zeal, taking in an ample circuit of enquiry, and bringing to bear on his investigations a sound discriminative judgment, and an extraordinary fund of miscellaneous learning. On some of the unsettled questions that he wrote on, the reader of the present age will observe with surprise—a surprise not unmingled, probably, with disappointment and regret—how little the scholarship and painstaking researches of two centuries have added to the knowledge Browne possessed. On others, the reader will be just as much moved to smile at the lavish waste of thought and learning on investigations which none but an oddly-constructed mind ever could have found interest in, which are by their very nature indeterminable, and which, if they should happen by some ray of superhuman light to be determined, could still give birth to no conclusion of any conceivable import to any portion of the family of man.

“The Garden of Cyrus; or, the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients, artificially, naturally, mystically considered,” is, as its title half suggests, one of the ingenious and imaginative speculations in which Browne delighted to indulge. It is at the same time profusely studded with learning, collected from the strangest variety of sources, and curiously brought to bear on the demonstration of his doctrine of a *quincuncial* ordination. Mr. Coleridge, after observing how thoroughly Browne becomes absorbed in the consideration that engages him, and *metamorphoses all nature into it*, has very truly as well as tersely said,—“The very same remark applies, in the same force, to the interesting, though far less interesting, treatise on the Quincuncial Plantations of the Ancients; the same *entireness* of subject! Quincunxes in heaven above; quincunxes in earth below; quincunxes in deity; quincunxes in the mind of man; quincunxes in tones, in optic nerves, in roots of trees, in leaves, in everything!” And the marvel is, amidst this singular display of knowledge and delusion, with how elaborate and exact a seeming facts are made to buttress up the author’s fond and fanciful hypothesis. He is never at a loss for new and striking instances and illustrations; and the whole of these are communicated in a clear and beautiful style,—something below his grandest, yet much above his worst,—and ornamented here and there with the swelling tones of his most stately eloquence. One noble passage, familiar probably to many, we shall quote, as an admirable specimen of his peculiar strength and majesty of manner. He says,—

“Darkness and Light hold interchangeable dominions, and alternately rule the seminal state of things. Light unto Pluto is darkness unto Jupiter. Legions of seminal ideas lie in their second chaos and Orcus of Hippocrates; till, putting on the habits of their forms, they shew themselves upon the stage of the world, and open dominion of Jove. They that held the stars of heaven were but rays and flashing glimpses of the empyreal light, through holes and perforations of the upper heaven, took off the natural shadows of stars; while according to better discovery, the poor inhabitants of the moon have but a polary life, and must pass half their days in the shadow of that luminary.

“Light, that makes things seen, makes some things invisible; were it not for the darkness and the shadow of the earth, the noblest part of the creation had remained unseen, and the stars of heaven as invisible as on the fourth day, when they were created above the horizon with the sun, or there was not an eye to behold them. The greatest mystery of religion is expressed by adumbration, and in the noblest part of Jewish types we find the cherubims shadowing the mercy-seat. Life itself is but the shadow of death, and souls departed but the shadow of the living. All things fall under this name. The sun itself is but the dark *simulachrum*, and light but the shadow of God.”

Fine as the passage is that we have just quoted, it is eclipsed by the lurid grandeur of the "Discourse on Urn-Burial." In all the qualities of the highest order of eloquence, this magnificent discourse is certainly Browne's masterpiece, as well as one of the masterpieces of our English literature. From one end to the other, it is in its kind perfect. Every grace that genius could accumulate upon the awful theme, every learned illustration that could interest without overloading it, every mournful image made appropriate by its gravity and gloom, every sweet and solemn feeling that the contemplation of mortality engenders in a philosophic mind, every glorious harmony of speech, might be supposed, from the effect, to have lent its aid in this unparalleled composition. The reader misses nothing—can imagine nothing that might add to its absorbing charm. Even the lesser merit of a free and simple diction, unencumbered with the multitude of Latin words habitual to the author in his other writings, is also present, enhancing our enjoyment by giving to the witchery of the work a directer influence over heart and mind.

The circumstance that gave birth to this grand funeral anthem was a very simple one. A number of sepulchral urns, containing human bones, were found, about a yard beneath the surface, in a field at Old Walsingham; and "near the same plot of ground, for about six yards' compass, were dugged up coals and incinerated substances, which begat conjecture that this was the *ustrina*, or place of burning their bodies, or some sacrificing place unto the *manes*." From the inspiration of this unpromising occurrence, Browne's eloquence and poetry gushed forth in beautiful abundance. With all the rich and various powers we have spoken of, he descants on death and the grave; gives glimpses of the strange varieties of modes of sepulture which have prevailed in different kingdoms of the earth, and in different ages of the world's history; and finds in almost every rite some latent spiritual element of beauty, wisdom, love, or holiness. Sentiments appropriate to the several aspects of his own individuality, as scholar, poet, moralist, and Christian, delight us upon every page; symbols, full of tranquil grace and tenderness, are traced out with ingenious art in strange observances of sepulture; and emblems of affection, striving to resist the disuniting hand of death, and to preserve the dear affinities of life and love amidst the darkness and the coldness of the grave, are presented to us with a sympathy of which the very strength and sweetness are themselves hardly less than that of the fondly-cherished yearning they commemorate.

Browne was avowedly no writer for the multitude of his own time, yet we cannot but believe that the multitude of the present age would quite appreciate the discourse that we are now speaking of, and heartily enjoy it. Many, no doubt, have been repelled by the learned title of *Hydriotaphia*—one of the pedantic names which Browne and many of his contemporaries were fond of giving to their books—who would have feasted with advantage and delight on the congregated luxuries of the Urn-Burial. As it is, the little treatise has been almost confined to men of letters, amongst many of whom it has always kept its place as a chief favourite. It suited well the sad and gentle nature of Charles Lamb; Coleridge and Hazlitt, when they wrote about it, fairly lost themselves in ecstasies of incomprehensible praise and admiration; and even the judicious Hallam speaks of it kindly and well. Others also, whose names are not made public, have written eloquently—and with an eloquence the more valuable for the critical discrimination which accompanied it—in honour of the same theme.

Our own unmeasured admiration of this fascinating essay stands, probably, in need of some justificative quotations, which we must select rather for convenient brevity than for conspicuous worth. On the desire of a union surviving death, our author says:—

“The ashes of Domitian were mingled with those of Julia; of Achilles with those of Patroclus. All urns contained not single ashes; without confused burnings they affectionately compounded their bones; passionately endeavouring to continue their living unions. And when distance of death denied such conjunctions, unsatisfied affections conceived some satisfaction to be neighbours in the grave, to lie urn by urn, and touch but in their manes. And many were so curious to continue their living relations, that they contrived large and family urns, wherein the ashes of their nearest friends and kindred might successively be received—at least some parcels thereof—while their collateral memorials lay in minor vessels about them.”

Seldom, probably, have so much poetic beauty and profound thought been concentrated in so few words as in the following passage:—

“The contempt of death from corporal animosity promoteth not our felicity. *They may sit in the orchestra, and noblest seats of heaven, who have held up shaking hands in the fire, and humanly contended for glory.* Meanwhile Epicurus lies deep in Dante’s hell, wherein we meet with tombs enclosing souls which denied their immortalities. But whether the virtuous heathen, who lived better than he spake, or erring in the principles of himself, yet lived above philosophers of more specious maxims, lie so deep as he is placed, at least so low as not to rise against Christians, who, believing or knowing that truth, have lastingly denied it in their practice and conversation, were a query too sad to insist on.”

One other passage—a well-known one, memorable as a strain of noblest meditation clothed in the utmost majesty of speech—is all that we have further space for. It is as follows:—

“What song the syrens sang, or what name Achilles assumed when he hid himself among women, though puzzling questions, are not beyond all conjecture. What time the persons of these ossuaries entered the famous nations of the dead, and slept with princes and counsellors, might admit a wide solution. But who were the proprietaries of these bones, or what bodies these ashes made up, were a question above antiquarism, not to be resolved by man, nor easily perhaps by spirits, except we consult the provincial guardians, or tutelary observators. Had they made as good provision for their names, as they have done for their relicks, they had not so grossly erred in the art of perpetuation. But to subsist in bones, and be but pyramidally extant, is a fallacy in duration. Vain ashes, which in the oblivion of names, persons, times, and sexes, have found unto themselves a fruitless continuation, and only arise unto late posterity, as emblems of mortal vanities, antidotes against pride, vain-glory, and madding vices. Pagan vain-glories, which thought the world might last for ever, had encouragement for ambition; and, finding no *atropos* unto the immortality of their names, were never damp’t with the necessity of oblivion. Even old ambitions had the advantage of ours, in the attempts of their vain-glories, who, acting early, and before the probable meridian of time, have by this time found great accomplishment of their designs, whereby the ancient heroes have already outlasted their monuments and mechanical preservations. But in this latter scene of time, we cannot expect such mummies unto our memories, when ambition may fear the prophecy of Elias, and Charles the Fifth can never hope to live within two Methuselahs of Hector.”

None of the writings of Sir Thomas Browne, but those that we have now referred to, were published by himself, or during his own lifetime. Additions, amounting on the whole to very nearly one-third of the entire collection, have been subsequently made to them, and are comprehended in Mr. Wilkins’ complete and well-edited edition. Amongst this new matter, which the diligence of friends and editors has added to the catalogue of his works, there is a discourse on “Christian Morals,” and certain “Miscellany Tracts” and “Miscellanies,” of which many were originally written for the information of correspondents who, depending on his extensive

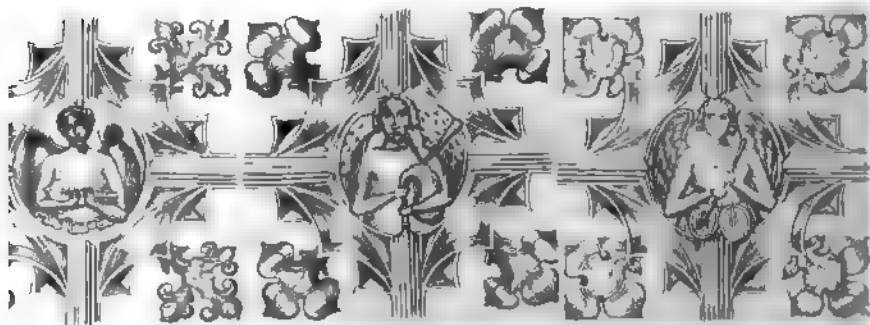
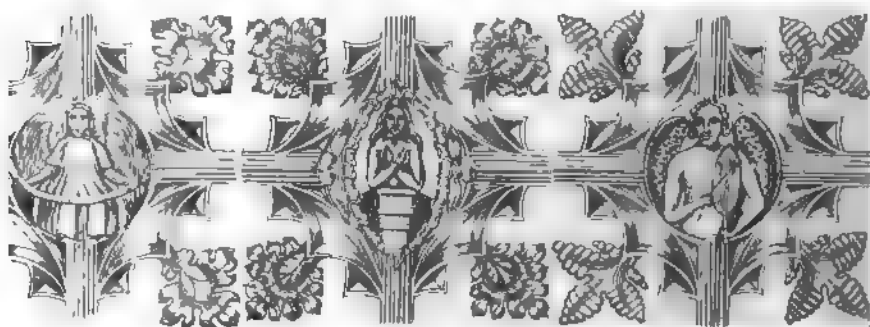
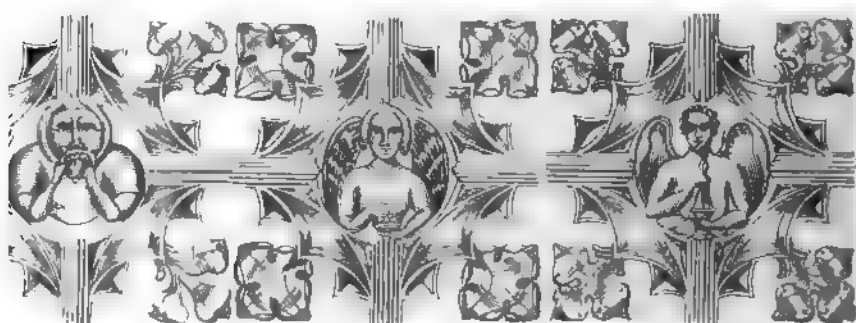
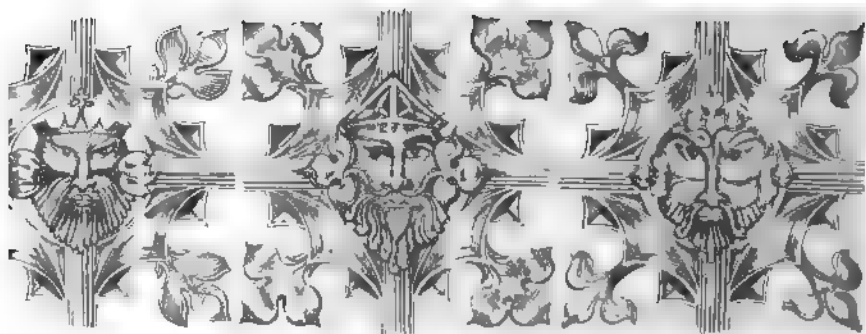
learning on a vast variety of subjects, had applied to him for knowledge not to be obtained elsewhere. It may be enough to say of these compositions generally, that they cast no new light on the author's genius or acquirements. Bearing the fullest testimony to his rare and copious erudition, and beautified occasionally by brilliant outbursts of his imaginative eloquence, they are worthy of him, without in any way enhancing the great fame which he had won by his acknowledged works. But the "Domestic Correspondence," which enriches the third volume of this excellent collection, presents to us the stately, meditative scholar with a new claim to our affection and esteem. After contemplating him in the twofold character of sage and poet, it is pleasant to us to see that his rare powers had neither chilled nor weakened the affections, which are too often found to thrive best in homeliest natures. We see the kind-hearted father, writing cheerily and lovingly to his two sons, "Honest Tom" and "Dear Sonne Edward;" condescending, in their absence, to the commonest hopes and cares concerning them; thoughtfully and anxiously, but not obtrusively, advising them on their pursuits; and impressing on them "what is never to be forgot—to serve and honour God." Nor does it, we confess, at all weaken our conviction of his own habitual devotion, to find the naturalist hand in hand with the Christian, and a recommendation *to a holy faith and life* followed by a wish for *any pretty insects of any kind* which his son might chance to meet with. In his own heart, the love of science and the love of God were linked affections, mutually lending strength and help to one another; and the tiniest insect, sporting gaily in the summer sun, or scrutinized by aid of scalpel and of lens, contained to him an eloquent discourse on the Divine attributes and the Divine ways. In this respect, these unstudied letters are a very precious and important addition to the series of Sir Thomas Browne's writings, endearing him to us by their involuntary revelations of a goodness, and a tenderness, and a piety, of which he was quite as eager to make his children the inheritors, as of those more splendid acquisitions and endowments which had gained for him so illustrious a place in the world's esteem.

LOCAL HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

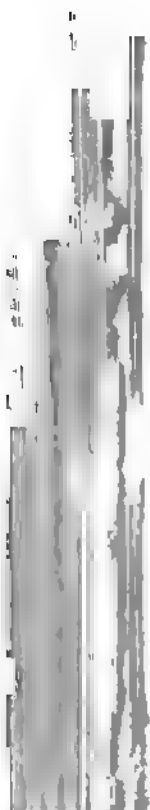
THE study of topography, local history, and antiquities, is one of those delightful occupations in which the English gentleman stands unrivalled. The old Roman way, the ancient earthwork, the mediæval church, the old families are subjects on which we may continually enlarge, and ever find an attentive audience; gladly, therefore, do we welcome the following additions to our stock of works upon these kindred subjects.

The most recent, as well as the most important, is Mr. Pishey Thompson's *History and Antiquities of Boston*^a, a work which has evidently

^a "The History and Antiquities of Boston, and the Villages of Skirbeck, Fishtoft, Freiston, Butterwick, Bennington, Leverton, Leake, and Wrangle; comprising the Hundred of Skirbeck, in the County of Lincoln; including also a History of the East West, and Wildmore Fens, and Copious Notices of the Holland or Hautuntre Fen; a History of the River Witham; the Biography of Celebrated Persons, natives of, or connected with, the Neighbourhood; Sketches of the Geology, Natural History, Botany and Agriculture of the District; a very extensive Catalogue of Archaisms and Provincial Words, Local Dialect, Phrases, Proverbs, Omens, Superstitions, &c. By



BOSSSES IN YARMOUTH CHURCH. II.



been a labour of love to the author during the many years he has been engaged upon it. The volume contains above a hundred beautiful wood-engravings, illustrative of old houses, churches, antiquities, &c., and is a perfect mine of information. In our next Magazine we hope to bring the work more fully before our readers.

It is with much pleasure we announce the issuing from a provincial press of so excellent a topographical volume as the *History of Great Yarmouth^b*, from the pen of Mr. Charles John Palmer; to whose indefatigable industry and perseverance this rich tome is added to our local histories. We have had occasion to speak hitherto of that gentleman's literary labours, and we do so again, with the heartiest satisfaction. As the respected editor proceeds, so he increases the value of his topographical researches. His former editions of the Histories of Yarmouth, from the MS. compilations of the elder and junior Manships, replete with the quaint language of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have proved valuable additions to Norfolk topography, from the luminous notes and illustrations with which those editions abound. The present history is designed as a continuation of the Manships' History, and brings down the annals of the town to our own times—travelling, as it were, through the confusions incident to the eventful times of the Commonwealth, the Revolution of 1688, and the subsequent periods of our national career.

In the arrangement of Mr. Palmer's book, we are glad to find so much recorded as to shew also the change and effect produced in a small town, from the period of the Reformation as concerns Church matters, and from the Restoration as concerns political affairs. The relation of those events, as a specimen of what a locality experienced, may also be taken as a fair sample of what a kingdom underwent, and how the revolution of incidents affected the great bulk of society. Mr. Palmer has shewn this triumphantly, in his best manner; and as relates to the ancient customs and laws affecting a municipality, he has elucidated much that contributes to our information respecting the effect of the old national jurisprudence upon society in the early ages.

Space will not allow us to expatiate at a much greater length on this volume. We must not, however, omit to notice the interesting collection of bosses in the venerable Church of St. Nicholas at Yarmouth, of which engravings are given^c; each boss displaying the most fantastic and ludicrous instance of the taste of mediæval times, blended with much that is elegant and tasteful. Engravings of merchants' marks and monetary tokens are also given with great fidelity, and shed additional information on the local habits of bygone times. Photography likewise lends its aid, by affording us a copy of King John's Charter to the town as a frontispiece to the work, at once conveying a faithful view of the original, and presenting to the archæologist and to the historian an example of early monarchical legislation.

The whole concludes with an Index, which refers also to Mr. Palmer's edition of the younger Manship; and we hope his fellow-townsmen, as well

PISHEY THOMPSON. Illustrated with one hundred Illustrations. (Boston: John Noble. Royal 8vo.)

^b "The History of Great Yarmouth; designed as a Continuation of Manship's History of that Town. By CHARLES JOHN PALMER, F.S.A." (Yarmouth: Mcall. Small 4to., with Illustrations.)

^c By the publisher's kindness, we are enabled to place specimens of this interesting and curious collection of bosses before our readers.

as the public, will give a hearty welcome to this valuable addition to our topographical library.

Barthomley^d is the title fixed upon by the Rev. Edward Hinchcliffe for one of the most exhaustive parochial histories published: it really leaves nothing to be said or done by any future historian, except to chronicle the life and death of the present one.

Barthomley is a parish partly in the county of Chester and partly in Staffordshire, and contains the five townships of Barthomley, Balterley, Crewe, Alsager, and Harlington. The earliest record is in Domesday Book, where it is mentioned as Bertemleu, amongst the dependencies of the barony of Wich-Malbank. Mr. Hinchcliffe, however, is disposed to trace it as far back as the year 705, when he considers that it was the place, or *ley*, of St. Bertoline, or St. Bettelin, the patron saint of the neighbouring town of Stafford; and, in furtherance of this theory, quotes at some length a legend in prose and verse, from Dr. Newman's "Lives of the Saints," to which we must refer the curious reader who may be desirous of investigating the matter further.

The most valuable portions of the work are those devoted to the elucidation of various family histories,—the Kelsalls, Bovers, Woods, Crewes, and Offleys;—the last-named family have assumed the name of Crewe—of which Mr. Hinchcliffe says the only remaining representative is Mr. Crewe, the publisher of this volume.

Mr. Hinchcliffe does not confine his attention to the great and rich; there is a geniality about his writings which makes us respect him, and in his descriptions of "Old Polly," of William Bradshaw, publican, shopkeeper, ringer, and choir-leader—of John Darlington, poet, brickmaker, and mole-catcher—and of Richard Latham, farmer and historian, we trace a vein of humour characteristic of the good Auburn type of country parson. Of Mr. Latham the retired farmer's historical talents, we have a specimen which deserves to be placed on record, as exhibiting a veritable specimen of learning at Barthomley in the year of grace 1838:—

"1838, June 28. Curronation of Queen Victoria. Held at Barthomley. Morning 6 o'clock bells began to Ring, flags on the steeple and different places, Band began to play; soon after the people begun to assemble. The new scool was beutified in the most pleasing manner With shrubs and flowers, at the hed end V.R. Crown imperia above. band playing, bells ringing, flags fluttreing in the air. at 2 o'clock 51 Gentle men and Farmers sat down to a Sumtnous dinner at the White Lion Inn. at 3 o'clock 120 Sunday scollars assembled in frunt of the Hall a short tim, wen they walked attended by their flags and band of musick back to the lawn of the Rev^d. E. Hinchcliffe were thay pertook buns and Wine; then the Hymn God save the Queen was sung By 10 girls of the Sunday scool in grand stile, then 120 poor women sat down to tay in the new Scool Build by the Whorthey Rector, bells still ringing, band playing; then the Women and Children walked 2 abreast through the village And round the Hall to the scool, whear they drank the Queen's Health with great Aplause, then about 100 poor men were Regaled with ale with loud hurays, beles ringing band P'playing, then the Merrey Dance begun by about 20 cupple on the lawn of our Worthey Rector till nearly Dusk, wen the fier works began, wich ended the plesintest day I ever experienced on such an occasion."

We must not omit to mention that there are some beautifully coloured lithographs of the church, the village, the parsonage, and the hall, together with an engraving of Mr. Tollitt's remarkable morris-dancer window.

The History of Galloway, from the earliest period to the present time In Two Volumes, illustrated with Maps. (Kirkcudbright: J. Nicholson.)—

^d Barthomley: in Letters from a former Rector to his eldest Son. (Crewe, Newcastle Staffordshire. Royal 8vo.)

This work is new to us, although the fact of its having reached the second thousand shews that it has been appreciated. That it should have done so need excite no surprise, when we observe that, although professing to be a history of a county, it is the history of Scotland at large, or at least of that part of the country in which Galloway is situated. Of the manners and customs of the people—matters in which so many histories are deficient—this is full of information, and renders what might otherwise be dull and uninteresting, exceedingly readable and instructive.

The Minute-book kept by the War Committee of the Covenanters in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the years 1640 and 1641, and The Register of the Synod of Galloway, from October, 1664, to April, 1671, from the same publisher, are two very curious mementoes of those stirring portions of Scottish history which, next to the times of Bruce and Wallace, are most interesting. The attempt to force prelacy upon an unwilling people was deeply resented, and to this day has never been forgotten;—it took little root at the time, as these volumes testify. The second one is full of orders, acts, and injunctions, which sound strange to our ears in the present day; we extract one or two as specimens:—

“*Anent Patrick Vans.*—The Prtry of Wigtown having not as yet censured Patrick Vans, in the parish of Sorbie, for the disorderly baptizing of his child, are hereby ordained to proceed against him, conform to the Act of Synod of the date at Wigton, April 29, 1668, intituled, ‘Act anent Baptizing of Children.’

“*Anent Margaret Cleeve.*—The Bishop and Synod having heard the desire of Mr. James Schan, minister of Anwith, for advice anent Margaret Cleeve, in Killern, an aged person excommunicat many years since for incest, who is earnestly desirous of relaxation before she die,—it was advised by the Bishop and Synod that she should testify her public repentance before the congregation in sackcloth, and upon her public confession and repentance, she should be relaxed and absolved.”

History of the Parliamentary Representation of Preston during the last Hundred Years, by William Dobson, originally appeared in the “Preston Chronicle,” but is well deserving of separate publication, for it gives us many particulars of family history and local occurrences to be found nowhere else.

The Worthies of St. Dunstan's: a Lecture, by the Rev. Andrew Burn Suter, delivered to the youths in the parish, is noteworthy, as it shews how many interesting events and personages have been connected with that part of London. We hope Mr. Suter will extend his researches. He has pointed out how rich the parish is in materials; and as it contains the banking-houses of the Childs', the Hoare's, and the Praed's, there should be no lack of encouragement—especially as the history of those houses must be included.

Mr. H. G. Adams has given us *An Historical Account of Rochester Bridge in three Epochs*, written in that kind of way which compelled us to read it through, even the preface, before parting with it. It is quite a model for local historians.

Hereford Cathedral and City: a Handbook for Visitors and Residents, is a very unassuming guide-book to that ancient city, full of information respecting every place and building of interest.

CORNELIUS AGRIPPA *.

CORNELIUS AGRIPPA belongs to what the "Sage of Concord" calls the class of *Representative Men*. If it be asked, what he represented? we answer—the contemplative German scholar of the sixteenth century, at the eventful period of the revival of learning and of the Reformation. Agrippa began life by mastering the whole circle of the sciences and arts as described in books, and he ended it by declaring the "Uncertainty and Vanity of the Arts and Sciences." It is by this treatise that he is best known to the book-worms of the present day.

Born of the noble family Nettesheim, at Cologne, on the 14th of September, 1486, Henry Cornelius Agrippa, from his early years until his very last, was remarkable for a rare aptitude for study, and for the power of retaining knowledge once acquired. For many generations the ancestors of Agrippa had been in the service of the house of Austria, and it was expected that he would do nothing better than follow in their footsteps. Cologne being a university town, he had but to acquire the studies of the place; and these may have sufficed in determining his bias for scholastic theology. Born soon after the discovery of printing, he was compelled to slake his thirst for knowledge by the perusal of such books as the printers of his native town issued from the press; such as a few classic authors, the writings of ascetics, scholastics, canonists,—including the works of Albertus Magnus and of Thomas Aquinas. Of these works, the most attractive to the eager fancy of the youthful Agrippa were the wonderful things written by the magicians, and accordingly he states that at a very early age he was possessed with a curiosity concerning mysteries. After some years of home-training, subject to these influences, he arrived at the age when youths destined to serve princes were considered fit to be introduced at court.

Removed from the friendly shade of the Archbishop of Cologne to bask in light as an attendant on the Emperor of Germany, Cornelius Agrippa served first as a secretary, and afterwards, for seven years, as a soldier. The master of the young diplomatist was Maximilian the First,—a prince at whose court chivalry was much in favour. "His bent," says his secretary, Cuspinian, "was to scholarship; but having been ill-taught, he chose war for his profession." Yet he valued learning, and was liberal to men of letters. He took pleasure in entertaining questions of philosophy and science,—even himself conducting some experiments. He was also, according to the humour of his time, a sharp arguer upon nice questions in theology. It may even be said that he was himself a member of the literary body. Such a mind was not likely to overlook the attainments of the young Cornelius Agrippa, whose quick perceptions, acquaintance with foreign languages, daring and self-reliance, were qualities which commended him most to Maximilian's attention, and there was no time lost in making use of them. Even at the age of twenty, Cornelius was employed on secret service by the German court:—

"There are men to whom it is natural from childhood upwards to assume the tone of a leader, and in whom the excess of self-reliance represents the grain of an otherwise amiable character. It is so subtly combined with everything they say or do as to appear but rarely in the offensive form of violent or obvious self-assertion; it is not displayed by them, but it is felt by others in whom the same element of character is

* "Life of Cornelius Agrippa Von Nettesheim, Doctor and Knight; commonly known as a Magician. By Henry Morley." 2 vols. 8vo. (London: Chapman and Hall.)

more weakly developed. They are not by any means necessarily great or able men who go through the world as centres of their great or little circles with this spirit in them, but it must be a very great man indeed who can keep any one of them within the circumference of a circle whereof he is not the centre. Cornelius Agrippa had a disposition of this kind, and as a youth, it might be said there was some reason for his self-reliance, since, if not by his rare abilities, yet by his advantageous position near the Emperor, and his activity of character, there seemed to be assured to him an amiable future. And yet clouds gather about the face of many a day that gives the brightest promise in its morning."

The imperial master of Cornelius Agrippa appears to have seen nothing but promise in him : his youth and enthusiastic temperament marked him for a tool of the state. The diplomatic service of the Austrian court has ever been, and probably ever will be, "slippery and mean":—

"It may spend the energies of a fine mind upon base labour ; delude, when necessary, its own agents into the belief that they do brave deeds and speak true words, though they are working out designs contrived upon no honourable principle. In this way some use may have been made of the fresh spirit of the youth whom we are now to find, at the age of twenty, with the cares of a conspirator upon him."

The affairs of Spain at this period opened a wide field for Austrian diplomacy,—during which Cornelius was sent to Paris. His unusual powers as a linguist, his learning, which was of an extent far beyond his years—the quickness of his parts, which in some sense was as valuable as an old man's experience—marked him out subsequently, while he was still very young, as a fit agent to be sent abroad on confidential missions. He was engaged on secret service more than once, and though on his own affairs he is abundantly communicative in his published works, all his state secrets were well kept. What his special business was at Paris, we can only conjecture. It is only known that he was there at the time specified, and that while there he made himself the centre of a knot of students, members with him of a secret association of theosophists, and bent upon a wild and daring enterprise, that was in several respects very characteristic of the age of the world in which they lived to scheme.

The plot in which Cornelius engaged was the mastering of Tarragon, and the maintenance of that stronghold against the people of the district, who, at this period, were violently excited in many places against the oppression of the nobles. With the conspiracy of Cornelius we cannot, as Englishmen, sympathize ; and it met with merited discomfiture. He himself was forced into it from pressure from without, after he revolted from it as a crime. The court of Austria forced this young man to a work, the main features of which were cruelty and treachery. It is true the scheme was suggested, or perfected, by his own cunning, and had amused him as an exercise of ingenuity in thought, but which he revolted from when on the brink of action. An effort made to shake off his duty of obedience to the Emperor's command was unsuccessful : no way of retreat was opened to him ; the work was to be done. After being besieged for two months in their stronghold, famine becoming imminent, Cornelius and his companions effected their escape.

Quitting Spain, Cornelius took refuge at Avignon, from whence he communicated with his associates in France, and abandoning his schemes of violence, he returned with them to the study of the mysteries. Through the influence of his associates among the magnates of the town and university of Dôle, and of the learned men in the adjoining towns of Burgundy, he was induced to make his first appearance in public as a scholar, by expounding in a series of orations Reuchlin's book on the Mirific Word:—

"Mistress of Dôle and Burgundy was Maximilian's daughter, Margaret of Austria, who, in this year of Agrippa's life, was twenty-nine years old. She was already twice widow. When affianced twice—once vainly to France, a second time to Spain, and likely to perish in a tempest before reaching her appointed husband, she had written a clever epitaph upon herself. Her Spanish husband died almost after the first embrace, and she had since, after four years of wedded happiness, lost her true husband, Philibert of Savoy. She was twenty-four years old when that happened, and resolved to make an end of marrying. In 1506, after the death of Archduke Philip, her father, Maximilian, being guardian of his grandson, Charles the Fifth, made Margaret governor over the Netherlands, and appointed her to rule also over Burgundy and Charolois. Thus she came to be, in the year 1509, mistress at Dôle. A clever, lively woman, opposed strongly to France, and always mindful of the interests of that house of Austria to which the family of young Agrippa was attached, Margaret was well known for her patronage of letters and her bounty towards learned men. It would be, therefore, a pleasant transfer of his loyalty, Agrippa thought, from Maximilian to Margaret, if he could thereby get rid of what he regarded as camp-slavery under the one, and enter the favour of the other in the academic grove. To earn Margaret's good-will, and lay upon the royal road to fortune, was one main object of Cornelius, when he announced at Dôle that he proposed to expound Reuchlin's book, *Mirific Word*, in orations—to which inasmuch as they were to be delivered in honour of the most serene Princess Margaret the whole public would have gratuitous admission.

"Poor boy! he could not possibly have made a more genuine and honest effort, nor one less proper to be used by evil men for the damnation of his character. Margaret was the princess to whom, of all others, he was able to pay unaffected homage; and Reuchlin, then the boast of Germans, was the scholar of whom, before every other, a German youth, might choose to hold discourse to the Burgundians: his book, which had been read by the Pope himself with eager pleasure, was a wonder of the day, and was in the most perfect unison with the whole tone of the boy's mind; he really understood it deeply—it was most dear to him as a theosophist, and he was not to be blamed if he felt, also, that of all books in the world there was none of which the exposition would so fully serve his purpose of displaying the extent and depth of his own store of knowledge."

It is mainly upon what was said and written by Agrippa in this twentieth and twenty-third year of his age, the defamation has been founded by which, while he lived, his spirit was tormented and the hopes of his existence miserably frustrated,—by which, now that he is dead, his character comes down upon us defiled. For a clear understanding of the ground, and its perils, not taken by Agrippa, it is necessary to possess a clear notion of what was signified by Reuchlin's book on the *Mirific Word*; but for this we must at present, refer the reader to the account given by Mr. Morley. Let it suffice to observe that Agrippa was victimised by the vengeance of the monks—his crime being that he studied vigorously in his younger days the curiosities of learning into which, at the same time, popes, bishops, and philosophers, mature of years, inquired with equal faith and equal reliance, but with less energy or courage.

The little University of Dôle favoured the young man heartily. His predictions had excited great attention, and procured for him the admiration of the neighbourhood. From the University they won for him at once the degree of Doctor in Divinity, together with a stipend.

He now set himself to work to display his powers as a writer in the true manner of the day, and with scholastic acuteness to combine the courtier's tact, by dedicating to the most conspicuous example of his age a treatise on the Nobility and Pre-excellence of the Female Sex. At this time he was in love with a maiden, his equal in rank, remarkable for beauty, and still more remarkable for her aspirations and her worth. At the age of twenty-three he married one who could love him for his kindness, and reverence him for his power. She entered with her whole soul

into the spirit of her husband's life, rejoiced in his ambition, and knew how to hold high converse with his friends. The marriage was in every respect a happy one ;—there was a world of gentleness and loving-kindness in Agrippa's heart. The tenderness of his nature mingles strangely, sadly, with his restlessness, his self-reliance, and his pride. Agrippa was now fairly launched upon the stormy ocean of life. In but his twenty-third year—that year of activity, which set a stamp upon his subsequent career, and is the most important date in this biography—with the courage and the ambition of youth, he compiled into a system all the lore he had been gathering, and wrote his Books of Magic. The manuscript of this system of occult philosophy he shewed to his friend, the learned Abbot Trithemius, of Spanheim, who, greatly commending the work, cautions him against publishing it :—

“Speak of things public to the public, but of things lofty and secret only to the loftiest and the most private of your friends. Publish these books of Occult Science, and there is no dolt who will not have you down under his feet.”

But Cornelius was already under foot when the warning reached him ;—under the heel of a villanous monk, Catilinet, who, by his sermons at Ghent, provoked Margaret to wrath against Agrippa. Therefore the treatise on the Pre-eminence of Woman, written for the eye of Margaret, must also be put aside, and with it the hope of a scholar's life, with Margaret for friend. It is but too evident to him that he can advance no further in the paths of pleasure, but bid farewell to scholarship, to philosophy, and to the kind princess for whose smiles he would have laboured worthily. There is a wife to support, a family position to maintain, and nothing left but the old way of life from which he had endeavoured to escape. He must resume his place among the young men of the court, and do such work as may be found for him by Maximilian.

Maximilian had plenty of employment on his hands when young Cornelius resumed the palace livery. It was the year 1510, when Louis of France was entering upon the short-lived alliance with Henry VIII., then new to his dignity as King of England. In this treaty the Emperor of Germany was included as a friend of each of the contracting powers. For the treaty's sake alone Maximilian would, no doubt, find it necessary to send representatives to London. Cornelius was added to the London embassy, and became Dean Colet's guest, at Stepney,—“the wise and pure-hearted” John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, who was at that time engaged upon the foundation of St. Paul's School.

Having finished his appointed work in England, Agrippa returned to Germany, and joined his domestic circle at Cologne. Maximilian would soon find fresh employment for him, since the emperor was busy, and had need of all heads and all hands that could be made available. The interval of leisure was occupied by delivering the lectures called *Quodlibetal*, on questions of divinity.

From the quiet communion with wife and parents, Cornelius was soon taken by a summons to lay by his Doctor's cap, take up his sword, and join instantly the army of the Emperor in Italy ; and early in 1511, Cornelius, clothed in mail, was at Trent, preparing to escort some thousands of gold pieces to the camp of Maximilian at Verona. But the tastes of Cornelius were not military. Because he was contemplative, he was quite unfit to fight. He owed service to Cæsar, and he paid it. Required to fight, he shewed that he possessed the physical courage in which few young and noble men have ever been found deficient. He won at this time a knight-

hood in the field. Nevertheless he felt he was not in his own true position. He went to the wars dreaming of glory in the shape of a professor's chair at Pavia, and no doubt heartily thanked the Cardinal of Santa Croce, when, towards the end of the first summer's appearance in arms, he invited the young Doctor to a campaign, which proved but a very brief one, of a more congenial sort, as member of the council then about to meet at Pisa. The acceptance of this invitation was the climax of Agrippa's opposition to the Pope. Cornelius returned to military work from his brief theological excursion, with the formal excommunication of the Pope declared against himself and his discomfited associates. This, however, did not distress him much; nor was he forsaken by his friends.

At the battle of Pavia he was made prisoner. Soon afterwards he formally attached himself as a retainer to the Marquis of Montferrat, who was in arms at the head of his own vassals, waging, like other native princes, independent war—on behalf of himself in the first instance, and, as far as Milan was concerned, of Maximilian Sforza. The cause of Sforza was that of the Emperor in a great measure. Agrippa could live only by following his calling as a soldier; and though his camp study was divine philosophy, and all his hopes and efforts were bent on an escape into a pure scholastic life, he yet knew that he had bread to earn for wife and child, and in the midst of tumult and confusion he must strive to earn it. His dependence was now upon Montferrat and Milan.

Leo revoked the anathemas of his predecessor Julius, and through the formal recognition of his reconciliation to the head of the Church, Cornelius was now free to pursue his design of winning his way as a philosopher at Pavia.

The next change that occurred in his career was a mission to Switzerland. This brings us to the year 1511, when Cornelius, then twenty-nine years old, seemed to have entered on the summer of his life. Before the most illustrious Marquis, and the most excellent fathers in the town and University of Pavia, Cornelius stands forward as a scholar, displaying his learning and deep research into occult science, especially as an exponent of the Pimander of Hermes Trismegistus. His introductory oration is among the printed works that have come down to us. He was admitted by the University of Pavia to its degree of Doctor in each faculty: Doctor of Divinity before, he became then Doctor of Medicine and Law. In due time he became practitioner in medicine, and had therefore secured the best honours attainable in arts and arms. He was acquainted at this time with eight languages,—master of six,—and was distinguished among the learned for his cultivation of occult philosophy, upon which he had a complete work in manuscript; and though he had not yet committed anything to press, much had been written by him upon which he hoped to rest a title to fair fame. He was not now unprosperous: there was a lull in war, during which he received the pay to which he was entitled for his military services, and could earn money also as a teacher in the university. He had a wife whom he dearly loved, and several children; with these he settled in the town of Pavia, where also his wife's father and her brother had gone. Cornelius thinks of his wife with the utmost tenderness:—

"I give," he writes to a friend, "innumerable thanks to the omnipotent God, who has joined me to a wife after my own heart; a maiden noble and well mannered, young, beautiful, who lives so much in harmony with all my habits, that never has a word of scolding dropped between us; and, wherein I count myself happiest of all, however our affairs change, in prosperity and adversity, always alike kind to me, alike affable, constant; most just in mind and sound in counsel, always self-possessed."

This was said after three more years of life had been accounted for—three years of severe trial, among which the sorest was at hand. The ripe fruit of his ambition, which Agrippa counted himself happy to have plucked, crumbled to ashes in his mouth. In a few months the fire was quenched on the little hearth at Pavia, and he who had been at so much pains to kindle it went forth a beggar, with no prospect of advancement in the world.

The fortune of war very suddenly changed the tenor of Agrippa's life : at the battle of Marignano the Italians were routed, and in the rout Cornelius lost a pocketful of manuscripts. His position was now rendered desperate : his vocation as a soldier was gone ; he could no longer teach at Pavia ; his military pension ceased, and there was an abrupt end of his lectures.

The Marquis of Montferrat stood his friend at this hour of need, and to him he dedicated his treatises on Man, and on the Triple Way of Knowing God. Offers of patronage came from sundry other persons, and he entered into a connection with the Duke of Savoy, and accepted office as Advocate and Orator to the free town of Metz. Here he laboured as physician among the plague-stricken : but becoming involved in disputes with the Dominicans, he made powerful enemies. He was preached against in the churches, and avoided in the streets : out of the narrow circle of his household friends regarded with suspicion, his vocation at Metz was soon gone ; he asked permission of the deacons to resign his office and be gone. Leave was readily granted, and, after brief preparation, with his fortunes for the third time wrecked, Cornelius Agrippa, towards the close of January, 1520, journeyed with wife and son, through wintry weather, to his mother at Cologne, where he proposed to make his next attempt to climb the hill of life—this time as a physician.

Upon the eve of his departure from Cologne—to return again to Metz—his wife died ; and after depositing her remains in the latter city, he quitted the inhospitable town with his son, and, in his poverty and despair, flew no one knew whither, until he was found practising medicine at Geneva,—a place in which free thought upon religious matters had asserted itself boldly, and in which Cornelius could find most of that spiritual consolation which his bruised heart sought.

While practising medicine with little profit at Geneva, Cornelius was engaged in much negociation to secure what had been offered to him by the Duke of Savoy. In religious matters he was entirely occupied with the great questions of Church reform :—

“He was a Lutheran, but throughout distinctly that which Luther and all his fellow-labourers were at the outset of their course—a faithful member of the Church in which he saw that so much change had become necessary. He no more thought of avowing himself a heretic, than the citizen of a state, when he demands some great political reform, thinks of proclaiming himself alien or outlaw.”

Persecuted Protestant pastors were his friends in Switzerland ; Fabricius Capito was his companion ; Zuinglius regarded him as an acknowledged helper in the great war he was waging against Church corruption. He wrote, about this time, a treatise on the Sacrament of Marriage. In the midst of poverty and disappointment he was unable to live alone, so he took to himself a second wife, a maiden of good family, but as poor as himself. She began at once a steady course of family additions, and within the first two years and a half became mother to two sons and a daughter, after whom there came others in quick succession.

For two years he had been kept in suspense, awaiting the patronage of Savoy, yet receiving offers of royal favour from France; but he did not wish to abandon his hopes in the Duke, till, wearied at last, he accepted public office as physician and councillor in the Swiss town of Friburg, where he was generously treated by the Swiss. Many of his old friends in Paris and Lyons had been helping him, and were desirous to have him among them. He was offered court favour, and the honourable position of physician to the queen-mother, Louisa of Savoy, a strict Romanist, with a strong tendency to persecute reformers. By her command he removed himself and his family to Lyons. It seemed now as if he were advancing in the world, and his friends congratulated him as a fortunate man; but his promised salary remained unpaid. He and his household had begun to look absolute hunger in the face, and still they were kept quiet by promises. He was reduced to almost the last limit of despair—yet his services were at this time valued by the queen, for whom he had put aside his private labours to undertake a most annoying task, out of the performance of which further trouble was to come. He had now attained his fortieth year:—

“Conscious of his strength, subservient to no man, but the centre of his own circle in the great community of scholars. At this age the form of a man’s mind and his fortune becomes definite, and, roughly speaking, represents the spirit of his whole career. With meaner aspirations in his soul, he perhaps would have mounted higher on the path to fame and honour, which he had a right to seek, and sought with honest industry. His mind had grown in stature and in power, but it had grown to knowledge that procured him enemies among the priests. His scorn of the corrupt dealings of the worldly class of priests—the class most able to thwart him in the world—was not concealed; it broke out in his books, his letters, and his conversation.”

His aspiration and ambition thwarted by the monks and courtiers, he sought consolation in writing a Declamation on the Vanity of Sciences and Arts, and on the Excellence of the Word of God. Of the first of these works a complete analysis is given in Mr. Morley’s book.

As may be expected—stung by the contempt and neglect he suffered—a bitterness of spirit manifested itself in such ways as were open to him. We find it in his printed works and in his correspondence. After many disappointments and protracted hopes, he saw the source of the anger and neglect he had met with at the hands of Louisa of Savoy;—it was an unlucky prophecy anticipating success to the arms of the Bourbon. But the cup of his misery was not yet full. He lost his second wife during a plague at Antwerp, and soon after we find him in prison for debt at Antwerp. The publication of his *Vanity of the Sciences* had made him many enemies: their number was increased by his publishing his book on Occult Science, and their revenge was fed by the opportunity it afforded them of persecuting him as a magician.

We next find him invited to enlist his energies in the service of Katherine of Arragon, Queen of Henry VIII. of England, the question of whose divorce was then before the Pope; but Agrippa’s life had become overgrown with other hopes and cares, therefore the subject was pursued no further. Released from prison by the intervention of friends, he retired to Mechlin and shortly afterwards took for his third wife a native of the town. The time he sought a blessing and obtained a curse. She was faithless, if not infamous. Three years after this fatal marriage he was divorced, and there remained for him then only to wander out alone into a hostile world and

It is said that he proposed to the Emperor to discover hidden treasures by magical means; for which crime, with two other nobles implicated,

was banished from Germany. He died in France, at the age of forty-nine, hunted, exhausted, almost entirely forsaken by his acquaintances, and disgraced and abhorred before all the world, which detested him as an accursed and execrable magician. He was buried within a convent of Dominicans, and over his tomb was placed a slanderous epitaph.

A NEW GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS^a.

THERE are few who have had occasion to consult the public records to any extent, without having had the opportunity of really studying them beforehand, but must have soon felt upon what a vast and unknown sea of knowledge and difficulty they were entering. First, there were the crude, distorted, and varied handwritings, with a dozen alphabets, which required an apprenticeship to master; then there were the contractions, and uncouth forms of language and meaning, with an ever-varying syntax, and scarcely any grammar at all; lastly, there was the immense range of subjects embraced by the records themselves, which was a decidedly unknown quantity, from the impossibility of ascertaining to what extent documents existed which might throw light upon the objects sought for, and of knowing whether they were accessible, and could all be consulted.

Of these difficulties the last was by far the greatest, because it often set the utmost skill and perseverance at defiance, and afforded an ever-ready excuse for those who possessed little of either. A good education and tolerable patience enabled almost any one to master any "crabbed" hand, decipher and extend its hieroglyphical contractions, and construct both a grammar and a vocabulary; but little did they avail in grappling with the mass of matter that had to be waded through in the absence of methodical arrangement, and the inadequacy of calendars and indexes. Even those wants were not always the greatest obstacles. The apathy and passive resistance of the class of official custodians who considered "any dolt was good enough for an index-maker," threw the greatest difficulties in the way of a zealous searcher after historic and antiquarian truth. So long as an examination only of the well-known and recognised collections was required, all was well; but should it have been hinted that the deficiencies in those collections might perhaps be supplied on an examination of the neglected contents of that press or rack, straightway the official dignity was called in aid, or rather in obstruction, and the oracle spoke no more but to affirm its acquaintance with every document in the place indicated, and that they were not what were wanted.

Those who recollect the discussions and squabbles which preceded the dissolution of the last "Record Commission," will admit how slightly we have alluded to some discreditable passages in our "Public Record" history. *Mais nous avons changé tout cela.* We lately had occasion, in noticing the last Report of the Deputy-Keeper^b, to examine the progress of

^a "A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor: consisting of Descriptions of Public Records; Parochial and other Registers; Wills; County and Family Histories; Heraldic Collections in Public Libraries, &c., &c. By Richard Sims, of the British Museum, Compiler of the 'Index to the Heralds' Visitations,' the 'Handbook to the Library of the British Museum,' &c." (London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.)

^b GENT. MAG., September, p. 318.

the establishment which had grown up under the working of the "Public Record Act," and in so doing referred to the absolute want which existed for a "Guide to the Public Records."

Although not exactly so named, Mr. Sims' "Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, and Antiquary," is chiefly devoted to a description of our national muniments, the means of searching them, &c.; and we have no hesitation in saying that the work supplies the want we noticed in a very satisfactory manner. So the chief difficulty in the way of rendering the national collection popularly useful is removed, as there have always been helps in getting over the other obstacles, though they are not the best we hope to see.

Our ordinary readers will not require to be informed of the great aid and illustrations which antiquarian and historic literature have received in late years, from a freer and more generous use of the public records; but as we are adding considerably to the number of our readers, and so are constantly bringing fresh minds under the circle of our influence, we may just refer to a few works—such as "The History of Domestic Architecture," Mrs. Green's "Lives of the Princesses," Dr. Pauli's "History of England," "The Annals of England," &c.—as containing most satisfactory evidence of the great value and importance of our public documents.

These works, as well as others, shew, in an exceedingly creditable manner, how their authors have traced, in the annals and records of bygone times, the various phases through which the literature, arts, and customs of our ancestors have passed, and which have aided in solving some of the problems of present times, and may aid in a similar manner as regards the future. It is in this that the true spirit of archæology consists. And while a "lying old chronicler," or a flattering popular tradition, have had their historic truth corrected by documentary evidence, that same evidence has made many additions to the names upon the roll of England's worthies, and shed a halo over many a hitherto unknown spot. Such works, too, as the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," and the "Lives of the Queens of England," contain enough of matter from the same sources to make one regret that, in the first instance, their author had not grappled more successfully with the specialties of that portion of his subject; and, in the latter instance, that their author had ever meddled with it.

For a thorough appreciation of public documents in connexion with cognate branches of study, considerable mental capacity is certainly required. An intimate acquaintance with the languages, idioms, and customs of the middle ages, is a necessary introduction to a complete knowledge of documents. In saying this, it is not our wish to discourage students, but rather to assist in raising up appreciating followers and admirers of the Selwens, Madoxes, and Macaulays. Mr. Sims' labours at present are contented with a humbler range, but it is only from a wish to be more generally useful, and not, we are sure, from any depreciation of the higher aims to which the subject lends itself.

It was to the necessity for improving the "ways and means" of the nation that we owe the commencement of our national collection of records. The Exchequer, after all, is everywhere the ruling court. Domesday Book was compiled to enable the first William to augment his revenue, and we may be sure he did not take such pains to ascertain what money *might* be raised, without taking care to know what actually *was* raised, and how it was expended and disposed of. The mind that seems to have debited in anticipation every portion of every man's possessions to the tax-

gatherer, doubtless put a check upon the outlay, and organised, perhaps, an equally strict system of account both of the receipt and the expenditure. The period between the date of "Domesday" and that of the now first Great Roll of the Exchequer was, we feel sure, not always a documentary blank, but was at one time occupied by a series of accounts of the royal revenue—not very elaborate, perhaps, but sufficient for their purpose. Let us commend this subject to the attention of the romantically disposed antiquary. "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view;" and "The Diary of the Lady Willoughby," and other pseudo-antiquarian works, have surprised so many into being readers, that we should not wonder at seeing the advertisement of a newly-found and printed and published "Roll of the Public Expenditure of King William the Conqueror^c."

The Court of Exchequer was always the paramount court of the kingdom. There is no contending against a stoppage of the supplies. A minute of "my Lords" even now carries with it an authority which, if perhaps scarcely sound and necessary, is seldom contested. From the varied operations of the Court of Exchequer sprang by far the greater part of our records, down to the close of the fifteenth century. In fact, our public collection may be fairly treated under two heads only,—the administrations of "Money" and "Justice."

The numerous ramifications into which the evidences of those administrations spread, by the formation of distinct classes of documents at various periods of our history, are so many proofs of the growing prosperity of the country, and of the increase of those desires and pursuits, not always of the best, which wealth and power generally bring in their train. Here is a formidable description of the contents of the Great Rolls of the Exchequer, especially when we consider that nearly all the business recorded thereon gave rise to sets of other documents, very many of which are still in existence and operation:—

"The Great Roll of the Exchequer, otherwise called the 'Pipe Roll,' formerly contained the accounts of the whole revenues of the crown, digested under the heads of the several counties, and annually written out, in order to the charging and discharging of the sheriffs and other accountants. The ancient revenues were either certain or casual; the certain revenues consisted of farms, fee-farms, castle-guard rents, and other rents of various kinds; the casual part was composed of fines, issues, amerciaments, recognizances, profits of lands and tenements, goods and chattels seized into the hands of the crown on process of extents, outlawry, *diem clausit extremum*, and other writs and process, wards, marriages, reliefs, suits, seignories, felons' goods, deodands, and other profits casually arising to the crown by virtue of its prerogative. The Great Roll also contains the accounts of lords of liberties granted from the crown, of the greenwax within their respective liberties, and many debts of different natures due to the crown, and put in process for levying the same for the benefit of the public."

With Domesday Book, the connection of an indenture between private parties for the execution of some purpose, the charge for which will form an item in a public account, is not very apparent; and yet they are all strands in the same rope. It is only within a very recent period that the value of many of these subsidiary sets of documents has been properly recognised, and they are not all now appreciated as they will be. By the antiquaries of past times they have been entirely overlooked,—even the "Liberate" Rolls (we are told by Mr. Sims) are only known to have been used by Sir William Dugdale and Mr. Collins.

The records relating to the administration of "Justice," though begin-

^c It is suggested that "Some Passages in the Private Expenditure of William the Conqueror" would be a more taking title.—*Printer's Devil*.

ning not quite so early as those of the other branch, are more ancient than any existing on the Continent, and the matters entered on the earlier portion are very interesting. In the reign of Henry I. justices itinerant were certainly appointed in aid of the King's Court, and we are in possession of the records of the *Curia Regis* itself from 6 Richard I. But—besides their historic repute—what the judges of the twelfth century were may be seen in the private memoranda of one Richard de Ainsty, who had a difficulty in establishing his right to certain lands, and who had to procure the favour of the officials and judges by the very free use of the contents of his purse. These memoranda were printed (from the original MS.) by Sir F. Palgrave, in his “History of the Commonwealth.” And what the judges were at the latter part of the thirteenth century, when the stern hand of Edward I. fell upon their misdeeds, and the ancestor of Sir Charles Barry's elegant clock-tower was built out of some of the penalties imposed upon them, our own pages have to some extent shewn, and promised more.

We have often felt much regret that some of the earlier printed collections of public records did not receive from their editors a fuller “Introduction” of an historical character than was then thought necessary for them. Nothing can be more meagre than the general character of the prefaces we refer to. The want was supplied as to Domesday Book nearly forty years after the printing of the original; let us hope it is not too late for some of the other works to be as well served.

With regard to the general condition of the people and property of England at the period, no class of documents contains so much interesting, and even startling, information, as the returns made to the enquiries of Edward I. into the misconduct of public officers and other persons, &c., shortly after his coming into the possession of his throne, known as the “Rotuli Hundredorum.” Of these, Mr. Sims says succinctly enough:—

“One of the first acts of Edward I., on his return to England after the death of his father, was to enquire into the state of the demesnes, and of the right and revenues of the crown; what lands were holden of the crown by knight-service and other tenures, and whether immediately of the crown or of mesne lords; in order that the crown might be informed how to collect, and the subject how to pay, escuage for one species of tenure, and hidage or tallage for the other. Enquiry was also to be made into the conduct of the sheriffs and other officers and ministers, who had defrauded the king and oppressed the people.

“A speedy remedy to the crown and the subject being necessary, and the circuit of the justices itinerant, who went it generally but once in seven years, not returning until the seventh year of this king's reign, he appointed special commissioners on the 11th of October to enquire into those matters. The ‘Hundred Rolls’ contain inquiries taken in pursuance of this commission.

“The commissioners were commanded to survey, by the oath of knights and other lawful men, all cities, boroughs, and market-towns; to enquire of all demesnes, fees, honours, escheats, liberties, and things touching fees and tenements belonging to the king or to others; that is, to distinguish tenants holding in demesne, or as villeins, bondmen, cottagers, and freeholders, and such as hold woods, parks, chases, warrens, waters, rivers, liberties, fairs, markets, and other tenures, how and of whom, and out of what fees escuage was wont and ought to be paid, with the amount of fees of all honours, who held them, and by what means, so that every town, hamlet, and other tenure, by whatsoever name distinguished, might be distinctly assessed, and closely entered on rolls, and no man to be favoured.”

And this (excepting the heads of enquiry) is just all the “Introduction” to the volumes itself gives. At a later date, it is true, some of the editors may be thought to have run into the other extreme, and to have ridden their hobbies right royally in their “Introductions.”

But to return to the “Manual.” We do not think the objection tenable

which Mr. Sims urges against the application of the word "record" to "deeds, registers, and miscellaneous manuscripts," inasmuch as all those documents preserve evidences considered to be worthy of record—that is, of being remembered.

The lists shewing how the *lacunæ* in the collections of various documents may be supplied by those in other places, and the references to MSS., &c. bearing upon them, are very useful, and bear evidence of having been carefully put together. And so with regard to those of the various publications relating to county histories, &c., and "heraldic collections." Many collectors are known to possess similar lists relating to their particular subjects, some of whom would doubtless be able to make additions or corrections in those of Mr. Sims.

With regard to the patriarch of the records, Domesday Book, even an interest attaches to the exact period of its resting-places. We believe it was not deposited in the Chapter-house at Westminster till the year 1732 at the earliest—not 1696, as Mr. Sims says, on the authority, we suppose, of the Deputy-Keeper. The fire at the Cottonian Library, then in the neighbouring Dean's Yard, in the year 1731, caused a complete panic among the custodians of the various records then so shamefully neglected in and about the old palace, and in the following year or two the Chapter-house received a very large share of its late and present contents, "in most admired disorder,"—and among them the Domesday Book.

The descriptions of the different classes of documents given by Mr. Sims, are on the whole very clear and correct, generally erring, when they do, on account of their conciseness. With regard to "Fines" (p. 132), we should have been glad to have seen a fuller description, if only to point out the great difference between the very early and very modern portions of this valuable class of documents. As to the "Musters" taken in the reign of Henry III. (p. 434), the information is exceedingly vague, and no reference is made to a considerable collection of similar documents commencing a little later in date, and extending to the reign of Henry VII., which exists at the Carlton-ride and Chapter-house;—we mean the "Army accounts" and documents subsidiary thereto. The same remark may be made respecting the collection of early "Navy accounts" existing in the same repositories, and which were largely used by the late Sir Harris Nicolas in his "History of the Royal Navy."

What we are told in the "Manual" about the "Wills" is of course only the old story as to their mismanagement and difficulty of access. We need scarcely say that it quite confirms us in the opinion we expressed three months ago, that their proper destination is the Public Record Office, both as regards their custody, and the due dispensation of their contents to the public.

We will now give some prominence to a passage in the Appendix (p. 450) relating to the Chapter-house at Westminster—an office which has been singularly unfortunate in many respects—as it may tend in some degree to correct the strange errors into which Mr. Sims has been led in the body of his work, by (we imagine) taking the statements in Mr. Thomas's "Handbook to the Public Records" without comparing them with the Deputy-Keeper's Reports:—

"Many transfers have, of late years, been made to other Record Offices, as follows:—

"*Chancery Records*.—Treaty Rolls, &c., removed to the Rolls Chapel and Tower.

"*Queen's Bench Records*.—Rolls of the *Curia Regis*, to the same repositories, [this is wrong: it should be to the Carlton-ride] in 1843.

“Common Pleas Records.”—Common Rolls, Feet of Fines, and Concords, &c., to Carlton-ride, in 1842.

“Exchequer Records.”—Pell Rolls, Papal Bulls, &c., removed to the Rolls House in 1842.”

At the same time as the *Queen’s Bench Records* were removed to the Carlton-ride, there were also transferred the Rolls of the Justices in Eyre, of the “*Quo Warranto*,” “*Placita Coronæ*,” &c (See 5th Report of the Deputy-Keeper, p. 6; and Appendix I. No. 3.) And yet throughout the “*Manual*,” when these documents are referred to individually, they are always spoken of as being still in the Chapter-house. Witness the descriptions of the “*Placita of Assize*,” at pp. 54, 55; of the “*Placita Coronæ*,” at p. 58; the “*Placita de Quo Warranto*,” at p. 60; the “*Placita Curie Regis*,” at pp. 70—72; of the volumes of musters *temp.* Henry VIII., at pp. 434, 435, &c. Now all these records had been transferred from the Chapter-house eight or ten years before the publication of the “*Handbook*,” which has been during that time misleading the public as to their *locus in quo*; and if any similar concurrence of accidents which so long kept the records without a regular place of deposit, and threatened almost to keep out the old claimants to its accommodation after it was built, should postpone the removal of these documents to their final resting-place for any length of time, we now have the “*Handbook to the Public Records*” and the “*Manual for the Genealogist*,” giving incorrect information as to their locality.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

CONCLUDING PART.

WE have now arrived at the concluding phase of the Society, the existence of which virtually terminated in May, 1843, with the publication of the 353rd number of its main work, the “*Library of Useful Knowledge*,” exclusive of collateral publications, such as the *Farmer’s Series*, an *Atlas of Geographical Maps*, and six *Maps of the Heavenly Bodies*. The Society also gave its sanction to the issue of a *Gallery of Portraits with Biographical Notices*, to the “*Penny Cyclopædia*,” the “*Penny Magazine*,” the *British and other Almanacs*, a *Quarterly “Journal of Education,”* the “*Working Man’s Companion*,” a “*Library for the Young*,” and another of “*Entertaining Knowledge*,” and *Illustrations of the Poor-Laws*.

Still the painful fact occurred—the Society died and made no sign, nor did the public,—they parted with mutual indifference: the latter, disappointed in its sanguine expectations, expressed no regret; and the former, under a conscious sense of the total failure of its experiment, made no acknowledgment for the liberal support it had at first received. Nor was the failure attributable to the treatises, many of which possessed considerable merit; but to their unsuitableness for the classes of individuals for whom they were intended, and the want of preparation on the part of those classes to appreciate or understand, and so benefit by, the instruction sought to be conveyed. And no wonder, when it is considered that of the last hundred numbers, upwards of thirty^a, consisting of two sheets each,

^a In a former part it was erroneously stated that the maximum number of parts to one treatise or subject did not exceed fourteen, or thereabouts, whereas on reference it appears that several exceeded twenty, and some extended to thirty parts.

were devoted to the explications of the Differential Integral Calculus ; and another batch of thirty was devoted to the value of Annuities and of Reversionary Payments, with an intermediate sprinkling of Conic Sections and the theory of Equations. No human capacity of will or of endurance could stand this, nor was any relief afforded by a supplementary issue of about thirty numbers constituting one bulky volume, or divisible into two, called "Political Philosophy," comprising histories of each of the principal empires, states, and kingdoms of the world, with legislative and constitutional lucubrations on their civil polity and revolutions ; the greater part being the substance of lectures delivered at various mechanics' and other institutions in England, and now published, with the sanction of the Society, in a revised and enlarged edition.

In these circumstances, there can be no difficulty in accounting for the decline and fall of the Society : it started during a prosperous era of the country, under the most favourable auspices ; the preliminary discourse, with all its faults, was a brilliant precursor ; all parties concurred in promoting the design on its announcement, and the publications were ordered by every housekeeper, from every bookseller, from Dan to Beersheba throughout the provinces, and in the metropolis from Belgravia and Grosvenor-square to Whitechapel, including the scientific region of Bloomsbury, otherwise Mesopotamia. Nurseries, drawing-rooms, and kitchens were abundantly supplied with the sixpenny mental aliment ; but neither babes, nor ladies, nor menials could abide the first Hydrostatic dose—of which, however, 24,000 copies were distributed. Hydraulics and Pneumatics were not more acceptable, as appeared by a slowly decreasing, though still considerable, sale. A reduced demand gradually made itself felt, until it arrived at that critical period, trying alike to author and to publisher, of the receipts being brought to par with the expenditure, with a progressive tendency to a still lower level.

The end of the matter was, that no abiding knowledge, either useful or ornamental, was diffused by the Society among those individuals for whose benefit it professed to be instituted. The treatises took no effect in delving the intellectual clod of the mechanic or labourer^b, or in adding to or improving the attainments of the class immediately above them. The number of informed persons was not increased, nor the benefits of cultivation extended, otherwise than in the ordinary proportion with the increase of population. The treatises were wholly valueless to the lower classes, while those above them could obtain the knowledge best suited to their capacities at schools, and from tutors, or by means of plain elementary books, at a cheaper rate than that afforded by the Society, instead of plunging at once into the interminable mazes of equations and the differential calculus. The farmer, his family and men, escaped the infliction ; the mercantile and trading classes wisely ignored the scheme ; which was only partially encouraged by the manufacturers. The tables in the reading-rooms of the mechanics' institutions were for a season covered with the treatises, until they were superseded by the more attractive expedients of music, lectures, and *conversaziones*,—more to the honour and glory of the local patrons and platform orators, than to the edification of the company ; and occasionally

^b It was casting pearls before swine, and as hopeless an attempt as to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear,—proverbs well paraphrased by Horace :—

"Naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurrit
Et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix."

relieved by an unfledged peerling, or some foolish M.P.'s, who could find no other willing auditors of their platitudes.

The misfortune was, that the Society, instead of arriving, by patient merit and public approval, at a culminating point of practical utility, started at once from the artificial and adventitious pinnacle raised only by the most treacherous of all demonstrations—public anticipatory acclamation, in consequence of which its entire subsequent career was one of gradual, irretrievable descent.

To avert or obviate this apparently inevitable result, the Committee had no resource of capital or income to fall back upon. The few annual subscriptions had been almost wholly discontinued, or had otherwise ceased; the life-donations had been absorbed in the maintenance of the establishment; and the sale of the publications had so much diminished as not to suffice for its continuance. Difficulties then arose with the publishers, and the connection was dissolved by the Committee undertaking to be their own publishers. This proved, as may well be supposed, a losing expedient; upon which the Committee entered into final arrangements with other publishers for a transfer of the existing stock and the fulfilment of pending engagements.

It now only remained for the Committee to resort to a legitimate termination of their labours, which was effected by their convening a meeting of the general members, which few, if any, attended—as few, if any, existed. At such meeting an account was rendered, which, together with the proceedings of the Committee, received the sanction and approval of the meeting; when, it appearing that the only available assets of the Society were a medal presented to it by King Louis Philippe, and some books and furniture in the apartments of the Society,—the former was unanimously voted to the noble Chairman, and the latter, the “*catella pretiosa Eutrapeli*,” were bestowed on the Secretary.

Sic transit gloria Societatis.

TREATISES PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FROM FEBRUARY, 1828, TO THEIR CLOSE IN MAY, 1843, AND BY WHOM WRITTEN.

- Animal Physiology. Dr. Southwood Smith.
- Chemistry. J. F. Daniell.
- Botany. Dr. Lindley.
- Magnetism. }
- Electro-Magnetism. } Dr. Roget.
- Geometry, Plane and Spherical. Professor A. De Morgan.
- Trigonometry. — Hopkins.
- Algebraical Expressions. J. E. Drinkwater.
- Practical Geometry and Perspective. — Bradley.
- Geography. G. Long.
- Astronomy. }
- History of Astronomy. } — Rothman.
- Theory of Equations. Rev. D. Murphy.
- Study of Mathematics. Professor A. De Morgan.
- Probability and Annuities. R. Jones.
- Illustrations of the Differential Calculus. Professor A. De Morgan.
- Friendly Societies. Mr. Ausell.
- History of Greek Literature. Professor Müller.
- England under the Stuarts. Rev. Dr. Vaughan.
- France, from A.D. 643 to 1520. Rev. Mr. Smedley.
- Switzerland. M. Viessieux.

- History of Spain and Portugal. Mrs. Busk.
 ——— The Church. Rev. W. Waddington.
 ——— American Revolution. Rev. W. Shepherd.
 ——— Italy. H. Merivale.
 ——— Rome. Mr. Malden.
 Life of Galileo. Mr. Falconer.
 ——— Kepler. Jno. Elliot Drinkwater.
 ——— Lord Somers. — Jardine.
 ——— Adam Smith. W. Draper.
 ——— Michael Angelo. T. Roscoe.
 ——— Vasco di Gama. Mr. T. Keightley.
 Art of Brewing. D. Booth.
 Manufacture of Iron. Mr. Needham.
 Commerce. } Mr. Macculloch.
 British Statistics. } Mr. Smirke.
 Statistics. Mr. Porter.
 Mineralogy. { Dr. W. Turner.
 { Professor Heydinger.
 Treatise on Arches. Mr. Moseley.
 Affinity and Chemical Apparatus. Mr. Ogg.
 Modern Egyptians. Mr. Lane
 Lives of Ray, Linnæus, and Haller. Dr. J. Burrowes.
 Life of l'Hospital. E. L. Crowe.
 ——— Bertrand du Guesclin. Mrs. Busk.
 ——— Howard. Mr. Penrose.
 Journal of Education. G. Long.
 Introduction to Natural Philosophy. Madame Marcet.
 Gallery of Portraits.
 Maps, Ancient and Modern. }
 Six ditto of the Globe. }
 Six ditto of the Heavens. } Captain (now Admiral Sir) F. Beaufort, R.N.
 Two Outline Maps. }
 Maps of the Stars. }

THE FARMER'S SERIES.

- The Horse, Cattle, and Sheep. W. Youatt.
 Planting, Useful and Ornamental. Mr. Sinclair.
 British Husbandry. Mr. J. F. Burke.
 Road-making. Mr. Penfold.
 Mountain Shepherd's Manual.
 Redgwood Farm Report. Mr. Howard.
 Flemish Husbandry. Rev. W. L. Rhain.
 Cattle Farming and Farriery. Mr. Lawrence.
 Mill-work. Mr. Scott.

- Penny Magazine.
 Penny Cyclopaedia.
 British Almanac and Companion.
 Working Man's Companion.
 Library of Entertaining Knowledge. 28 vols. }
 The Parish, Poor-law Tales, and The Town. Miss Martineau. } Conducted and published by
 Mechanics' Institutions. Mr. T. Webster. } Mr. Charles Knight.
 Cottage Series. Mr. Loudon and Mr. Conolly.
 Political Philosophy.

The numbers of the treatises have been intentionally omitted, being very complicated, owing to many duplicates and distinctions, by special marks and otherwise.

THE LORD OF THE ISLES*.

IN the case of a book which has been for forty years before the public and of which the circulated copies may be counted by tens of thousands, our chief business is with the specialities of any new edition. And there are quite enough of these in the volume now before us to warrant, as well as to furnish matter for, a more extended notice than we have any space to spare for now. The poem, indeed, is the same that we have been so long familiar with ; but it is the same only in the sense in which Abon Hassan of Bagdad, was the same, when he awoke upon the royal couch in a pavilion gorgeously adorned with gold and ultramarine, and found the vessels of gold, and china-ware, and crystal awaiting him, and the fair slave Cluster of Pearls, submissively attending at his call. Just as novel, and striking in their brilliancy and beauty, are the accessories now grouped about Sir Walter's poem. Apart from those circumstances of literary completeness concerning which we shall say a few words presently, the volume is an admirable specimen of the resplendency of modern art in some of its most interesting branches. Printed from a clear and graceful type, on paper of magnificent texture, bound in a richly illuminated cover, glittering in gold, and blue, and vermilion, and illustrated by seventy of the exquisite designs of Birket Foster and John Gilbert—it scarcely needs to be told how choice, and delicate, and charming is the result of such a combination. By a sort of natural affinity and appropriateness, such a work invites soft voices to peruse it, and bright eyes to look upon its finished beauty. It will be—in a sense somewhat different from that of a work we all remember—"the Book of the Boudoir."

The designs of the accomplished artists to whom the volume is indebted for so large a portion of its elegant embellishment, demand a particular notice. The lovers of landscape will look with delight upon the picturesque wildness, and sometimes the placid loveliness, of the scenery which Mr. Foster's pencil has portrayed. Scott's exactness of description has been faithfully respected in a series of representations of sea-girt rocks, with castles crowned ; of lakes embosomed amidst stern and barren mountains soaring upwards inaccessiblely ; of dark woodland solitudes ; of dells, caverns, cataracts, and fair lochs ; and, memorably, of the still, calm sweetness of the grave-yard round "St. Ninian's shrine ;" in which we see, as if a panoramic view unrolled before us, all the localities to which he rapidly alludes in the action of the tale successively refers. But whilst Mr. Foster thus, if it were, sets each appropriate scene upon the stage, his companion in the work of illustration gives us the characters themselves with a graphic freedom and a force which impress the imagination with a vivid feeling of impassioned life. Like the poet he is working on, Mr. Gilbert succeeds best amidst the bustle and the energy of busiest action and excitement. Cold, formal, and sometimes even most awkward, in their delineation of the dull and passionless demeanour of their personages, both poet and designer are transformed, as the first gleam of strong emotion flashes on them, into beings of another order, wielding with a spirit and a power scarcely to be overtopped, the wand-like implements of their respective arts. In the battle-scenes of the series now before us, Mr. Gilbert

* "The Lord of the Isles. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. With all his Introduction and the Editor's Notes. Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by Birket Foster and John Gilbert." (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.)

designs are instinct with this fierce and kindling vigour in an unusual degree. The strife we look upon is real, audible, awful. The imagination is charmed and commanded by it, as by the phantasms of some vivid dream. Knight and man-at-arms, the warrior and his war-steed, are alike striving, with their sinews at the utmost strain, in that fell encounter in which life is the victor's guerdon, and the doom of the defeated is to die.

We are spared the necessity of much comment on Sir Walter's part of the volume, by some of the circumstances under which it is now reprinted. A poem that has run the gauntlet of two generations of readers, and that has appended to it, in the form of foot-notes, the pith of all the criticism it has ever given rise to, carries its own credentials with it, and may very well dispense with any further praise or blame. It is a relief and comfort to us that it is so. Holding "*The Lord of the Isles*" to be the worst specimen of a bad school of poetry, we have no desire to insist on its ill-constructed and uninteresting story, its profusion of prosaic lines, and dull, unprofitable passages, or its general inferiority to all its predecessors from the same unwearied pen. It is a pleasanter task—and in this instance a permissible one—to refer rather to some of those glowing outpourings of a genuine inspiration which were never wholly absent from anything Sir Walter Scott wrote.

The first of these passages that we shall quote is the animated description of a furious outbreak, at the marriage-feast, between the enemies and friends of Bruce, who, in his storm-tost wanderings, has become an unwilling guest at Lord Ronald's festal board. Our quotation begins at that point in the narrative where the partisans of "the haughty Lorn" are rushing forward to assail the heroic king:—

"Onward they press with weapons high,
The affrighted females shriek and fly,
And, Scotland, then thy brightest ray
Had darken'd ere its noon of day,
But every chief of birth and fame,
That from the Isles of Ocean came,
At Ronald's side that hour withstood
Fierce Lorn's relentless thirst for blood.



Brave Torquil from Dungevan high,
Lord of the misty hills of Skye

Mac-Niel, wild Bara's ancient thane,
 Duart, of bold Clan Gillian's strain,
 Fergus, of Canna's castled bay,
 Mac-Duffith, Lord of Colonsay,
 Soon as they saw the broadswords glance,
 With ready weapons rose at once,
 More prompt, that many an ancient feud,
 Full oft suppress'd, full oft renew'd,
 Glow'd 'twixt the chieftains of Argyle,
 And many a lord of ocean's isle.
 Wild was the scene—each sword was bare,
 Back stream'd each chieftain's shaggy hair,
 In gloomy opposition set,
 Eyes, hands, and brandish'd weapons met;
 Blue gleaming o'er the social board,
 Flash'd to the torches many a sword;
 And soon those bridal lights may shine
 On purple blood for rosy wine."

In the same canto from which these graphic lines are quoted, there is also one of the very noblest passages that we remember to have read in any of the author's poems. After the scene that we have just referred to, the Abbot—designing to give utterance to the Church's direst ban against the Bruce—is moved by some inward impulse, which he strives in vain to stifle or resist, to pronounce, instead of the intended condemnation, a prophetic blessing on the king. The whole of this passage—with its constantly recurring and very beautiful burden, "I bless thee, and thou shalt be bless'd!"—is irresistibly impressive, from the solemn and sustained power by which it is inspired. We must find space for a few of the concluding stanzas, which, as the reader will perceive, are written in Sir Walter's happiest and most elevated style:—

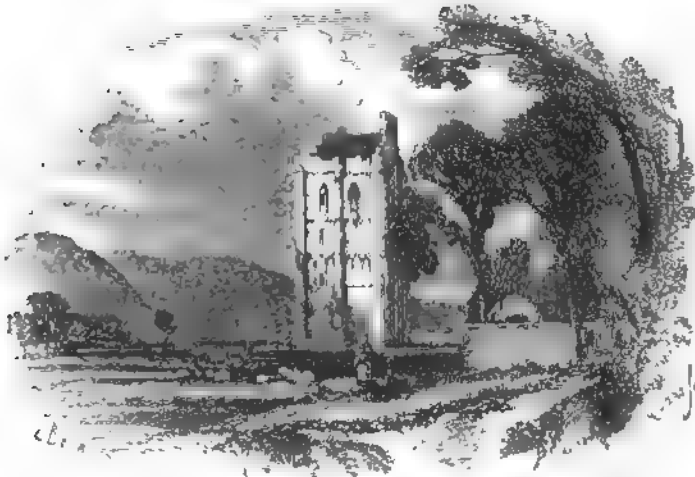
"In distant ages, sire to son
 Shall tell thy tale of freedom won,
 And teach his infants in the use
 Of earliest speech, to falter Bruce.
 Go, then, triumphant! sweep along
 Thy course, the theme of many a song!
 The power, whose dictates swell my breast,
 Hath bless'd thee, and thou shalt be bless'd!"

In the third canto there is a fine description of the night passed by the Bruce, Lord Ronald, and the page, in a hut amidst the desolate wilds "north of Strathnardill and Dunskey." The several thoughts of the three companions, as they kept watch in turn, are strikingly characteristic; but the recollections of the young page going back but a little way to his mother and his sisters, and to the games and griefs of his childhood's home, and gradually passing on through fancy's mazes into sleep and dreams, are touched with all the tenderness of true and sweet poetry, and prepare us for a deeper feeling of regret for him when he dies, by the ruffian's dagger, *murmuring his master's name*.

It is almost unnecessary to say that the battle-scenes, in the last two cantos of the poem, are described with all the impetuous strength and spirit which Scott had always at command on such occasions, and by which, indeed, he rendered his poems irresistibly charming, in spite of all their manifold faults. Slumber as he may in other scenes, a skirmish or a battle-field infallibly arouses him; and he has not often been aroused into a higher vein than by these, in which the noblest warrior of his native-land was leader, and the independence of his native land was the momentous

stake for which that warrior contended. Masterly, however, as these descriptions are, we have no space for them, and must be content to choose our final extract for an interest of a very different kind. After all the sorrows, and the hardships, and the dangers she has passed through, and after witnessing, in boy's disguise, the horrors of the hard-fought field, the fair Edith of Lorn has been rewarded well for all her sore distresses by seeing the Lord Ronald unhurt, and hearing from him one whispered word as he returned victorious from the fray. On this passing interview becoming known to Bruce,—

“ Even upon Bannock's bloody plain,
Heap'd then with thousands of the slain,
'Mid victor monarch's musings high,
Mirth laugh'd in good King Robert's eye.
' And bore he such angelic air,
Such noble front, such waving hair?
Hath Ronald kneel'd to him?' he said,
'Then must we call the Church to aid—
Our will be to the Abbot known,
Ere these strange news are wider blown,



To Cambuskenneth straight he pass,
And deck the church for solemn mass,
To pay for high deliverance given,
A nation's thanks to gracious Heaven.
Let him array, besides, each state,
As should on princes' nuptials wait.
Ourself the cause, through fortune's spite,
That once broke short that spousal rite,
Ourself will grace, with early morn,
The bridal of the Maid of Lorn.' ”

Fair readers will rejoice in this conclusion to the heroine's wanderings and woes. And certainly no event could be more appropriate to a volume in itself chaste and charming, both in beauty and adornment, as a maiden on her bridal-morn.

THE STEPHENSES, SCHOLARS AND PRINTERS.

It is difficult at the present day, when the happy influences of the printing-press are so universally felt, to realise all the disadvantages arising from its non-existence in former ages. Cut off, by an apparently impassable barrier, from intercourse with the great intellects and lights of the world, the vast body of mankind must for ever have languished in hopeless barbarism, unless some speedy means had been discovered of initiating the rising races of our species in knowledge and refinement. The small but glorious community of Athens, aided in its progress by the happiest concurrence of nature and of art, can only be looked upon as an oasis in the great desert of the world's history, although the example of a whole people attaining to such a height of enlightenment, and delicacy of taste, was of imperishable value. But the art of diffusing all the existing knowledge and attainments of mankind for the common benefit was still wanting, until the printing-press lent its wings to scatter abroad the good seeds of religion and learning, and under the auspices of men like the Alduses and the Stephenses a glorious harvest was quickly reaped. Of the latter family of printers we have now a biography before us by Mons. F. A. Didot, himself a scholar and printer of a most distinguished family, who has written the lives^a of the Stephenses, or Estiennes, so far as they were connected with letters and the art of printing, with feelings of congenial love and admiration. In a genealogical and heraldic table of their family, drawn up by a descendant, Col. Antoine (the fifth of that name) Estienne, Inspector of Bookselling, and presented by him, in 1826, to M. Firmin Didot, the antiquity of the family is carried up to the year 1270. At that time Pierre Estienne was Lord of Lambesc, in Provence, of which the Estiennes, or, in Provençal, Esteves, were one of the most ancient families, and they are stated to have constantly maintained themselves in all the rights and prerogatives of the old noblesse. In 1851 this stock of printers was not extinct, for we learn that Paul, the second, was born at Sedan in 1806, and was apprenticed to Firmin Didot, and that in 1851 Paul directed the mechanical presses of that firm. In the 15th century the family divided into two branches, the elder remaining in the possession of the lordship of Lambesc, while the head of the younger, Geoffroy, married Laure de Montolivet, whose family escutcheon bore an olive. Geoffroy had two sons, Raimond and Henry; the latter was disinherited by his father in 1482, on account of his becoming a printer—the art having just been introduced into France. Few details have been transmitted to us respecting Henry, who joined Wolfgang Hopil, about the year 1500, at Paris, in the art of printing with forms, (*in formularia arte socios*). The first book which bore their two names is an Introduction to the Ethics of Aristotle, by Lefèvre d'Etaple, and has the date of 1501. Their establishment was in the neighbourhood of the *Ecole de Droit*, and had the sign of the Rabbits—in *Officina Cuniculorum*. The first work bearing the name of Henry Stephens alone is an abridgment of Aristotle's Ethics, by Clichton, with an introduction by Lefèvre d'Etaple: it was printed in 1502, and was the only work which issued from his press in that year. Other works, chiefly on Aristotle, followed in 1503 and 1504, and we see from the nature of his productions, that he chiefly devoted himself to the branches of philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, while J. Badins was occupied

^a *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, publiée par MM. Firmin Didot, frères. Paris.

with the *Belles Lettres*, and other printers were chiefly taken up with books of chivalry and devotion. Henry Stephens has often mentioned at the end of his works the names of the correctors who read his proof-sheets, among whom were chiefly J. Solidus, of Cracow; Volgazzi, of Prato; the learned Beatus Rhenanus; P. Porta, of Crete; Michael Pontanus, and some others. The *Roman* type, which H. Stephens always employed, looks somewhat heavy, but is very legible. Only one French work is among the 120 which he printed, and that is a *Traité de Géométrie*. Geoffroy Tory, of Bourges, who copied the text of Antoninus's Itinerary from an ancient MS., prefixed two Latin prefaces to the edition published in 1512 by H. Stephens. These two prefaces are signed with the word *Civis*. From this it will be seen that a connection had sprung up already between the printer and Tory, who was not only a celebrated artist, but a man of great taste, and who, in addition to his skill as an engraver on wood, and an able type-cutter, was also a writer of original literary talent, from whom even Rabelais condescended to borrow. The learned men who were thus brought into relations of intimacy and friendship with H. Stephens, had naturally much influence on the education of his children, and particularly of Robert, who was from his childhood placed within a circle of learned men, not less eminent as scholars than as zealous maintainers of their religious convictions. Lefèvre d'Estaple was inclined to support the reformed doctrines; Clichton was devoted to the doctrines of the Sorbonne, of which he was a Doctor; and from this diversity of opinions, among such eminent men, frequent controversies would naturally arise. Lascaris, the learned Greek emigrant, assisted in the education of H. Stephens's children. Budæus, styled by Hallam the most profound Greek scholar in Europe, the family Brignonnet, the first President, J. Gannay, and the three Du Bellay's, were among the number of Stephens's friends.

We are not intending here to give a biographical account of all the members of the Stephens's family who were eminent as printers and as scholars, but rather to single out some of the leading features of their distinguished career in these capacities, and gladly refer our readers to the ample and accurate details collected by Mons. Didot, for fuller information. Henry Stephens—Henry I., as he is styled, in right royal fashion—died in 1520, and was succeeded by his son, Francis, (born in 1502,) who appears, however, to have been a bookseller, and not a printer, unless the *Vinetum* of 1537, and the *Terentius* of 1538, which are the only works that bear his device, should be thought witnesses to the contrary. Having offered some resistance to a domiciliary visit, made in 1542, by the wardens of the bookselling trade, (Jacques Niverd and Jean André), who acted in virtue of a parliamentary order, and who seem to have suspected something wrong among his books—some lurking Lutheranism or Calvinism, perhaps—he was arrested as guilty of rebellion and disobedience. He died in 1550, without leaving any children.

Charles, the third son of Henry, was born in 1504, and died in prison for debt, in 1564. He was educated for the medical profession, in which he took the degree of Doctor. His education was carried on in a brilliant style, under the superintendence of Lascaris, and he afterwards travelled into Germany and Italy, as the tutor of Antoine Baïf, in company with the poet Ronsard. Baïf, himself a poet, and who belonged to that cluster of poets to which was given the name of the French Pleiad, thus writes of his friends Ronsard and Stephens:—

“ Mon père fut soigneux de prendre
 Des maîtres le meilleur pour dès lors m’enseigner
 Le grec et le latin, sans y rien espargner
 Charle Estienne premier, disciple de Lascare,
 M’appriest à prononcer le langage romain ”

And afterwards, in 1540, when Lazare Baïf was sent by the King of France as ambassador to Germany and Italy, Anthony, in his verses, says that his father—

. “ menoit en voyage
 Charle Estienne, et Ronsard, qui sortoit hors de page,
 Estienne, médecin, qui bien parlant estoit.
 Ronsard, de qui la fleur un beau fruit promettoit.”

During these travels into other countries, Charles formed friendly relations with many learned men of distinction, particularly with Paulus Manutius, and acquired in Italy a taste for antiquity, as is proved by the accuracy of some sketches from ancient monuments to be found in his works. When Robert Stephens became an exile from Paris, with all his family, his brother Charles, who remained faithful to the Roman Catholic creed, took the charge of the printing-office on behalf of his nephews, to whom he was guardian, and devoted all his energies as printer, and his attainments as a man of science, to the publication of excellent works, chiefly in the branches of medicine and agriculture. He also printed many works on education, the greater part of which were written by himself. The hopes which he entertained of great commercial advantage from his *Thesaurus Ciceronianus*, which appeared in 1557, were far from being realized, as may be seen in a letter of Maumont, in the *Scaligeriana*; and it seems to be certain that Charles died in prison, where he was confined during three years. Robert Stephens, (Robert I.,) the second son of Henry, was born at Paris in 1503, and died at Geneva in 1559. By his learning, his devotedness to the art of printing, and his zeal in saving from destruction, and circulating in France and other countries, the literary monuments of Greek and Latin antiquity, of which he printed numerous accurate and beautiful editions, he occupies the first rank among printers. His editions, which are superior to the Aldine for their typographical execution and accuracy, excel, in general, even the editions of his son Henry, while the lowness of their price excites astonishment. His life, which was short, and fully occupied with literary labours, was often disturbed by persecutions; but the duty of circulating the Holy Scriptures, by means of his art, enabled him to brave the wrath of the Doctors of the Sorbonne, at a period when religious convictions could only be manifested at the peril of one’s life. His profound acquaintance with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages was applied by him, from his youth, to the comparative study of the sacred texts, in their original sources. It would occupy too much of our limited space to enumerate even the chief of his valuable and splendid editions, in producing many of which he was supported by the generous patronage and encouragement of Francis I. It was while he was occupied in these great works, and in examining the MSS. of the royal library and other libraries, that he prepared materials for the Greek *Thesaurus*, afterwards completed by his son Henry, and which was intended as a supplement to the Latin *Thesaurus*, the success of which was so great as to occasion a speedy call for three editions. In printing his Bibles, R. Stephens was exceedingly thwarted and harassed by several Doctors of the Sorbonne, whose persecutions at length compelled him to

quit France, notwithstanding the protection of the king, and to take up his residence at Geneva, having previously embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. He has recorded his long disputes with the Parisian divines in a very scarce and interesting volume^b, which M. Didot describes as being one of the most remarkable in the French language, and as deserving, on account of its style, to be placed among the masterpieces of French literature, although written more than a hundred years before the appearance of Pascal's *Lettres Provinciales*. The whole particulars of this controversy, together with a critical examination of the different editions of the Bible printed by R. Stephens, in various languages, if laid before the public, could not fail to excite much interest among English scholars at the present day, when a revised translation of the Holy Bible in English is under discussion.

R. Stephens was deserving also of the public gratitude for the great number of elementary works which he published for children; and in this good cause he was zealously assisted by his friend Mathurin Cordier, or Corderius, whose name was once so well known to young Latin learners in this country. The number of Latin Grammars printed by R. Stephens is truly astonishing;—fourteen editions of Donatus; fourteen of Despautère; thirteen of Pelisson; twelve of Melancthon; twelve of Linacre; nine of Junius Rabinus, without reckoning others by Aldus Manutius, N. Perottus, and Priscian. All these books, carefully printed, were sold at so moderate a price as to put them within the reach of the humblest scholars. Our learned printer's services on behalf of his own language were not less zealously manifested by the publication of a grammar, various treatises, and a dictionary; but no services could save him from becoming a victim to the intolerant spirit of the age—a spirit from which even the reformers themselves were not exempt; and we are struck with astonishment when we learn that even Robert Stephens, after all that he had experienced of intolerance from Romanists, and narrowly escaping the stake, did not hesitate to enlist his presses at Geneva in the service of the persecutors of Michael Servetus! (*Journal des Savants*, Article par M. Magnin, 1841.)

Robert Stephens died at Geneva, Sept. 7, 1559, and was succeeded by his son Henry II., who had, two years before, established a separate printing-office at Geneva, more particularly devoted to religious works. Henry was born at Paris in 1528, in a house wholly devoted to literature, where Latin was constantly spoken even by the servants, (see Letter from H. Stephens to his son Paul, prefixed to *Aulus Gellius*, 1585); and where a number of learned men of all countries, who were the guests and the friends of his father, assisted in cultivating and improving the happy natural endowments of the son. At the age of fifteen years his preceptor was Pierre Danés, who had been the pupil of Lascaris and Budæus, and who refused to undertake the instruction of any pupils except the sons of King Henry II. and of Robert Stephens, although solicited to do so by the most distinguished personages of the court. At the age of eighteen Henry assisted his father in collating a MS. for his fine edition of Dionysius Halicarnassus; and, in the hope of discovering some monument of Greek antiquity, he proceeded to Italy, with his father's consent, for the purpose of examining the libraries, and exercising the sportsman's art. He remained in Italy three years, and acquired a perfect knowledge of the language, and of its various idioms. He is said to have had a thorough knowledge of all

^b *Les Censures des Theologiens de Paris par lesquelles ils avoient faussement condamné les Bibles imprimées par Robert Estienne.* (Sans nom de lieu. 1552.)

the modern languages, as well as of the ancient and of some of the Oriental. In 1550 he visited the English court, where he was received in a friendly manner by the young king, Edward VI. He then went to Brabant, and applied himself to the study of the Spanish language and its literature. All his time was devoted either to study, to the collation of MSS., the conversation of the most eminent men, or the commercial affairs of his father, for whose publications it was necessary to seek the means of outlet in foreign countries. He travelled always on horseback, an exercise of which he was extremely fond; and beguiled the monotony of his journeys by the composition of verses in the Greek, Latin, and French languages. In 1554 he printed the first edition of Anacreon, whose poems he was the first to discover; and added a translation in Latin verse, which M. Didot says is a *chef d'œuvre* of elegance and accuracy. The discovery of the poems of Anacreon formed an era in the history of letters, and Ronsard celebrated it in the following verses:—

“Verse donc, et reverse encor !
Dedans cette grande coupe d'or,
Je vais boire à Henri Estienne
Qui des enfers nous a rendu
Du vieil Anacréon perdu
La douce lyre Téienne.”

In justice to the learned and elaborate biography of M. Didot, and to the valuable work of which it forms a portion, we have gone thus into some, and these but a very few, of the interesting details which he has laid before the world regarding the immense labours and unwearied devotion to literature of the chief members of the remarkable family of the Stephenses; and must now hasten to a conclusion, by briefly stating some of the leading features in the subsequent part of Henry's life. Although his printing-office was at Geneva, he was extremely fond of Paris, which he frequently visited; and often described his works on his title-pages as being—*Ex Officina Henrici Stephani, Parisiensis Typographi*. Of France he says, in his *Musa Monitrix*,—

“Combien que mon pays souvent j'aye absenté,
Mon bon vouloir de lui oncq absent n'a été:
Et jamais à mon cœur nation estrangère,
De ma France l'amour m'a faict mettre en arrière,” &c.

His temper, indeed, was eminently French—lively and sociable; and he was quite out of his element at Geneva, whose rigid Protestantism was not at all in harmony with his flexible and free character. The number of works printed by him, in various languages, was not less than one hundred and seventy, most of which were accompanied with notes and translations by himself. All his editions are remarkable for their accuracy; and the literary labour connected with them far exceeded that expended by the Alduses on their publications. The *Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ*, published in 1572, the same year that saw the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew, is his greatest work—*monumentum ære perennius*—which he looked upon, having been commenced by his father, as a religious duty to finish; but his fortunes were ruined by the expenses it occasioned, and by the fraudulent abridgment made of it by Scapula. II. Stephens's defence of the veracity of Herodotus shews how truly he estimated the real character of the great historian; and the verdict has been confirmed by time. He married, for his second wife, Barbe de Ville, a kinswoman of the learned Scringecour, a distinguished

Scotsman, who was a professor at the Academy of Geneva, and a burghess of that city. This lady, who was noble, rich, and beautiful, gave him two daughters, one of whom, Florence, was married to Casaubon, whose diary, reflecting his fine mind, was recently printed, for the first time, by the University of Oxford: his account of his feelings, when he received intelligence of his father-in-law's death, is very touching and interesting, (see *Ephemerides*, pp. 67—69). Henry's latter years were embittered by domestic losses and afflictions; for during the plague at Geneva in 1587, he lost his mother, his aunt, and one of his nephews, who were all interred in his own small garden; while his pecuniary affairs, owing to his vast speculations and many losses, were in a deranged state. He died at Lyons, in an hospital, in March, 1598. The sale of his stock of books was sufficient to liquidate all his debts, and to leave a surplus to his children. A long list of testimonies of learned men in his favour may be seen in Maittaire, among which ought particularly to be noticed the letter of Joseph Scaliger to Casaubon; for Scaliger, in spite of his frequent literary quarrels with H. Stephens, continued to be his friend. M. Didot's tribute to the extraordinary merits of H. Stephens is both a most just and feeling one. After his death his successors continued, for nearly a century, to print editions of the classics and other works, but with far inferior fame and learning.

TO SLEEP.

COME, gentle Sleep, though kin to one,
The iron-crown'd spectre, mortals shun;
Oh! come and close these wearied eyes,
And bid my breast forget its sighs;
Hide from me, hide the truths of light,
And soothe with visions of the night.
But if thou only canst diffuse
On painless lids thy opiate dew—
If, scared at woe, a partial guest,
Thou light'st but on th' unaching breast,
Then send, O gentle Sleep, another
More welcome still—thy sceptred brother!

C.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

WORCESTERSHIRE MSS. AT HAGLEY.

MR. URBAN,—Having recently obtained the kind permission of Lord Lyttelton to inspect the manuscripts in his Lordship's library at Hagley, with a view to my including an account of the same in any future continuation of "Notes and Queries for Worcestershire," I beg to send you the enclosed packet of memoranda for insertion in your excellent periodical, (which, by-the-by, I am glad to observe is so greatly improved of late).

Yours very truly,

Worcester, Nov., 1856.

J. NOAKE.

The manuscripts in question consist of seven volumes, strongly bound, and in good preservation; and I now proceed to indicate their contents:—

No. I.—PEDIGREE OF LYTTELTON.

The following note is written in the commencement of this volume:—

"The old manuscript containing an account of the Lyttelton family was purchased by me from a bookseller, and I have strong reason to suppose that it once belonged to the family at Hagley, from whom, by some means or other, it seems to have estrayed. A double connection having, in the course of years, taken place between the families of Lyttelton and Hoare, I have found amusement in my leisure hours from endeavouring to complete the pedigrees of the three different branches of the Lyttelton family to the present day, from the authorities of Edmondson, Kimber, Collins, &c. I therefore will and bequeath this volume to the library at Hagley-park, hoping that others, more capable than myself in heraldic researches, may correct any errors which either my authorities or myself have made, and continue the respective successions from the period when mine have terminated.—Richard Colt Hoare, 1 January, A.D. 1818."

The contents of this volume consist of, first, the ancient pedigree, minutely but nicely written, with the arms and numerous quarterings of the family, drawn in pen-and-ink, and sketches of family monuments at Frankley, Worcester, Arley, Tixall, Hales Owen, and elsewhere; seals, &c., depicted in the same way. At the outset a curious incident is mentioned:—

"Thomas Littleton, Lo. of Frankely, Esq^r., y^t livd in the flourishing reigne of Hen. the fifth, King of Engl., haveing

issue but one only dau'r (his heire) named Eliza., being desirous to continue his s' name to posteritie, condicond with Thomas Westcote, a Gent. of ancient discent (that married with the said Eliz.) that his children should be s'named Littleton, which was agreed on, by whom he had issue Sir Tho. Littleton, a knight of the bath, and one of the Justices of the King's bench t'pe Edw^d. 4th, who wrote the book calld Littleton's tenures. Concerninge the change of name from Westcote to Littleton some have recorded that the condicon was made only for y^e eldest son, but S^r Jn^o. Talbot, Kn^t., Grandfather to George now Earle of Shrewsbury, would report that Guido and the other two brothers wrote their name Westcote, to w^{ch} y^r mother excepting and expostulating wth them, whether they thought better of themselves then their elder brother, they replied that he had a faire estate to alter his name, but if he would share with them they would do the like."

It is noticeable how valuable and durable the apparel worn in those days must have been, as compared with the present, from the care and minuteness of the bequests of cloaks, hoods, gowns, &c., made in wills. The following old doggrel is "out of an old roll brought from Sawford, in com. Warwick, to Munsalow, in com. Salop:—

"Here cometh S^r Thomas Littleton with the longe bearde,
He married with the catmayd and was not aferd,
And betwyn to they had on mayden child and no more;

And then cometh on Thomas Westcote out of the
courte,
And married with the mayde without doubt,
And betwen them they had children many a on :
The eldest was cristned Thomas Litylton at the
vant ston ;
And the said S^r Thomas Litylton, without any
nay,
Maried with one of the Daughters of Borlay,
And betwyn them to they had sonnes three,—
The names of them you may see :
S^r William Lytleton, Knight, the eldest ; Richard
Litylton, the
Second sonne ; Thomas Lytleton, being the younger
brother
Of all three, chanced well, as this matter bereth
record,
He married with the daughter of Botreux and aur
of Sauford,
Betwyn them had children, as I you now show,—
Un of them was a prist and parson of Munslow.”

The arms of the Lytteltons were: Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable. The crest borne by Thomas de Luttelton, grandfather to the judge, was (*temp.* Hen. IV.) a greyhound's head collared; but on the marriage with Westcott they assumed the crest of the latter family,—a Moor's head in profile, on a wreath couped proper, with a wreath about the head, argent and sable.

In the second division of this book is the pedigree of the Lytteltons of Frankley, and of Westcote of Marwood, com. Devon. Then an obituary from the fifteenth century, with the dates of death and the places where buried. Next, monumental records in various churches, with copies of inscriptions. Of the latter, the following is a specimen of the exaggerated and inflated style of the last century. It is to Lucy Lyttelton, *obit* 1746:—

“Made to engage all hearts and charm all eyes;
Though meek, magnanimous; though witty, wise;
Polite, as all her life in courts had been;

Yet good, as she the world had never seen;
The noble fire of an exalted mind
With gentlest feeling tenderness combined.
Her speech was the melodious voice of love,
Her song the warbling of the vernal grove;
Her eloquence was sweeter than her song,—
Soft as her heart, and as her reason strong.
Her form each beauty of her mind expressed:
Her mind was Virtue by the Graces drest.”

A list of family portraits, preserved at Hagley, follows; the oldest being that of the judge, *obit* 1481. Afterwards, the pedigree of Lyttelton of Pillaton-hall and of Teddesley-park, com. Stafford. This second branch of the family originated in Richard, the second son of Thomas de Lutelton of Frankley, by Joan, daughter and co-heir of William Burley, of Broms-croft-castle, com. Salop, and widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd, of Ingestre, in the same county, Esq. The said Richard married Alice, daughter and heir of William Winesbury, of Pillaton-hall, com. Stafford, and by this marriage became possessed of an extensive property. Of this family, Edward Littleton, Knight, who died 1630, has on his tomb the following inscription, characteristic of the period:—

“Reader! 'twas thought enough upon the tomb
Of that great captain, th' enemy of Rome,
To write no more but—‘Here lies Hannibal.’
Let this suffice, then, instead of all:
Here lye two knights, the father and the son,
Sir Edward and Sir Edward Littleton.”

This volume concludes with the pedigree of the Lytteltons of Spetchley, Worcestershire, and Munslow, Salop, descended from the celebrated judge, who (*temp.* Edward IV.) purchased the manor of Spetchley, and bestowed it by gift on his third son, Thomas.

No. II.

On a fly-leaf in this volume is this entry:—

“This book contains several matters relating to the different familys of y^e name of Lyttelton, and other miscellaneous things confined to the Lytteltons of Frankley, collected by Ch. Lyttelton, 1758. N.B. It should be repositied in the Library at Hagley.”

In the account of the Shropshire Lytteltons, an extract is made from a minute-book of the Society of the Inner Temple, London, (*temp.* Charles I.):—

“Whereas Mr. Tho^s. Littleton, one of y^e Fellows of this Society, and kinsman to Sir Edw^d. Littleton, Kn^t., his Majesty's Sollic^r. General and Treasurer of this house, is unprovided of any chamber within the house; and whereas the uppermost chamber directly over some part of y^e lodgings of y^e said M^r. Soll. Gen. doth

remain without any person as yet admitted thereinto, it is now at this Parliament ordered that y^e said Mr. Tho^s. Littleton be admitted into the said upper chamber, and that according to y^e special request and desire of y^e said Mr. Sollicitor General; and whereas y^e said Mr. Sollicitor General did now also desire y^e Bench to asseesse a fine for the said Mr. Tho. Littleton's admittance into y^e said chamber, it was thereupon by y^e whole company of the Bench now present with one voice granted and desired that y^e said Mr. Littleton's admittance should be freely without any fine, and that it might be so accepted and expressed, as a testimony of that great respect the whole Society doth owe and acknowledge to the name and family of Littleton.”

Then follow accounts of the Lytteltons of Holbeach in Kingswinford, the Lyttel-

tons of Groveley in Coston, and of Studley, and of Lanhitherock (Cornwall), and a variety of matters referring to the Frankley family. Copies of marriage-settlements, wills, &c., from the time of Edward II., are then given. One of these, a "Declaration touching y^e sale of Tixhall manor in Staffordshire, from Lady Merston to Judge Lyttelton, is extracted from y^e Close Roll of y^e 8th Edw. IVth.," and is printed in Dugdale's "Origines Judiciales," as a very remarkable record in relation to the antiquity of fines and entails. The following is a specimen of an ancient will:—

"In Dei nomine Amen. I John Lyttelton of Frankeley in y^e countye of Worcestre Esquier, hole of body and parfytte of mynd and remembrance, thanked be Almyghty God, ordeyne and make thys my present wylle and testament in manner and forme folowing, that ys to sey; fyrste I bequeth my sowle to allmyghty God, to our Lady Seynt Mary, and to all the Holye company of heven, and my body to be buried in the Church porche of the paryshe church of Hales Owen; and in case that I fortune to decease any far and longe distance from thence, so that I can not conveniently be browght thither, then I wylle my bodye to be buried in suche holy place as myn executors shall thynk convenyent and most necessary by theyr discretyon. Item, I bequeth to the mother church of Worcestre iii^s. iiiii^d. Item, to y^e paryshe church of Hales Owen xxvi^s. viii^d. Item, I bequeth to the chapel of Ffrankeley iii^s. vi^s. viii^d. Item, I bequeth to my sonne John Lyttelton my ryng of golde wyth y^e seale of myn armes, a chales and all the chapell stuff bequethed by Thomas Lyttelton knyght my graunt-father unto the Trynyte of Ffrankeley, and all the household stuff of my howse at Ffrankeley as yt schall happen to stond at the tyme of my dethe, xvi kyne and a bull, x oxen, a weyne and a plowghe, wyth all the apparell belongyng to the same. And yff yt happen my sonne John to deceasse wythowte issue male of hys bodye lawfully begoten, then I wylle that all thys my present legacye unto hym herebefore made, remayne and be unto my sone Edward or to suche other of my sonns as schall happen to be myn heire; provyded allwey that my wyffe Elizabeth have the occupacyon, rule, use, and governyng of all the seyde stuffe and every parte thereof, unto such tyme as my seyde sonne John or such other of my sonns as schall happen to be myn heire come to y^e age of xxiii yeres. Item, I wille, gyff, and bequeth to my seyde wyff Eliz. all such cheynes of gold, jewells, rynges and all her

other apparell belongyng to her bodye. Item, I wylle that my seyde wyffe have the orderyng, rule, and governyng of all my chylderne, as well sonnes as dowters, unto suche tyme as my sonnes come to y^e age of xxi yeres and my dowters happen to be marryed, and yff yt happen my wyff to dye before my seyde sonnes come to the age of xxi yeres and before my seyde dowters happen to be marryed, then I wylle that myne executors have the orderyng, rule, and governyng of them and every of them in maner and forme before reherced. Item, I wylle, gyff, and bequethe to every one of my daily yemen servants xl^s. over and above theyr wages. Item, to every servaunt of husbondrye v^s. over and above theyr wages. Item, to every woman serv^t v^s. over and above theyr wages. Item, I wylle that Sir Edw^d. Streete my chapylyn shoulde have duryng hys lyfe fyve pound to praye for me. Item, I wylle that a preste syng for my sowle and all Christen sowles by the space of fyve yeres next after my deth and to have for hys labor and salary yerely vi^s. Item, I wylle that my sonne and heire fynde an yerely obite of a ryall to be bestowed therat for my sowle and for all Christen sowles. And of thys my testament and last wylle I ordeyne and make myn executors Thomas Asteley, Edward Lyttelton, and Christopher Westcott, and I bequethe to Tho^s. Asteley xx^s. yerely, to Edw^d. Lyttⁿ. xx^s. yerely, and to Xtopher Westcott yerely duryng his lyfe v^s. for theyr labors and paynes that they schall take abowte my ffuneral charges, y^e administracyon of my goodes and in performyng of thys my wylle and testament in wittness whereof I have sett to my seale to thys my present last wylle and testament. Given the xvith. daye of May, the xxiii^d. yere of ye reygne of Kyng Henry the VIIIth."

In a note to John Lyttelton's will it is stated that the Lytteltons resided at Coulesdon, near Peopleton, before the marriage with Emma de Frankley, *temp.* Henry III. The writer of the note, who signs himself "W," says,—

"On the 2nd of August, 1793, I went to Coulesdon, and found no vestiges remaining of an ancient mansion-house, but there is a spot still called Coulesdon-hall, and I was informed at Naun-court, in the adjoining parish of Naunton Beauchamp, that that house had been built with the materials of Coulesdon-hall, but could not learn at what period. Naun-court is now the property of Mr. Lyttelton, an attorney at Worcester, son of Lyttelton, late of King's Norton and Hales Owen, who bought it four years ago of Mr.

Lyttelton of Studley, whose brother John has the estate at Coulesdon; and they are all descended from the Roger Lyttelton devisee (under the will of his father my lineal ancestor, here copied from the original,) of the lands of Shreves Naunton, Upton Snodsbury, Collisdon, or Coulesdon, and Pypultun. Naun-court is now inhabited by a farmer, but over a window in the back front, built with stone, is the paternal coat of Lyttelton, with a half-moon on the cheveron, impaling other arms, and both the same bearings appear carved in wood and very perfect in the chimney-piece of the best room, which I conjecture from the form of it is not more ancient than the time of King James the First, or Queen Elizabeth. The house was moated round, and both that and the hamlet of Coulesdon are in a dead flat, a little below the level of the ground on which the church of Upton Snodsbury stands, and the soil is a deep cold clay: very unfavourable to the husbandman; I am therefore at a loss to judge what could have induced the Lytteltons to quit South Littleton, and reside at Coulesdon, unless to be nearer Worcester, and that perhaps Coulesdon-hall was a better house than that they had at Littleton. I visited also this last place, which is but three miles from Bengworth and Evesham, where there was a noble abbey of very great antiquity before its dissolution, and the country in its vicinity must probably have been very early in a more improved state and better inhabited than Coulesdon and its neighbourhood. Both are an absolute flat, but the grounds adjacent to South Littleton afford beautiful prospects of Broadway and Bredon Hills, and the town of Evesham and village of Bengworth. I could not find any tradition here of the spot where the Lytteltons dwelt, or other indication of it."

The clear yearly value of all the lands of John Lyttelton, Esq., who died in 1535, was £172 16s. 8d., apparently a small income for a gentleman, but the demesne lands of each manor (often of greater value than what the lord possessed in the other part of his manor) were not included in this valuation, nor were the provision rents or feudal services, as fines and heriots, or woods, the profits of which were considerable. Besides, the value of money was fifteen times more in those days than it is now.

Following these documents is the record of certain "Proceedings in y^e Star Chamber, between Gilbert Lyttelton, Esq., pl^t., and John Lyttelton and other sons of Gilbert, &c., def^s.," taken from the Star Chamber records. The said Gilbert first

petitions her Majesty, complaining that on the 9th of April in the 38th year of her (Queen Elizabeth's) reign, his son and heir John came to Prestwood, where the plaintiff resided, and, with thirteen or fourteen persons armed with bills, axes, and swords, threw out "unseemly threats against his life and members," kept him in close confinement, drove nails and stones into the locks and doors, and compelled him to comply with certain unreasonable demands made by his son. A few days afterwards, his son's wife, Mistress Meriel Lyttelton, and about fifty armed persons came to Prestwood, kept watch there for twenty days, prevented all access of the plaintiff's friends to him; and when Lord Dudley, a justice of the peace, came to quell the riot, Humphrey and Gilbert Lyttelton, two of the plaintiff's sons, and Stephen Lyttelton, Humphrey Perrot, and others, armed, went out and reviled Lord Dudley, calling him "a base and paltry lord," and threatening that when they had ended their business at Prestwood, they would be revenged on him. Moreover, Humphrey swore that if the plaintiff set one foot on the stairs to go down to Lord Dudley, he and his company would thrust their swords to his heart—"by reason whereof Lord Dudley was fain to depart." A sessions was subsequently held at Wolverhampton, where several of the rioters were indicted, but instead of being obedient to the civil power, they provided themselves with muskets, calivers, and other guns, bows and arrows, &c., and some of them swore to each other on the Evangelists that, if any of them should happen to be hurt in withstanding the sheriff, they would then kill the plaintiff; that they stript, scourged, whipt, and beat some of the plaintiff's servants on suspicion that they had taken letters to and fro; and ultimately the rioters compelled the plaintiff to subscribe certain articles by virtue of which the defendant subsequently entered upon most of the plaintiff's lands, received his rents, &c. And the prayer of the petition was, that the defendants should be subpoenaed to appear in the court of Star Chamber. A joint and several answer to this petition was put in from John Lyttelton, Humphrey Perrot, William Bartley, and John Maynard, which alleged that the plaintiff had deteriorated his estate, and shewn no consideration to his wife and children; that defendant had married Meriel, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England, in consideration of his father assigning over to him certain manors, which he afterwards refused to do; that the defendant, having a heavy charge in the

support of his wife, his mother, and brethren, had often besought his father to agree to reasonable terms for the sustenance of his family, but without effect; that they repaired in a peaceable manner to Prestwood, and entirely denied the riot, or any use of violence; that the plaintiff had agreed, without compulsion, to make over to the defendant the bulk of his estate, on condition that he paid the debts on it, allowed the plaintiff £500 a-year, and maintained the rest of the family; and lastly, that he had entered upon the estate, received the rents, and made good his contract with the plaintiff, to the apparent satisfaction of the latter. The decree in this suit is not to be found among the other records of the Star Chamber Court.

The contents of pages sixty-six to sixty-nine inclusive in this book consist of copies of original documents in the Paper Office, Whitehall, which show plainly how far John Lyttelton was concerned with the Earl of Essex in his traitorous attempts against Queen Elizabeth, when he made a frantic attempt to excite an insurrection against the Government in 1600-1, and how deservedly Lyttelton was condemned. Mr. Lyttelton's examination is not to be found in the Paper Office, nor does his trial occur in the State trials. Camden, in "*Vita Eliz. R.*," mentions some particulars only of what passed at Lyttelton's trial. The declarations of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir John Davyes, and Henry Cuffe, are given at length; from which it appears that the conspirators met at Drury-house, and a list of the disaffected included six score earls, barons, knights, and gentlemen, of whom "one Mr. Letleton" was one. It was discussed whether they should first attempt the court or the tower, or both at once, but it ended in leaving it to "my Lord of Essex to move his friends in the city." Norton the bookseller carried a letter from the Earl of Essex to the Scottish King, to persuade the Earl of Marche to come to London by the first of February, and the King of

Scots returned his answer "in dyguised words of three books, and that was in which the Earle carried about him in a blacke purse."

The following letter to Sir Walter Raleigh from Mr. Lyttelton, after condemnation, ought not to be omitted in the memoirs of this family:—

"Sir,—It is not worthye the vertue and honour you professe, to persecute persons fallen into misfortunes. If heretofore you have borne me causelesse displeasure, now of all others it is the time leasse seasonable to shewe it. Remember, Sir, what it is to be truly noble, and how it agreeth not with generous hartes to delight to trample upon dejected fortunes. It is nowe in your power to do me good or ill offices; if you do me ill, you shall wrong your own reputation; if you do me good, you shall give me cause to be thankfull. There is already betweene your son and me one tie in blood and nature: I could be contented if you did now double the knot with offices of love and friendship. To begge your favour in the state I stand were too much basenesse; to refuse it were arrogancy and indiscretion; but to require you to do me no harm is but justice, and that one gentleman of right oweth to another. What construction you will make of this, what is nowe meete to be don, I may refer to your own judgment, and so I take my leave.
J. LYTTELTON."

His life was saved but for a short period, and being removed from Newgate to the King's Bench prison, he there died. Mr. Habington, an historian of Worcestershire, in a letter to his son, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, says,—“Sir, if you would but lay a stone over your father, and write thereon but ‘John Lyttelton, Esq.’ the same will sufficiently blaze his exceeding worth.” By the interest of Muriel, his wife, King James I. granted back, by letters patent, the whole landed estate to her and children, and by Act of Parliament reversing the attainder, restored the blood of his issue.

NO. III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

At the outset of this book is also a descriptive note:—

"This manuscript volume contains a miscellany of Tower Records, extracts from original letters of y^e visitors of monasterys, and several curious small peices extracted from MSS. in y^e Bodley Library and elsewhere, and which haue neuer been printed. C. Lyttelton, Sep. 10, 1749."

The first entry is a precept (in Latin) from Henry III. to the Sheriff of Gloucestershire, commanding that lampreys should not be bought or sold at a higher price than 2s. As that sum was equal at least £1 10s. of our present money, was a monstrous price for a lamprey: and from another document it appears that the same fish were to be had at Gloucester at Christmas, as thirty lampreys and six

salmon were ordered to be procured there at that season, apparently as part of the usual composition for the king's household. It would be difficult to procure these fish at the Christmas season now. Some of the writs from which these extracts were taken have been printed in Rymer's "*Fœdera*" and other works.

The following must be given in the original:—

"Ex Registro Dioces. Wigorn, dorso notat, Wolstan. Vol. III. Memorand. quod xiii. die Feb. anno mcccxl. in camera D'ni. Episc. apud Hertlebury D'nus. Will. Corbet de Chaddesley, miles, coram dicto Patre personaliter juravit, quod ab illo tempore non cognoviscerat carnaliter Aliciam Aleway de Wich, et abjuravit eciam loca suspecta cum eadem sub tali formâ (videl.) quod nunquam accederet ad domum dicte Alicie, nec permetteret ipsam Aliciam accedere ad domos suos, juravit eciam se velle nactari uxorem suam affectione maritali (videlicet) facere uxori sue juxta posse suum quod maritus uxori sue facere tenetur."

Next follow extracts from original letters written by R. Layton and other visitors of religious houses, to Lord Cromwell, circa an. 1537, among Mr. Dodsworth's MS. collections in the Bodley Library. They disclose a horrifying state of peculation and crime found to exist in the monasteries and nunneries, and some of the reve-

lations are of such a nature as to be totally unfit for the public eye. From the MSS. in the Ashmolean Library the following is made among other extracts:—

"Vol. 846, No. II., and vol. 804, p. 6. It appears by an answer of Garter and Clarencieux in y^e time of Queen Eliz. to exceptions taken agst Shakespear y^e poet right of bearing arms, that his father was a Justice of Peace at Stratford-on-Avon, and his mother y^e daughter and heir of Arden, and was of good substance and ability.

"Letter from Q. Eliz. to my great great grandmother Lady Paget, on y^e death of her daughter Lady Crompton. Original penes me, C. L.

"E. R. Cal to your mynde, good Kate, how hardly we Princes can broke in crossing of our commands. How ireful will the hiest power be (may you be sure) when murmur shall be made of hys pleasingst wyl. Let nature therefore not hurt yourself, but give place to the giver, thogh this lesson be from a sely vicar, yet it is sent from a loving Souveraine."

Copies are given of bills of fare at royal and episcopal tables at an early period, and recipes for cookery; also numerous miscellaneous scraps illustrative of the manners and customs of the people before and subsequent to the Reformation. None of these, however, refer especially to Worcestershire.

NO. IV.—AN OLD INVENTORY.

This book contains "an inventory of the goods and chattels of the late Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.," who died in 1751. There are upwards of 60 rooms, closets, attics, cellars, outhouses, stables, &c., including a smoking-room and a "lucky room." The goods at Arelay-hall are included in the inventory. The wines in the cellar were valued at £40. There were 1 hogshead of strong beer, 3 of ale,

and 5 of small beer; 1 coach, 1 chariot, 1 chair, 6 coach-horses, 8 waggon-horses, 1 saddle-horse, 1 saddle-mare, £25-worth of coal, £3 3s. of charcoal, an "alembick," and a "pewter cold still" in the still-house, 1 umbrella in the hall, and a purgatory in the laundry. The plate amounted to 3,412 oz. 10 dw., at 5s. 4d. an oz., £910; and the total estimated value of the goods of every sort was £2,264 12s. 4d.

NO. V.

"Observations on the reign and character of Queen Elizabeth, written in the year 1733. G. Lyttelton;" with this note: "Not to be published unless any false copy of it should be printed." This sketch is written in the shape of a conversation between Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Bacon, and Sir Harry Wotton. The time selected was after King James had come to the throne, and Sir Walter had been released from the confinement under which he had languished several years. Sir Walter is the chief spokesman, and his

estimate of the character of his late royal mistress was a high and lofty one, for her queenly capacity, masculine sense, patronage of merit, and love of her country, which she so successfully protected against popery and foreign aggression; yet he does not forget her dissimulation, coquetry, and love of finery. He sums up by repeating a saying of Lord Burleigh's, that "Queen Elizabeth was the wisest woman that ever was, for she understood the interests and dispositions of all the princes in her time, and was so perfect in the

knowledge of her own realm, that no counsellor she had could tell her anything she did not know before."

The characters of Lord Burleigh, Sir

Philip Sidney, Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Earl of Essex, and others, are also ably depicted, and with impartiality.

NO. VI.—MANUSCRIPT LETTERS.

"This volume contains original letters from Sir Henry Sidney to Sir John Lyttelton, and several from Mrs. Meriel Lyttelton and others, relating chiefly to the proceedings in Worcestershire during the Civil War; also others from the Lytteltons since the Restoration. (N.B. I have transcribed the above letters fair into a 4to. vol. C. Lyttelton, April 19th, 1760.)"

The letters by Sir Henry Sidney, (dated from Bewdley, in 1580,) and those by Meriel Lyttelton, (from Frankley, 1603,) relate to disputes about family property and suits at law, except one addressed to her aunt, Mrs. Barneby, at Bockleton, which is somewhat curious. It appears that Mrs. Barneby had solicited her niece's interest to procure for her nephew a place in Prince Henry's family. Mrs. Lyttelton, however, throws cold water on the proposition, for in her reply she observes,—

"I assure you thinges heare stand not nowe in such termes as happely manie imagen, for I would have you (good aunte) assuredly beleve, that there is as much (if not more) difficulty to place gentlemen with the prince as with the king himself. Younge Cornwalls frinds may bragge of theire buildinge of castells in the aeir, but I dare assuer you theie are farr from havinge meanes to place his there. The sonnes of nobilitie and of great desert are alreadie denayed, howe then should such an obscure and unknown fellow have preferment. My brothers eldest sonne is as meet to attend him as any other of his sorte, and before Cornwall for manie respects, yet will not my brother open his mouthe for him untill the prince be settled, and better hopes of prevailinge then yet there are. What hereafter may be done I knowe not, but if there shall appeare any possibility, beleve me (good aunte) neyther my desier nor my brothers endeavors shall be wanting for your kinsmans preferment."

The first letter referring to the civil wars is from Lord Falkland to Sir Thomas Lyttelton, dated Beverley, July 20, 1642, in which his lordship replies to Sir Thomas by command of his Majesty, and advises him to consult with Lord Dudley, Lord Coventry, Sir H. Herbert, and others of the commission, for the advancement of the Royalist cause. Then follows a commission to Sir Thomas Lyttelton from his

Majesty, "at our Court at York," to be ready with aid and assistance whenever called upon, and not to depart out of the county of Worcester upon any pretence or command from the parliament or otherwise. Lord Dudley, it seems, pleaded weakness and disability, and desired to be excused from the service; and the Sheriff, whose duty it was to summon the inhabitants of the county, according to the commission, was gone to London in obedience to the warrant of Parliament; so it became a question whether the Under-Sheriff had the power to do the duty of his superior. The result is not stated, but a series of resolutions (which will explain themselves) are next given:—

"1. That Sir Tho. Littleton be Colonell of the trayned bands and of the volunteers now to be rayzed. 2. That the whole trayned bands be sum'oned to appeare before the Com'issioners at Droitwich upon Thursday next, being the 15th of this month. 3. That a letter be sent to the High-Sheriffe to desire him to send out his warrants as formerly to the high-constable for the trayned bands appearance, to bringe in supplies and to amend all defaults of their armes, and to intimate who is to comand them in chief. (1.) Sir Tho. Littleton. 4. That the volunteers be allowed 5s. the weeke as long as they remayne in the county, and afterwards such pay if they be drawne forth of the county as the kinge gives. 5. All officers to have the same pay as the king gives. 6. The Colonells company 200 men, Lieutenant-Colonell and Serjant-Major Companies 150 each Company. 7. The pay for the voluntiers to be for a month. 8. How to get amunition and powder, and that Mr. Lilly of Bromsgrove be comanded to attend the Co'missioners concerning the account of a tun and half of leade. 9. That a Tresorer be appoynted for the Regiment, to issue forth the monies according to the Colonells directions."

A copy of a letter from Sir Thomas Lyttelton is next given; it is addressed to some noble lord (probably Dunsmere), requesting full power from the king to raise a regiment of foot, and announcing that his lordship's cousin, Sir Harry Herbert, had consented to be Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment: but he prays for arms, ammunition, and money, without which,

he logically concludes, his men would be of no use. Then Sir H. Herbert writes from Ribbesford to his "honourable cosen" at Hagley (1642), as follows:—

"You have given an edge to his Lordship's mettall, and raysd a spiritt that may produce sharpe and active effects. It seems by the repartye that he is constant to his first resolution, but gives you better reason for it then the returne of Sir W. Russell, wch. is necessary, but not so necessary as Brigman. The faulte is layd at his doore, and though the reasons given may satisfye him and justifie his proceedings, yet they are no satisfaction to us; and by declaringe of it our duty is discharged, and the delaye, prejudice, and neglecte not only caryed home to his honour, but left at Crome, where they may remaine till he shall thinke fitt to remove them. Keepe his letters safe, and bring with you too morrowe his first letter and your answer, that Sam Sands may be a witnes to the passages, if you shall think fitt. I shall take the liberty to keepe this you have now sente, to chawe upon against our meetinge and to bringe it with mee. At my returne from our eveninge faste I founde a servant of Mr. Sands at my house, and presuminge of your constancy I desired him to assure his master that wee had a purpose of dyneinge with him too morrowe in case he would be at home. You may take notice of my Lords indygnation by the honorable mention he makes of mee. Had you gone higher it might have disordered his ease. Your commands for Mr. Mucklowe shall be obeyed by your cosen and servant, Henry Herbert."

Dunsmere writes from Warwick, Aug. 17, 1642, to Sir T. Lyttelton, acknowledging on behalf of the king his lordship's offer of military service, and then he adds:—

"Our condition att this tyme is this. We are toald greate forces are cuminge downe to us under the command of Hali. Hamden and my Lord Brooke, butt out of the appearance wee have of the assistance of your countrey and the rest of our neighbor countreyes wee are not much affrighted with it. Wee have here with us allready nyne troopes of horses, and to morrowe wee shall have five more, besides 200 fire lockes and 300 Dragoners. These are of the King's forces. Then wee have the forces of our countrey besides. And this night the forces of Lester-shyre will be with us. Then what is more than all this, to morrow wee shall have the Kinge with us att Killingworthe to countenance his owne businesse. I pray God send the rest of the countreyes of this kingdome to

followe our examples here and there. I hope in a shorte tyme both kinge and people will be made happy, which that it may be so shall be the dayly prayers of your humble Servant, Dunsmere."

This volume also contains a copy of "Instructions for our dearest sonn Prince Charles, for our right trusty and wel-beloved Edward Lord Dudley, Thomas Lord Coventree, and for the rest of the Commissioners in our Commission of Array for our county of Woorcester." The main item of these instructions is the following:—

"Our will and pleasure is, and wee charge and require you, that you, or three, or more of you, doe forthwith send out your warrants to the Sheriffe of our saide county for summoninge of the inhabitants of our said county, accordinge to the saide commission. Neverthelesse, being unwilling, in our Princely care of our people, to bring any increase of charge uppon them, wee hope for the present it will be sufficient if only the antient trained and freehold bands of the county be summoned and trained, you takinge speciall care that they be well arrayed, and the number supplied with sufficient and able persons, and under the conduct of such Captains as are persons of quality, having considerable estates and interest in the country, and not strangers, unlesse you find it shall be well pleasinge to our people, and for the necessary defence of the country, to make an augmentation of their armes. And you are to take notice, that recusants, being disabled in lawe to beare armes, are to be asseased to finde armes for other men, and if their tennants that are Protestants beare armes you are to receive them."

This document is dated June 22, 18th Caroli. The only other scrap in relation to the civil wars is a letter, dated Oct. 4, 1647, from Thomas Jolly to Sir T. Lyttelton, who had complained of the heavy taxing of the parishes of Hagley and Frankley towards the payment of £704 18s., imposed on the county of Worcester monthly; that if the said parishes should make it appear, before the next monthly tax, that they were oppressed, or would produce any rates more equal, relief should be afforded them. The Sir Thomas Lyttelton alluded to in the above papers was taken prisoner by a party of horse, sent by "Fox the Tinker" (or "that rogue Fox," as the Royalists sometimes termed him,) to Tickenhill Manor, near Bewdley. He was afterwards obliged to compound with the Parliament at a heavy rate, and was confined for two years in the Tower. He died in 1649, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. Sir H. Herbert, with Sir John

Pakington, hastened to make their peace, and obtained moderate terms of composition. Sir Charles Lyttelton, son of the above Sir Thomas, had a son at Paris in 1701, who wrote to his father on Sept. 27 of that year, giving an account of the death of the exiled King James, and of the ceremony with which the French king complimented the young prince (the Pretender) as the *de jure* king of England. It had, however, been disputed in the Council whether this recognition should take place or not, "the princes of the blood being hotly for it, but some of the politicians were against it, but it was carried by a great majority of voices." The deceased King James had, in his will, desired the prince "that he would take care of all his faithful subjects that had suffered with him, especially the Protestants, and that whenever it should please God to restore him to his throne, he advised him to govern his people without any regards to their being Papists or Protestants, and

that he should by no means endeavour to alter the religion established, but to govern according to the laws and customs of his country, without which he was sure no king of England could ever be happy; but withall charged him to be a true son of the Church, and not to change upon any account whatsoever, quoting some Scripture sayings—as what signified it to gain the whole world and lose his own soul, and some more to the same purpose. He declared some new honours. My Lord Perth is made Duke, Lord Middleton Earl of Monmouth, Mr. Carol Lord Carol. The king's body is here at the English Benedictines in deposit, there to be kept, as they say, till they can have an opportunity to send him to Westminster to be buried. The queen is at a convent called Shalis, within a league of Paris."

Worcester,

J. NOAKE.

October, 1856.

(To be continued.)

THE SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER OXFORD CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—I have read with much interest the notice of the recent alterations at the Cathedral, Christ Church, Oxford, in your last number: the note relative to the mysterious chamber under the choir needs a remark from me, which I trust you will have the goodness to insert in your next. The portion of the note to which I would particularly refer runs thus:—

"Mr. Billing, who was kind enough to make this drawing for us, has represented the voussoirs of an arch, but placed on a level, so that they would inevitably have fallen through. This we believe to be a mistake arising from the hasty manner in which his sketch was necessarily made."

Now, although it is perfectly true that the sketch was necessarily made in a hasty manner, for the excavation and the examination were made by candle-light, and the chamber was required to be immediately filled in again, to avoid delay to the works, and risk to the foundation of the tower-piers; yet, as regards the arch, I believe both my sketch and your woodcut are perfectly correct.

The voussoirs of the arch are placed *on a level*, and I do not understand how voussoirs built upon a level base could be otherwise than level, where the object is to enclose a space by working to a common centre.

Your note originated, perhaps, in an idea that the arch in question is a part of a dome rising from a circular base; and in

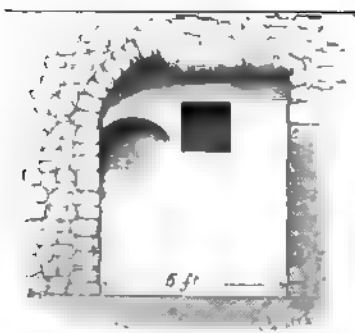
that case, though the voussoirs would still be really level, in a perspective sketch the representation should be curved: but such is not the case; the chamber is rectangular, and the slightly curved angles do not affect the rectangular form of the arch as shewn to exist: at a height of one foot from the springing of the arch all trace of the curved angles ceases, and the face of the voussoirs presents a straight and uniform line of masonry.

It will be evident, upon a careful examination of the woodcut, that the voussoirs of the north and south sides would be perfectly firm if the centre block or key were placed between them; and the western voussoirs being precisely similar, they need only the eastern voussoirs and the centre block to be also well supported. The rectangle, not the circle, being undoubtedly the form of the chamber, the arch is correctly shewn in the cut.

As this chamber has justly excited considerable interest, I may be permitted to add, that the form of the arch gave me a very distinct impression that the centre portion was covered by either a flat stone, or a wooden framework or trap-door, precisely as water-tanks are now frequently closed.

There is a slight error in the drawing with reference to the depth of the arch from the paving of the cathedral. It should have been placed about one ft. six in. lower, making the thickness of the

earth between the paving and the top of the arch voussoirs about two ft. six in., instead of one foot.



SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER.—SECTION.

I believe this to be more correct, though to have levelled it accurately would have been a work requiring more time than was at our disposal, the marble paving having been removed around this spot during the execution of the general alterations in the building.

With reference to the four principal theories which have been started to explain the use of this chamber,—as the various arguments have been discussed by the Architectural Society, and will no doubt appear in their records, I will allude to one only. Believing the chamber to be Norman work, I am in favour of the suggestion made by Mr. Bennett, and supported by documents in the Bodleian—that the chamber was available for the projection of a halo of light around the Shrine of St. Frideswide, the entrance of the choir being by no means an unsuitable position for such an exhibition: the two small closets fitted for hanging doors only were evidently intended to prevent observation rather than to effect security, and the red colouring upon the plastered surface proves it to have been a place where the character of the light was a subject of consideration.

The opening in the east wall is perpendicular, and the angles of the masonry are so clearly marked, that I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that there was either a passage or a staircase to the chamber from that side.

The examination of the various staircases in the cathedral has now become an interesting subject of investigation, which I hope to be able to undertake without delay. Hitherto it has appeared hardly worth the risk and difficulty, as they are much dilapidated; and it is probable that some portions have not been traversed for centuries.

In the east end of the cathedral, and in the north transept, (the west end and the south transept were altered by Wolsey,) four original staircases are known to exist.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. BILLING.

Westminster, Nov. 13, 1856.

MR. URBAN,—The last number of your useful Magazine contained, amongst other interesting notices of recent discoveries in Oxford Cathedral, a remark on the so-called "Shrine of St. Frideswide," and a quotation from the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute* for 1850, vol. vii. p. 315.

The following observations on the same subject occur in Buckler's "*Architecture of the Church of St. Alban's Abbey, 1847*," p. 146:—

"The monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, stands on the south side of the feretory, opposite to the watching-loft, which contained, in the lower part, almeries for the reliquaries, and presses for the sacred vestments.

"The grand watching-chamber in the Priory Church of St. Frideswyde, Oxford, is a most interesting example. The basement is a handsome monument of stone, formerly distinguished by brasses, with three sedilia projecting towards the north. The upper stage, forming the loft, is of wood, richly carved and handsomely canopied."

The plan of the eastern part of this church is very remarkable—its simple cruciform figure being changed by the addition of the two chapels towards the north, between which the watching-loft was erected, in the fifteenth century.

This position may be accounted for by the translation of the shrine from the usual situation, eastward of the high altar, which was not readily accessible to the laity, on account of the choir of the religious, and the absence of an eastern aisle.

Without entering into a description of the architecture, it may be observed that the work of the sculptor on the capitals of the original fabric had scarcely been completed when the alteration of the north aisle of the choir was undertaken, with the two additional aisles, parallel and of equal length,—their width being determined by the arcade of the transept, and their uniform extent eastward by the Norman wall. This alteration involved the destruction of the aisle of the transept; and as a total demolition of the Norman work did not take place, the mode of reducing the bulky columns, the different figures into which they were changed, and the application of slightly formed pillars, in places where the entire cluster was not refashioned, may be observed.

The most northern aisle formed a part of this early alteration; but whether it was fully completed, and in the fourteenth century enlarged to its present proportions, to serve as a lady-chapel, or to provide a final resting-place for the Shrine of St. Frideswide, is still uncertain.

The building, by the high merit of its design, was worthy of such destination. It is not immaterial to observe that this chapel receives the greater projection of the watching-loft, to which it also gives access.

In further elucidation of the uses of watching-chambers in ancient times, it may be well to take advantage of a valuable French authority, the *Annales*

Archæologiques, by M. Didron, vol. ix. p. 98:—

“On the left of the high altar (in the Cathedral of Bourges) was a chamber wherein the keepers, (*custodes*), priests appointed to the care of the church and the treasury, slept. The treasure was inclosed in the sanctuary, at the bottom of vast almeries. The keepers might never sleep out of this chamber.

“In the inventory of 1537, mention is made of a little clock to awake the keepers: it was placed in their chamber, situated in the choir, near the relics.”

This curious record brings to remembrance the account by Matthew Paris of the apartment constructed over St. Cuthbert Chapel, in St. Alban's Abbey Church, for twelve beds.—Yours, &c.

HIEROLOGIST.

INCORRECT DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

MR. URBAN,—There is an old saying that “one *mend-fault* is better than ten *find-faults*,” but however good this may be as a general rule, it must, like all other rules, be liable to exceptions; more especially when a fault is found and pointed out for the purpose of amendment.

Premising thus much, I shall proceed fearlessly; and although I shall not say to you what Nathan said unto David, nor implicate you individually and personally, yet, considering your standing and position in the world of letters, I see not how you can escape from the accusation which I am bringing against the art of printing in particular, and the science of spelling in general,—viz. the accusation that those who are concerned in the *former*, know not, or utterly neglect, the *latter*.

Proceed we then to the evidence; and, considering the difficulty of establishing by writing that which can scarcely be made intelligible except by the living voice, let me entreat you rather to aid and assist, than to object to and oppose, the establishment of my case, considering the great benefit intended to all the reading world.

The fault which I complain of is the erroneous division of words at the end of printed lines in all publications what-

soever—magazines, public journals, and Books of Common Prayer; all of which being what everybody reads, serves but to propagate and perpetuate the error in question. Thus the word *opinion* is almost always printed

opi-nion,	instead of	opin'-ion or -yon,
magni-ficent,	”	magnif'-icent,
consi-der,	”	consid'-er,
equi-valent,	”	equiv'-alent,
&c.		&c.;

by which you will not fail to perceive, Sir, that if it be proper to pronounce the words as they are written in the second column, it is equally proper to print them accordingly. To say that custom reconciles us to it, is an argument against it rather than for it, inasmuch as it reconciles us to what is wrong, when it might, with equal facility, reconcile us to what is right: as in the case of the French word *française*, which before the time of Voltaire was written with an *o* instead of an *a*; but since his perception and energy put the matter upon the right footing, all France has become reconciled to it. Pray then, Mr. Urban, come boldly to the rescue, and put this discrepancy to rights by the force of example in your own pages^a.

W. C.

ROBERT SOMERY, COMES WINTON, AND THE SOMERY ARMS.

MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent A. Z., in the November Magazine, has touched upon a point which has been the source of much trouble to me.

In investigating the pedigree of the Someries, with a view to draw up a genealogical account of the various Lords of Dudley from the Conquest to the pre-

sent time, I have met with many contradictory and conflicting statements among the different authorities I consulted, and being at a distance from any large library or MS. authorities, I found it necessary to give over my task. Among the difficulties that I encountered was this same Robert De Somery, Earl of Winchester, to whom

^a We have argued the matter with our printers, but cannot convince them of the impropriety of dividing words in the manner pointed out by our Correspondent.—Ed.

your correspondent alludes; and though I have devoted a great deal of time and trouble in endeavouring to ascertain his connection with the Dudley Someries, yet my exertions have been fruitless, and I am still almost as much in the dark as ever.

The earldom of Winchester was, it is well known, enjoyed about this period by the family of De Quincey, the last of whom, who bore the title Roger De Quincey, is party with Roger De Somery, baron of Dudley, to a pact of concord, dated April 5, 1247, concerning their mutual hunting in Leicester Forest and Bradgate-park, to which the said Somery had a claim *jure uxoris*. This concord is preserved in Blount's *Fragmenta Antiquatis*, and in Nichols' "Leicestershire."

Now as Roger De Quincey died in 1264, and the *inquisitio post mortem* of Robert Somery, Earl of Winchester, was taken in 1274, it is obvious that Somery must have enjoyed that honour but a very short period; or else two persons of different families must have borne the *same* title at the *same* time, which is *very* improbable; and this short possession of the honour may perhaps account for Dugdale's silence concerning him.

With respect to the other question raised by your correspondent, concerning the original arms borne by the Someries, I agree with him that the two lions were not their *paternal* coat, as appears from the following:—The first owner of the manor of Dudley, and the builder of the castle, was one Dudd, or Dodo (*unde nomen*), Earl of Coventry, who married Effri, daughter of Edmund Ironside, king of England, and was probably ancestor of the Paganel, the subsequent possessors. At the time of the Conquest, however, as we learn from Domesday Book, it was held by a powerful Norman baron, William Fitz Ansculf; and we are told by the same authority that *Earl Edwin* was his predecessor. From Fitz Ansculf the manor and lordship descended to the Paganel, —by what means I cannot discover, nor could Dugdale; but it is said by *some* that he left a daughter, Beatrix, who married Fulke De Paganel, and by *others* that the Paganel obtained it by descent from Gervase Paganel, who married Phillis, daughter and heiress of *Athelstan*, a descendant of the original founder, Dudd. From the Paganel it passed to the Someries by the marriage of the heiress of the Paganel. Thus it will be seen that the Someries were *probably* lineally descended from Dudd or Dodo.

In Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 17,455, is the following, which, if true, confirms some of the above statements:—

"*Athelstan Dodo*, fils du Comte Dodo, fut au temps de la Conquête Comte D'Arderne et de Someril et Sieur de Dudley, ou il fut inhume, ponte, *De or*, 2 lions passant azur."

What this MS. is, and of what nature are its contents, I am entirely ignorant; my *sole* authority for the above extract being a communication to "Notes and Queries," vol. vi. p. 35, concerning the *Dodo*. But, assuming it to be correct, it shews that the two lions were borne *before* the time of the Someries, though it is a *vexata quæstio* whether arms were borne so early. Fitz Ansculf is also said by Berry (who probably copies from Edmondson) to have borne these arms. Erdeswicke, in his survey of Staffordshire, (written *temp.* Eliz.), describing the priory of Dudley, says:—

"In the church of the said priory were divers goodly monuments of the Someries and Suttons, especially one, being cross-legged and a *very old* one . . . I found under the arm of the monument the gold fresh, wherewith no doubt it had been wholly gilt over, and in the gold a hinder leg and a piece of the tail of a blue lion, which also a man might discover to be passant, and that, by the space of the place it was contained in, there must necessarily be two lions, otherwise the leg and tail must proportionally have been bigger and larger than they were, and otherwise placed; so that thereby you may perceive it was a Somery, and, as I take it, the first founder of the said priory."

Erdeswicke thus jumps to the conclusion that it was a Somery, because it bore the same arms; but if he was right in supposing it to be the founder of the priory, it was *not* a Somery,—the priory being founded by Gervase Paganel, Lord of Dudley, in pursuance of the pious intent of his father, as appears by its foundation charter, a copy of which is in the "Monasticon" of Dugdale.

This Gervase, having married Isabella, daughter of Robert, Earl of Leicester, appears to have borne the arms of the Earls of Leicester; for the arms attributed to them by Dugdale and the Heraldic Dictionaries are, "Gules, a cinquefoil ermine, with a crescent for difference;" which coat is also borne among the quarterings of the present senior co-heir to the barony of Dudley, for *Paganel*, and is to be seen on a very old painted atchievement in his possession, and no other arms there appear which can be attributed in *any way* to the Paganel. On a shield, however, of Gervase's, in the "Monasticon," are the two lions passant.

Thus, it appearing that the two lions were *not* originally borne by the Someries, before their connection with the Paganel, the next question is, what were their *paternal* arms? On a sulphur cast of a seal which I purchased from the collection of the late Mr. Doubleday, is a heater-shaped

shield, bearing what appears to be an eagle displayed; the inscription surrounding it is, "Sigillum Ade de Sumeri." Who this person was I cannot ascertain. Another seal, from the same collection, bears a peacock in his pride; this I purchased as a seal of John de Sumeri, but the surname on the seal is obliterated—all that remains of the inscription running thus: "✠ Sigill : Iohannis : De : . . ." The devices on both of the seals are very rudely executed, and may probably both be meant for the same animal.

It appears from the Battle Abbey deeds, charters, grants, &c., on sale by Thomas Thorpe, 1835, (and now, I believe, *penes* Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart.,) that the Someries were lords of Cattesfield, near Battle, and in a Feofft. (S.D.) John *Pychard*, alias *Somerey*, of the parish of Bexle, enfeoffs to Robert atte Helestrete some land in the field called Holdewelle.

There are numerous deeds in this collection in which the Someries are mentioned, none of whom I can connect with the Dudley family, except one, who was a party to a feoffment (S.D.) of rent, in the manor of Bexle, to *Simon*, Bishop of Chichester. Now, as *Simon De Welles* was Bishop of Chichester from 1199 to 1209, this deed must have been executed between these periods, and this *John* I conceive to be identical with the *John De Somery* who married Hawyse, heiress of the Paganel. (See Catalogue of the Charters, *ut ante*.) On reference to Burke's Encyclopædia of Heraldry, I find that a family of

Pychard bore "quarterly or and azure;" and I also find, from a roll of Arms of the Bannerets of England, (from a MS. in Brit. Mus.) circa 1308-14, published by Sir Harris Nicolas, that "Sire Johan de Someri," of Hertfordshire, bore "*Quarterly de or e de azure, a une bende de goules*." May not this, then, be the original Somery coat, the bend being an obvious difference? As I have not investigated the pedigree of the family, except as connected with the Dudley barony, I cannot say what relation this "Johan" bore to the Dudley "Johan," who existed at the same time, and bore the two lions azure: he is placed in the same roll among the barons. I was not hitherto aware that any of the Someries bore the appellation of Perceval, except one, William *Perceval de S.*, Baron of Dudley, who died 6 Hen. III. A Sir Perceval de Somery, however, occurs in the roll above-mentioned, under the head of Warwickshire, and bears the Dudley arms, with the colours reversed. I have never met with any of the coats enumerated by A. Z. borne by the Someries, but they may have borne some, or one of them, nevertheless.

I am afraid that, although my communication is long, it is but "great cry and little wool;" but, as I have said before, authorities differ so much in their accounts of this family, that the least light let in upon its history is acceptable, and therefore on this ground I hope you will excuse the length my pen has run to.

H. S. G.

THE HENZEY, TYTTERY, AND TYZACK FAMILIES.

MR. URBAN,—In your last number there is an interesting letter regarding the Henzey, Tyttery, and Tyzack families, and the introduction by them into this country of the manufacture of glass.

The early history of these families, particularly of the Henzey family, is given in Chenaye Desbois's "Dictionary of the Nobles of France," at pp. 25—31 of the second edition, vol. viii., published in 1774.

From this it appears that the French name of the family which we know as Henzey, Henzell, and Ensell, is De Hennezel, that it was originally a noble Bohemian family, and that the principal branch of it settled in Lorraine about four centuries prior to the publication of Desbois's Dictionary. From that time, remarks the author, its members have occupied positions of the greatest importance in Lorraine, and have contracted alliances with

families of the old nobility. Several branches established themselves in Switzerland, Hainault, Franche-Comté, Nivernois, Champagne, and other provinces of France. He adds, that the family constantly maintained the lustre of its name by grand alliances, by the possession of fiefs and military dignities.

Such is, I believe, a fair version of Desbois' introductory notice of the De Hennezel family; but I subjoin the following extract for such as may wish to peruse the original, and have not access to the work itself:—

HENNEZEL.—"Noblesse originaire du Royaume de Bohême, dont la principale branche est établie en Lorraine depuis environs quatre siècles. Elle y a joui, dès ce tems là, des distinctions des premières de la Province, s'y est alliée avec les maisons de l'ancienne chevalerie, et y a assisté aux assises.

Plusieurs branches sont actuellement répandues en Suisse, en Hainaut, en Franche-Comté, en Nivernois, en Champagne, et autres pro-

vinces du Royaume. Elle s'est partout constamment maintenue dans son lustre par les grandes alliances la possession des fiefs et les dignités militaires."

The first of this family of whom any record is given by Desbois, is Henri Hennezel, who married Isabeau d'Esche, 30th May, 1392.

2. Henri de Hennezel, who was *maitre d'hôtel* to Charles, Duke of Lorraine.

3. Jean de Hennezel, who married Damoiselle Beatrix de Barizey, in 1446.

4. Didier de Hennezel, a captain in the army of Antoine, Duke of Lorraine, married Marie Anne de Thiétry.—This name, de Thiétry, is the French mode of writing Tyttery.—Several other members of the De Hennezel family formed matrimonial connections with the De Thiétry family. Thus Josué de Hennezel, in 1615, married Marthe de Thiétry; and, in 1650, Claude Francois married Elizabeth de Thiétry. I could cite many more instances.

The seventh, of whom there is any record, Thiébault de Hennezel, styled a gentleman-in-waiting on Henri, duc de Lorraine, married Damoiselle Louise du Thisac, 16th of April, 1600. In 1535, Catherine, daughter of Nicolas Hennezel, by Marie Anne de Thiétry, married Charles du Thisac; and in 1539, Nicole de Hennezel married Jean du Thisac.—This name, du Thisac, is the original French mode of writing Tyzack.

The marriages between the three families of De Hennezel, de Thiétry, and du Thisac were numerous. This family connection doubtless induced them to emigrate to this country together, and it is well known that they constantly intermarried long after their settlement in England.

The arms of the De Hennezel family, as given by Desbois, and published in the *Armorial Universelle* in Paris, are the same as those borne by them in this country, viz.—

"De gueules, à 3 glands montans d'argent, posés 2 and 1.

"Supports, deux lions au naturel."

I do not know when glass was first manufactured in France; but may not the

De Hennezels have been instrumental in introducing it from Bohemia, their native country?

The exercise of this art was held to be in no way derogatory to the dignity of the nobility, and those who practised it were styled "*Gentilshommes Verriers*," (vide Felice's "History of the Protestants of France," p. 428.)

The De Hennezels and their connections the De Thiétrys and the du Thisacs were Huguenots, and were driven to this country probably by the first persecution, and brought with them the art of making window-glass. They first came to London, and then removed, some to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but the greater number to Coalbournbrook and Amblecote, in the parish of Oldswinford, co. Stafford, where they established the manufacture of glass. It afterwards greatly extended in the hands of their successors, both on the male and female side, and has for many generations formed one of the staple manufactures of that district.

About three years since Mr. Richardson read to the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle an interesting paper regarding the introduction into that town of the manufacture of glass by the De Hennezel family and their connections, and an engagement entered into by the former in 1568 to make glass was then produced.

The entries of the births, deaths, and marriages of this family, under the name of Henzey, in the Oldswinford parish register, are very numerous, and commence with Dec. 7, 1615.—Parish registers go no further back than 1602.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to give the origin of the village "Pillerton Henzey" in Warwickshire, in connection with this family, and also whether the Irish family of Hennessey is a branch of the same. This is not improbable, as I find that Annanias Henzey, son of Joshua Henzey of Amblecote, who died in 1660, and Katherine his wife, lived at Gragnefine, King's County, Ireland.

ANTIQUARIAN.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Frithiof Saga: a Scandinavian Romance. By ESAIAS TEGNER. *Translated into English, in the original metres.* By C. W. HECKETHORN, of Basle. (London: Trubner.)—There is a story current in society about an able critic of our own time being led to suspect for a moment that his faculties were failing him, because of his utter inability to understand

anything in the first page or two of a modern poem. But critics are proverbially not prone to too much self-diffidence, and, thanks to this robust state of their minds on the one hand, and to a very constant recurrence of the inability to understand modern poems on the other, they are not now alarmed at any such experience. The surprise and fear have been, in

fact, completely dissipated by repetition of the circumstance which once excited it,—since it has come to be notorious now that none of our living true poets condescend to send their poetry into the world without an environment of affectation, or extravagance, or mystery, which it is one of the hardest of all intellectual toils to penetrate. Rich, and beautiful, and glorious as the treasure often is, it is sometimes doubtful whether it quite recompenses the reader for the labour he is put to in disengaging it from the surrounding dross.

With the remembrance of this *hard reading* painfully awake within us, it is a pleasure to have occasion, in the exercise of our craft, to read again the great poem of the good old bishop, Esaias Tegner. Under all the disadvantages of its Scandinavian machinery and its translated form, the genuine soul of poetry gleams out in every canto. The simple, interesting story sustains, without incumbrance, a profusion of sweet and natural imagery, which is nevertheless striking from its beauty; and it calls forth, as its course runs on, a varied range of very noble effusions of imagination, and of very delightful manifestations of heroic, tender, deep, and sometimes holy affections. Its earnestness of purpose and of tone is, indeed, an especial and uncommon charm. It is impossible to read on in it to any length without becoming impressed by this intentness, or without becoming subject to the influence of a sound and elevated morality which underlies the whole with unobtrusive art.

The story is a tale of love and sorrow, leading, through virtue, to the recompense of happiness. Frithiof, the son of Thorsten Wikingson, has been brought up from infancy in the same homestead with Ingeborg, the daughter of King Belé. The boy is as much distinguished for his strength and daring, as the maiden for her sweet and gentle loveliness. During the joyous days of childhood and of youth a passionate attachment has grown up between them; but on the death of the two parents, the young princes scornfully reject the suit of Frithiof for their sister's hand. For the crime of holding an interview with Ingeborg within the sacred fane of Baldur, Frithiof is sent by Prince Helgé on a perilous expedition; and after an impassioned parting-scene, in which the maiden resists, under an imperious sense of duty, the intreaties of her lover to escape with him, he sets forth, through storm-tost seas, on his adventure. After a successful prosecution of the hazardous business he was sent on, Frithiof returns

to find his own cherished home burned to ashes, and his dearer Ingeborg the bride, by stern compulsion, of another. In a moment of indignant passion he is guilty of an act of violence which leads by accident to the conflagration of the sacred fane and grove; and, after this involuntary sacrilege, he has no resource but to go forth an outlawed, excommunicated man. For three years he leads a Viking-life upon the waves, and then, moved by the irresistible impulsion of fond memories of the past, he visits in disguise the court of the aged king to whom the fair-haired Ingeborg is wedded. Through a succession of events, in one of which he saves the royal couple from being buried beneath the ice, and in another gives proof of stern resistance to temptation, he becomes the favourite of King Ring, who bequeaths to him, before death, the hand of his widow and the guardianship of his heir. But before Frithiof can avail himself of these generous intentions, there is a mightier reconciliation to be made. He rebuilds the ruined fane of Baldur with unequalled splendour; pardons the survivor of the princes whose hostility has been so fell and fatal to him; and then—the excommunication being taken off—in the temple he has newly raised, receives from a priest of noble mien the hand of that Ingeborg to whom his heart has been as faithful in his wanderings and woes as ever in the sunnier days of that infancy so dear to memory in both of them.

Around these simple incidents the good bishop has hung, with prodigal hand, the sunniest fruits and flowers of his fine poetic nature. Golden thoughts and rich imaginings, and the deep and sweet emotions of heroic souls, gather about and gracefully adorn them. The reader finds, as he goes on, that he has, amidst his delight at the poetic treasures he has been engaged in contemplating, unconsciously drunk in a deeper feeling of sympathy with the chief characters in the poem, which abides with him in increasing intensity until its close.

In the few quotations we can find space for, it must be remembered that they are given *in translation*, which is too commonly fatal to the spirit of all poetical composition; and that in this case the translator has added to the difficulties of his task by rigidly adhering to the varying and unmanageable metres of the original work. Here is a part of the description of Frithiof and Ingeborg amidst the joys and sports of childhood's days:—

“ But when the moonlight on them fell,
Their merry dance in shaded dell,

The two, join'd in the laughing ring,
Recall'd the elfin queen and king.

"His heart with proud delight it grew,
When he the runic letters knew;
No higher honour sought his heart,
Could he to her his skill impart.

"When he with her in tiny boat
Did down the bluish waters float,
How did with clapping hands she hail
The shifting of the snowy sail!

"No bird's-nest was too high for him—
He clamber'd to the rocky rim;
The eagle on the æry high
Must lose his brood to please her eye.

"There is no torrent, e'er so wild,
Through which he does not bear the child.
How blissful, when the eddy storms,
To be embrac'd by lily arms.

"The first of flow'rs that sweetly blows,
The first of berries as it glows,
The ripest peach, the ripest pear,
He fondly bringeth to the Fair."

In the canto entitled "Frithiof's Courtship," we have marked a stanza, in which the hero proudly refers to his deceased father, of which the latter half is good with a kind of merit the translator must partake of:—

"No prince was my father, no yarl was he,
His courage, however, is known to thee;
His glorious deeds
The wanderer now on his gravestone reads."

We must, however, be content just to indicate a few of the passages of greater length, in which the author's mastery of his tuneful art is the most agreeably and most surprisingly displayed. Amongst those which will reward the reader well, we must mention the combat with the pirate on the British coast, and the description of the Dragon-ship of Frithiof, both of which occur in the third canto; the whole of the passionate, yet natural, parting-scene, which occupies the eighth canto; the graphic picture of the storm at sea, and the Scandinavian charm by which the voyagers are saved, in the tenth canto; the conflagration of Baldur's pile, amidst which

"Frithiof, like the rain-giving god,
Sits on the rafters blazing;
All attend to the word or nod
Which he gives, calmly gazing,"

in the thirteenth canto; the curious code of Wikingers-laws, in the fifteenth canto; the very touching narrative of Frithiof's yearning "once more to look on the golden-bright tresses" of Ingeborg, his reception and adventures at the court of King Ring, his exploit on the ice, and his triumphant victory over temptation, which are recorded in the sixteenth and three following cantos; and, not neglecting the record of strange old Scandinavian manners connected with the death and obsequies of Ring and the election of a monarch to succeed him, the whole of that final

canto which is called "the Reconciliation." One passage from this concluding strain must be our leave-taking from the excellent Tegner. The story is supposed to be in the eighth century; and a priest, in the newly-erected fane of Baldur, thus speaks of that Christian Redeemer of whom he had obscurely heard:—

"A Baldur too liv'd in the south, the virgin's son;
Allfader sent him there, the meaning to reveal
Of runics on the shield of Nornes yet unexplained."

His battle-cry was Peace, and Love his sword,
And Innocence sat like a dove upon his helm.
And piously he liv'd and taught, and thus he died

Forgiving: under distant palm-trees is his grave.
They say his doctrine spreads from land to land;
It softens stony hearts and joineth hostile hands,
And buildeth up in loving hearts a realm of peace.

Not well I know that doctrine, but in blissful hours

I've felt in dim presentiment its holy power;
And ev'ry human heart forebode it like mine.
Hereafter it will come, and lightly hover
On snow-white wings of dove above the northern heights.

But then for us the north exists no longer,
And oaks alone will whisper o'er deserted graves."

The translator's part of this volume is entitled to a few words of hearty approbation. Remembering well more than one English translation of Tegner's poem, and especially remembering well the magnificent and masterly translation of Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, we confess that it was with no sanguine hope of gratification that we opened this small and unpretending work, in which a foreigner presumed to clothe the difficult and various metres of the "Frithiof Saga" in a language not his own. Our admiration of his work is now as great as our surprise. It is executed, on the whole, with singular ability and skill. Here and there we can detect a perfectly prosaic line, and here and there a construction which our language will not properly admit of, but blemishes of this kind are "few and far between," and detract but little from the general value of the translation. In freedom and in force it has undoubtedly remarkable merit; its weakness, if it can be fairly said to have one, is on the side of rhythmical melody.

Wanderings in North Africa. By JAS. HAMILTON. (London: John Murray. 8vo.)—Amongst those who listened to and criticised St. Peter's Pentecostal sermon, were some dwellers in the parts of Lybia, about Cyrene—a part of the world almost forgotten, but which, thanks to Mr. Hamilton, is no longer a *terra incognita*: other writers, it is true, had given an account of it, but

none so popularly, nor so well, as the present.

Cyrenaica, or, as it was called under the Ptolemies, Pentapolis, is situated on the north coast of Africa, between Egypt and the ancient Carthage, and anciently rivalled the former in the fertility of its soil, and competed with the latter in the race for commercial importance. Nor were the arts and sciences neglected. Callimachus the poet, Doria the mathematician, Eratosthenes, who may be called the father of geography, and Aristippus the philosopher, attest the polish which had been attained in this country, which, under the blighting rule of Mahomedanism, is now, in parts, but little more than a desert.

The author started from Malta, and in six days arrived at Benghazi, a town of some 10,000 people, luxuriating in filth, and abominating every attempt at sanitary reform. Here he was detained longer than was agreeable, owing to the non-arrival of his luggage, and after some days' travelling arrived at the Marabut of Sidi Mohamed el Heinary, where we have this glowing description of the country:—

"The country is like a most beautiful *Jardin Anglais*, covered with pyramidal clumps of evergreens, variously disposed, as if by the hand of the most refined taste, while *bosquets* of junipers and cedars, relieved by the pale olive and the bright green of the tall arbutus-tree, afford a most grateful shade from the mid-day sun. In one of these bowers I spread my carpet for luncheon; some singing-birds joined their voices to the lively chirping of the grasshoppers, and around fluttered many a gaily painted butterfly. The old capital of the Pentapolis was before me, and I was strongly tempted to pitch my tent for a season in this fairy scene—

'Nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
Stratus, nunc ad aquæ caput sacræ.'"

All round the city of Grennah are many miles of necropolis; in some places the monuments and sarcophagi rise in ten, and even, in some places, twelve rows, one above the other; but Mr. Hamilton was not able to ascertain very minutely what antiquities were likely to be discovered, although he thinks—

"The excavator would doubtless reap a rich harvest, particularly of medals and other small works of art. Temples, public buildings, and tombs, being more exposed to violation, are less likely than private dwellings to reward the excavator: in modern times, however, none of the visitors who have excavated here have applied themselves to clearing the houses, which would require great perseverance, and the expenditure of considerable funds. It is almost impossible for an amateur traveller to attempt such excavations, for they demand his continued presence on the spot, to prevent the abstraction of the smaller objects which may be found, and the wanton destruction of others; and the jealousy of the natives, who regard him as a treasure-seeker, can only be effectually repressed by the aid of government."

The little we are told makes us anxious

to know more, and we hope further exploration will be made, especially amongst tombs: of the frescoes contained in one have two very interesting engravings, presenting some festival, remarkable the drapery and ornamentation of the principal personages bearing a strong resemblance to those of the ancient Jews:—

"The disposition in each form of tomb was but little. The sarcophagus contained, in general, room for one occupant; though I found an instance where two bodies had been deposited in the same excavation, one above the other, with a stone to separate them. The cave-sepulchre, in general, a fore-court, excavated in the hill, presenting internally a low chamber, containing four or six plain sarcophagi, cut in the sides, and as many, or even a greater number of similar cavities sunk in the floor. There were some which form a long, narrow gallery, on which were open lateral chambers, each capable of containing two sarcophagi in length, and two or three tiers, one above the other. The interiors are, in general, left quite rough, without remaining marks of decoration; a few have been plastered and painted, and others present beautiful finishing to the stonework inside. Those hewn in the rock and adorned with a façade of masonry, were in their original state, undoubtedly the most magnificent, as shewn by the frequent remains of columns and statues, but they are now the least interesting. The façade has, in general, fallen away, leaving the sepulchre with its bare and shapeless entrance, the ghastly spectacle of a fleshless skull."

This book is a good, honest book of travels, written, not because it is now fashionable for every traveller to write, but because the author had something interesting to say.

The History of the Church of England in the Colonies and Foreign Dependence of the British Empire. By the Rev. S. M. ANDERSON. Second Edition. (London: Rivingtons. 3 vols., small 8vo.) We must not regard this as a merely religious book; it is one of the best contributions to the general History of England that we have chronicled for some time. Religion was so mixed up with all the earlier attempts at colonization, that to write of the Church is to write of the colonies themselves, and Mr. Anderson has done well in not endeavouring to part with two. Even Cabot, in his instructions to the ships' companies, issued the most stringent regulations against profanity and other things likely to call down a curse upon their undertakings; and the same spirit prevailed for many years after. The twelfth rule of Cabot's is worth quoting:

"Item, that no blaspheming of God or detestable swearing be used in any ship, no communication of ribaldrie, filthy tales, or ungodly talk to be suffered in the company of any ship, neither dicing, carding, tabling, nor other diabolish games to be frequented, whereby ensueth not onely pervertie to the players, but also strife, variance, brauling, fighting, and oftentimes murder,

the utter destruction of the parties, and prouoking of God's most iust wrath and Sworde of Vengeance. These and all such-like pestilences, and contagion of vices, and sinnes, to be eschewed, and the offenders once monished, and not reforming, to bee punished at the discretion of the Captaine and Master as appertaineth."

Indeed, this venerable man prays unto "the living God" in behalf of his brethren, that He might give them "His grace to accomplish" their "charge to His glorie," and that "His merciful hand" might "prosper" their "voyage, and preserve them from all dangers."

In most of the various charters and ordinances issued for the guidance and direction of the early colonists, some provision was made for the celebration of religious worship, and also for the propagation of religion amongst the savages; and a church or meeting-house was one of the earliest buildings erected. The description of the first church built in Virginia is very curious, and is thus related by a settler:—

"When I first went to Virginia, I well remember wee did hang an awning (which is an old saile) to three or foure trees to shadow us from the Sunne; our walls were rales of wood, our seats unhewed trees, till we cut planks; our pulpit a bar of wood nailed to two neighbouring trees; in foule weather we shifted into an old rotten tent, for we had few better, and this came by way of adventure for new. This was our church till wee built a homely thing like a barne, set upon cratchets, covered with rafts, sedge, and earth; so was also the walls: the best of our houses of the like curiosity, but for the most part farr much worse workmanship, that could neither well defend wind nor raine, yet wee had daily Common Prayer morning and evening, every Sunday two sermons, and every three months the holy Communion, till our minister died. But our prayers daily, with an Homily on Sundaies, we continued two or three years after, till more preachers came."

But alas! even this state of things did not long continue: the church was burned down, together with the greater part of the dwellings of the colonists. The fire broke out in the storehouse, in which several hundred bushels of corn, obtained by barter from the natives, had lately been deposited; and as the houses were all thatched with reeds, its flames spread quickly, and destroyed not only them, but the palisades which had been set up for the defence of the town, together with the arms and great part of the clothing and provisions belonging to the settlers. This and similar trials, however, only served to strengthen their faith, and induced them to persevere in the work.

The Long Parliament, in the year 1649, by an ordinance established the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England," and this laid the foundation for the present venerable society, the charter for which was granted in 1701, principally at the instigation of Dr. Bray. Oliver

Cromwell appears to have favoured the effort to spread religion in the colonies, and, if Burnet is to be relied on, even thought of establishing a sort of Protestant propaganda, having its head-quarters at Chelsea, and a fund of £10,000 a-year allotted to it.

Bishops were steadily refused to the North American colonies, owing to some mistaken policy on the part of the home government, and until after the revolution no Anglo-Catholic bishop had been seen across the Atlantic. Indeed, so little hope had the American Church of obtaining an episcopal order from England, that, after the revolution, they despatched Dr. Seabury to the Old World, thinking that in Scandinavia he might obtain the coveted consecration. Coming to England, he visited Oxford, and mentioned the cause of his visit to the late venerable Dr. Routh, who told him that he might procure what he wanted in Scotland, whither he proceeded and was eventually consecrated first bishop of the Church in the United States. By a special act of parliament, permission was given to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consecrate some others; and accordingly, Feb. 4, 1787, Drs. White and Provoost were solemnly consecrated at Lambeth, and from these small beginnings the Church in America has grown to its present goodly proportions.

Before the revolution, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel shewed much activity in sending out a noble supply of devoted clergymen, who exhibited much zeal in their several spheres. Money appears to have been scarce in those days, and payment for their services was made in a commodity which we are disposed to underrate now, but which then appears to have been the usual equivalent for labour—tobacco. Thus in the history of St. George's parish, Virginia, we read:—

"There being no glebe at this time, (1729,) the minister, the Rev. Mr. Kenner, resided at Germanna, and was allowed, in addition to his regular salary, the sum of 4,500 lbs. of tobacco for his board, instead of a glebe, to which he was entitled by law."

Again, before the expiration of the same year, the churchwardens purchased a glebe, for which they gave 22,500 lbs. of tobacco, and erected upon it a parsonage, 24 by 48 feet, for the further sum of 4,506 lbs. of tobacco. In the deed conveying this property to the vestry, which is on record in the County Court of Spotsylvania, it is described as lying on the south side of the river Po, about a mile above the falls of the same.

Tobacco continued to be the universal

medium, whether for payment of the clergy, for law, for psalm-singing, or for poor relief. The following is another extract from St. George's vestry-book:—

Dr. to St. George's Parish.	
	lbs. of tobacco.
To Rev. James Marye, his salary per year	16,000
To George Carter, reader at Mattapony	1,000
To R. Stuart, reader at Rapahannock	1,000
To readers at Germanna and the chapel	2,000
To Zachary Lewis for prosecuting all suits for parish, per annum	500
To Mary Day, a poor woman	350
To Mrs. Livingston, for salivating a poor woman, and promising to cure her again if she should be sick in twelve months	1,000
To James Atkins, a poor man	550
To M. Bolton, for keeping a bastard child a-year	800
To Sherif, for Quit rents of glebe land	350
To John Taliaferro, for their surplices	5,000
(This is probably a mistake, perhaps it should be 500.)	
To William Phillips, reader at the Mountain	325
To John Gordon, sexton at Germanna	5,000
To John Taliaferro, for keeping a poor girl six months	1,000
To Edmond Herndon, for maintaining Thomas Moor.	500
Cr. St. George's Parish.	
1,500 Tythables at 22 lbs. of tobacco per poll	33,300
175 Tythables employed in Spotswood's Iron works, exempted by law from paying tythes."	

In the vestry-book of the neighbouring parish of Bristol we find this entry:—

"Bristol Parish.—Dr. to Mr. Henry Tatem for setting the Psalms, 500 lbs. of tobacco."

We cannot follow Mr. Anderson through his history of the other colonies, nor into the east, where a mightier empire has been gained than that which we lost in the west, and where, until quite recently, we have been equally chary of appointing chief overseers to the church rapidly growing up.

The work is full of valuable information, collected from every source, and appears to have been the labour of many years;—it is called a second edition, but varies in so many particulars from the first that it may almost be considered a new book.

Art and Nature at Home and Abroad.

By George W. THORNBURY, (London: Hurst and Blackett. 2 vols. 8vo.)—Now that fog, slush, Scotch mists, and other wintry complaints abound, we ought to be grateful to Mr. Thornbury for two such pleasant volumes as those which he has so seasonably published. He is now in his own proper element, and as he makes no protestation respecting the rigid truthfulness of any of the sketches so vividly drawn, we may take or reject as much as we like, but, on the whole, most readers will be pleased with the work.

The volumes contain a variety of pleasant essays and sketches, of which the longest are "Cromwell in Long Acre," and on "Nature in Old Ballads." All are written in a somewhat grandiloquent style, but with a considerable dash of spirit, and sufficient knowledge of his subject to enable him to handle it freely. Occasionally we find as many figures dragged into one sentence as would supply a third-rate poet with materials for a day's work. What a fine subject for a Grub-street poet is contained in the following:—

"Critics are the eunuchs who guard the harem of knowledge; they are the dragons of Hesperides, who watch the apple they may not eat; they surround Parnassus like so many bull-terriers round a bean-stack when the ferret has gone in and the rats are coming out; they are the geese who are always cackling that the Capitol is in danger; they are like wreckers, for they live on the spoils of noble vessels gone to pieces, and secretly pray for such calamities; they are learning's nurses, and get their living by laying out decently, in certain tinsel finery, dead authors."—They are "learning's sextons and coffin-makers;" "the public's camp-followers;" and when authors fall dead "they plunder their bodies, and inflict on them indignities;"—"Indian warriors," "cruel anatomists," &c., &c.

Who, after this, will deny that Mr. Thornbury has a lively imagination, and an exceedingly well-stored vocabulary?

This, however, is hardly a fair specimen of Mr. Thornbury's general style—only of his garnish: as an example of what he can do, we may quote his account of Hogarth's departure from France. Hogarth's visit was an unlucky one, as, with John Bullish prejudice, he grumbled at everything he saw and heard:—

"At last, at Calais his punishment fell on him. He was sketching the English arms, which, to his great glee, he had found still hung over one of the city gates. He had not well sat down, when a heavy hand tapped him on the shoulder; it was a soldier, who arrested him as an English spy sent to take plans of the fortifications. The commandant, twitching his moustachios, declared that had not peace been actually signed, he should have felt it his duty to have instantly hung the little man over the ramparts. Two rough gendarmes were then ordered to hurry the shivering artist on shipboard. They did not quit him till he was three miles from the shore; they then took off their hats, spun him round on the deck like a top, and told him he was at liberty to continue his voyage home. Any allusion to this foolish affair vexed Hogarth: he, however, took a true painter's revenge, by his picture of the 'Roast Beef of Old England,' which a fat priest and some lean soldiers are contemplating with envy."

And of one of Hogarth's pictures:—

"For mere fun, was there ever anything so deafening and uproarious as the scene of the 'Enraged Musician?' the dustman bawls, the milk-woman screams, the ballad-singer yells, the child cries, the drummer drums, the pewterer hammers, the paviours thump,—in the distance bells are ringing, while cats squeal from the roof-tops. No wonder the musician, with his fingers in his ears, pulls up the window and roars out loud for peace."

The Eighteenth Century; or, Illustrations of the Manners and Customs of our Grandfathers. By ALEXANDER ANDREWS. (London: Chapman and Hall. 8vo.)—This is a pleasant, gossiping volume, full of anecdotes and incidents, gathered with great industry from a variety of sources—not putting forth any claims on account of originality, but throwing considerable light upon the manners of the past.

There is one slight defect, but not an unnatural one. Mr. Andrews views everything from the year 1856, and appears to forget that many of the things named by him existed, but perhaps not so prominently, in the nineteenth century. The silent revolution of the past fifty years, or even thirty years, has effected more changes than the preceding hundred. There are many men now alive, married, and surrounded by families, who never saw a tinder-box, a "Charley," nor even a genuine "Jarvie." Specimens of these defunct members of the present century will soon become as rare as pieces of Majolica ware, and should be stored up in our museums.

To enumerate the contents of the book would be impossible. The heading of one chapter is—"Gentlemen's Dress.—Cocked Hats.—Wigs.—Price of Hair.—Canes.—Muffs.—Hair-powder.—Military Costume.—Clerical Costume.—Medical Costume.—Ladies' Dress.—Head-dresses.—Wig-makers' Riot.—Mouches.—Masks.—Fans. Hoops.—Trains.—Shoes.—Infants' Gear."—A goodly bill of fare, certainly, for one chapter; and there are twenty-five in all.

The Chancel: an Appeal for its proper Use, addressed to Architects, Church-restorers, and the Clergy generally. By the Rev. T. CHAMBERLAIN, M.A. (London: Masters, fcap. 8vo., 24 pp.).—This little pamphlet seems to have been written to astonish rather than to edify—to enunciate what was striking rather than what was true. And this hitherto has been a prevailing characteristic in the writings of the small section to which the author belongs. But these writers are active, and always ready to turn every subject to account, and to press into their service all the various branches of art and science. Mediævalism, however, is their *forte*. They see our churches as they were before the Reformation, and cannot be persuaded that what was suitable to the gaudy exhibitions connected with the Roman ritual may be totally discordant in principle with the severer requirements of the Reformed Church.

Moreover, as Mediævalism fails in many cases, either from absence of examples, or from other causes, these would-be mentors rush to the Continent, and, fresh from the theatrical displays of Nôtre Dame in Paris, or St. Peter at Rome, can see no beauty or holiness except where gold and colour abound,—can believe in no worship but where the eye assists; and can, in a word, imagine no ceremonial performance without scenic accessories. After a fashion they study architecture and archæology; they appeal also to the Prayer-book. We cannot here undertake to follow the author of this pamphlet with regard to the latter, though, as far as we have observed, he treats it in the same way as the former; that is, he appeals to it only in such cases as it appears to be in accordance with his views, or what he wishes to prove, and makes only just so much use of the evidence as is convenient to him. It is happily not our province to enter into theological arguments, which we leave to those who love the platform and the pamphlet, or the religious periodical, while we grope about amid the memorials of the past. There all angry voices have long been silenced, and the cries of party-spirit hushed.

The Reformation has received so much attention from historians, who have regarded it in its theological bearing only, that it has been forgotten as a page of archæology. Yet the change of ritual involved to a great extent change of fabric, and the churches of the past bear as striking a testimony to its effect in practice, as the ponderous tomes of learned divines witness to its influence in principle.

The chancel, the subject of the pamphlet before us, is perhaps of all other parts of the church that which was most affected by the Reformation.

With the new ritual, it was not necessary that this portion of the building should hold such an isolated position as it had done previously. We will suppose Mr. Chamberlain to be correct in his premises as to the theory of a chancel:—

"Churches are not consecrated for the purpose of forming preaching-houses, or even oratories, but for the purpose of celebrating in the sacraments and sacramental acts. And of all such acts, it is superfluous to say that the holy Eucharist is the highest and most perfect. Of that the altar is the seat and symbol: therefore, by consequence, the altar in every church should be made to arrest and fix the eye of the beholder; and to this everything should point.

"This is plainly the theory of our Prayer-book: Matins and Evensong for every day in the week; the celebration of the holy Eucharist on every Lord's Day, or other festival, at least^a. Now this

^a This order, it should be observed, refers expressly to cathedrals, collegiate churches, and colleges only. This Mr. Chamberlain should have mentioned.

truth should be proclaimed by the material fabric and arrangement of our temples.

"I will point this out in several particulars, for this is the design of this paper; and first of all, then, it involves and implies that it should have a separate and distinct building for its reception, more ornate and more elevated than the rest of the church."

We find in the second Prayer-book of Edward the Sixth, that "*the Table*, having at the Communion-time a fair white linen cloth upon it, *shall stand in the body of the church, or in the chancel*, where morning and evening prayer be appointed to be said." That rubric we still retain in our Prayer-book to the present day. If, then, the chancel be simply the place for the administration of the Holy Communion, the body of the church may be, to all intents, a "chancel." If that easternmost part of a church, divided off by a screen, be the chancel, it cannot derive its reality simply from its being the place where the Holy Communion is celebrated, for that need not necessarily be celebrated there.

That it has become a general *custom* to administer the Holy Communion in the chancel, we will not for a moment deny; but since Mr. Chamberlain appeals to authority, and in many cases for the express purpose of overthrowing those arrangements which custom has sanctioned, we call upon him to take the whole, and not those parts only which are subservient to his argument. Nor can we allow him to appeal to those customs which he approves of, for the direct purpose of overthrowing other customs which have equal weight and value.

Sometimes, too, he appeals to antiquity: and begins by stating that a "particular type existed in the minds of the builders and founders of our churches." We are constantly referred to those ancient fabrics as they were first designed, in the period from the twelfth to the fifteenth century; and their original conception is contrasted with the additions made during the last 200 years.

Yet in this he is not wholly consistent; e. g. where he says,—

"So much, then, for the spirit of church building, which may be said to be embodied in the exterior fabric, the long-drawn nave, the *darkened* chancel, the solid, uniform tower, or heaven-pointing spire."

Were the chancels made more dark than the rest of the church?

We are afraid England will not afford the examples, and the Continent—especially Italy—must be visited in order to supply the deficiency.

For our own part, we cannot conceive the object of the chancel being darker than the rest of the church. Is it simply for the sake of effect? that candles may

be lighted, &c.? It is singular, when advocating the use of the chancel in the performance of divine service, its darkness should be recommended as a necessary condition.

And again, when a few practical hints are given:—

"The altar should never be less than six feet long, and raised on a separate platform or footpace, and three feet six high."

Antiquity and custom fail. We know of no rubrical direction—we know only of the usual dimensions of altars in France and Italy—which can in any way serve as authority. The few ancient altars which remain in England we believe have no "footpace." He continues:—

"Its vestments, too, should be as rich as we can any way provide, and at the time of celebration the white linen cloth should only be laid on the top of the slab, and not allowed to hang down at most more than two inches in front."

Why is this?—why introduce these foreign customs? It is true Mr. Chamberlain only gives them as practical hints. There is only one place where he has been sufficiently bold to state the law, and that is when he writes,—

"Chancels would never have been built, unless there had been a proper use for them; neither ought they now to be retained and perpetuated, unless that use continues. If the problem be simply to stow the altar where it will take least room—and the law requires it to be a *permanent portion of the building*—then the best thing would be to build a little pent-house, or lean-to, at the east end, which should contain it."

A reference to the rubric which we have already quoted is quite sufficient to shew that the law, as laid down in "The Chancel," is different to the law laid down in the "Prayer-book."—The little pamphlet may perhaps gain sufficient influence among the few friends of the author to be quoted by them as an authority, but we are satisfied that such unwarrantable assertions will not influence those who are accustomed to confide in the careful and long-tested teaching of their Liturgy, and will prove offensive to many English Churchmen.

Its few readers, perhaps, will but read to have their previous theories confirmed, in the same way as the writer refers to those authorities only which support his views;—against which mode of proceeding—making history *to fit* preconceived notions—we must strongly protest.

The pamphlet, however, we have thus noticed at length, not on account of its importance or its interest, but in order to exhibit the erroneous principles upon which it is written, and at the same time to expose the false mode of arguing adopted by that *clique* of which the writer

is so able a member. It will do little harm, for it will only move in one circle, and that a small one.

Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century. Pt. II., Matthew Robinson. Edited by J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A. (Cambridge: Macmillan, 1856. 240 pp.)—Mr. Mayor began this series of illustrations with the life of Nicholas Ferrar, and has now given us Matthew Robinson, each presenting some peculiar characteristics. In the latter work we have the most curious compound of wonderful knowledge of divinity with that of horseflesh. In his life we read, “for school divinity and critical theology, none were his equals, being able to tie such knots as few knew how to loose.” Yet “in anatomy he was the most exquisite inquirist of his time, leaving no anatomist unread, nor secret unsearched, insomuch that he was invited by some learned persons in other colleges, many years his senior, to shew them vividisections of dogs, and such like creatures, in their chambers.” The biography, as a whole, is exceedingly entertaining, and the notice to the reader by no means unworthy of the book.

The Farm of Aptonga. A Story for Children. By the Rev. JOHN MASON NKALE. (Burntisland, at the Pitsligo Press. 12mo., 153 pp.)—To those parents who wish their children to learn Church *history* by means of a Church *romance*, this little work will prove very acceptable. The plot is laid in Africa, in the time of St. Cyprian, and the fiery persecutions and martyrdoms of the period are not very vividly portrayed.

A Metrical Version of the Book of Psalms. By THOMAS TURNER, Esq. (London: Rivingtons. 8vo., 64 pp.)—In this part we have only Psalms XLV. to LXXIX., and do not remember to have seen the first portion, so that we are unable to speak of Mr. Turner’s views respecting the version: if they are merely printed to shew the capabilities of the versifier, we are willing to give some praise; but if they are intended as a contribution towards a new Psalter for public worship, we can not only award no praise, but must say that we think them below the platitudes of Tate and Brady: e.g. what congregation could sing—

“O turn Thy face from my misdeeds,
And mine iniquities blot out?”

As we do not know for what purpose the version is intended we can neither praise nor censure.

The Four Gospels and Acts of the
GENT. MAG. VOL. XLVI.

Apostles, arranged in Paragraphs. By HENRY COTTON, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Cashel. (Oxford and London: John Henry and James Parker.)—Perhaps few things are more painful to a devout person than to hear the Sermon on the Mount, or some other exquisite passage of Scripture, mangled by a class of national-school boys, who, after reading their verse, know little or nothing of its sense. But this may now, to a great extent, be obviated by the use of the Gospels as prepared by Archdeacon Cotton,—the principal advantages of which are the division of the text into paragraphs, so that the *sense* of what is read must be noticed by the readers, and by the use of various kinds of type, marking the quotations, &c. We hope to see the book introduced into schools generally; and when that is done, we may expect the children will better understand what they read. At present, in most cases they certainly do not.

The Influence of Christianity on Civilization. By THOMAS CRADOCK. (London: Longmans and Co. 12mo., 217 pp.)—This is but the first portion of a work which Mr. Cradock has commenced, but is complete in itself: it traces the effect of Christianity upon the rude savage, and the civilized Roman, from the fall of the Roman empire to the thirteenth century. We must defer any extended notice of the work until the appearance of the succeeding portion.

Form or Freedom. Five Colloquies on Liturgies, reported by a Manchester Congregationalist. (London: Jackson and Walford. 12mo., 58 pp.)—In this little work, written by an Independent or Congregationalist Dissenter, is discussed the question, Shall the Dissenters have a Liturgy? It is intended mainly as a reply to an imaginary conversation appended to a work on Liturgies, edited by the Rev. Thomas Binney.

Scripture Breviates, arranged for use by the Bed of Sickness. By the Rev. GEO. ARDEN. (Oxford: John Henry and James Parker. 12mo., 108 pp.)—Mr. Arden deserves the thanks of his brethren for compiling so excellent a manual for parochial use as this little volume. It will be found to contain prayers and meditations for almost every case likely to occur.

A Plain Commentary on the Book of Psalms. Parts II. to VI. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—The latter parts of this work are even better than the first, noticed in our Magazine for July.

A Large Print Paragraph Bible, with Marginal Renderings, Introductions, Alphabetical Indexes, and numerous Maps. Each book being published separately. (London: Bagster and Sons.)—Messrs. Bagster deserve much commendation for their efforts to provide Bibles for every possible purpose. They are now issuing an edition in paragraphs, printed in very large type, in separate books, of which Genesis, Exodus, and the Psalms have appeared. Appended to each is a short introduction, containing some particulars respecting dates, &c., with a map or plate, and an index of subjects, serving for a concordance. For an invalid, or for an infirm person, such an arrangement is invaluable.

The Seasons of the Church—what they teach: a Series of Sermons on the different Times and Occasions of the Christian Year. Edited by the Rev. HENRY NEWLAND. (London: J. and C. Mozley. 3 vols., small 8vo.)—A very useful series of sermons for family reading: they are well adapted for a present to persons about to emigrate, or who are unable to attend public worship regularly.

This World and the Next: the Impossibility of making the best of Both. Some reply to Mr. Binney's Lecture, entitled, Is it possible to make the best of both Worlds? (London: W. Yapp), appears to have been written by some very young man during the November fogs.

The Lord's Anointed. A Coronation Sermon, preached in the British Chapel at Moscow, on the Sunday before the Enthronement of Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias, &c. By the Rev. MOSES MARGOLIOUTH. (London: J. Booth.)

The Grave, and the Reverence due to it. A Sermon, preached in the Abbey Church of St. Mary, Sherborne, on Sunday, Oct. 15, 1854. By the Rev. EDWARD HARSTON. With a preface. (Oxford: John Henry and James Parker.)

The Future Reward of the Righteous. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Buckfastleigh, South Devon, on the Fourth Sunday after Trinity, 1856, being the Sunday following the funeral of the Rev. Matthew Lowndes, Vicar. By the Rev. RICHARD HENRY HAWKES, Curate. (Oxford: John Henry and James Parker.)

The first and third of the above sermons are fully explained by their titles, the second by the preface, which informs us of a work of reform effected by the worthy vicar. At Sherborne, it was the custom for the goodwives and neighbours to hang their clothes to dry in the church-

yard, and beat their carpets against the tombs, while the children made a playground of the hallowed spot. This has now been rectified by the vicar, and has been caused much annoyance in consequence of his pains,—hence this notice and its preface.

We have several small poetical works to acknowledge:—*Troubled Dreams. Original Poems, by John Hautleigh.* (London: Saunders and Otley). *Poems by Rev. E. G. Charlesworth,* (Settle: Charlesworth). *The Redan: a Poem, by Mr. Beverley,* (London: Hamilton, Adams and Co.). *Hours of Sun and Shade: in Prose and Verse: with Translations from various European Languages.* Percy Vernon Gordon de Montgomery. (London: Groombridge). *A Poem in Prose to the Westminster Owl, by Giffard Phillipson,* (London: Jno. Giffard). Of the first work named we may express our regret that Mr. Hautleigh has confined the circulation to his own friends. Some lines and verses are very pretty, as a whole the volume deserves commendation.—Mr. Charlesworth states his reason for publishing his volume is the “desire to invest true religion with solid morality in attractive raiment,” he has failed.—Mr. Percy Vernon de Montgomery sends his volume for notice, from which he may extract what he pleases to add to the many he has already published.—“The Redan,” by Mr. Beverley, has considerable merit, and contains some graceful allusions to that amiable Quaker tian soldier, Captain Hedley Vicar. Phillipson is so truly a poet, that his verse in prose is full of the strongest tropes. (Glad indeed are we, in noticing her “Lonely Hours,” we might have had such a song dinned into our ears.) This ill-mannered Westminster Owl. How he could have the heart to publish a book with so lovely a portrait of himself is a puzzle. And it is therefore no surprise to find the owner of the volume trait apostrophising him as “Gracious self-conceit and assumption, on which so many Saints Lawrence, but with the consolation of martyrdom, thou flourishest happy authors.”

Morton's New Farmers' Almanac. (London: Blackie,) is a work which will give much pleasure in recommending it, and is full of information.

Vade-mecum for Tourists in England. (London: Lambert and Co.,) contains a small but well-selected vocabulary of

good deal of useful information respecting money, routes, passports, &c.

Educational works of various descriptions have been forwarded for notice; we can, however, do but little beyond giving their titles, viz. *Madrig's Latin Grammar*, translated by the Rev. G. F. Woods, with some additions by the Author, (Oxford: John Henry and James Parker).—This work was favourably reviewed at some length in our Magazine for December, 1849, and we are glad to find that it has now reached a third edition. We observe that an index to the authors quoted has been added to this edition.

The Geographical Word-Expositor, by Edwin Adams, (London: Longmans,) appears to be a very useful school-book, well adapted for pupil-teachers and the upper forms of elementary schools.

M. Tullii Ciceronis Tuscularum Disputationum, and *Short Notes to the Odes, Epodes, Satires, &c., of Horace*, are the two new volumes added to Messrs. Parkers' neatly printed series of Oxford Pocket Classics.

O'Brien's Simple Catechism of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms, and *Ince and Gilbert's Outlines of English History and of Descriptive Geography*, are three small works which appear to be very carefully compiled, and will, no doubt, be found very useful to the "Young England" section of the community.

Marrels of the Globe. Two Lectures on the Structure and Physical Aspects of the Earth, by W. S. Gibson, (London: Longmans,) will be found deserving the notice of clergymen and others who are called upon to deliver parochial lectures on secular subjects. They are well written, and full of that lively, anecdotal kind of illustration so necessary for a popular audience.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

SOME of our young friends will thank us for reminding "papa" that Christmas

is very near, and that some nice books are to be had—some of which we have seen, and can recommend. Of these we may mention three that we have received from Messrs. Griffith and Farran, the successors of Mr. Newbery, in St. Paul's Churchyard, who many years ago published the "Gentleman's Magazine," and whose shop has always, to juvenile eyes, been one of the most attractive in London. These books are, *Pictures from the Pyrenees*, by Caroline Bell—very entertaining and instructive; *Our Eastern Empire*—a capital book for boys, telling them all about Clive and India; and *Early Dawn; or, Stories to think about*;—a very good book, but not so amusing as the other two.

The Life and Adventures of Jules Gerard, the Lion-Killer, is now published in a very cheap form, by Messrs. Lambert and Co., and will suit any courageous boy who would not himself mind shooting a lion, it may make some wish to go and join M. Gerard in his pleasant excursions.

The Surprising Adventures of Jean Paul Chopart is not sufficiently English to suit our taste.

Masterman Ready; or, the Wreck of the Pacific, by Captain Marryat, has just been issued by Mr. Bohn, and forms one of his Illustrated Library. We can strongly recommend this as an entertaining work, suitable for either sex; one that every one will read, and that even grandmamma will be delighted with.

Marian Falconer; or, Stars in the Darkness, and Miss Addison's *Sister Kate; or, Power and Influence*, are two works published by Messrs. Binns and Goodwin, of Bath; very nicely printed and bound, and very suitable for young ladies home for the holidays. We are sorry that we cannot find space to describe them.

Self and Self-Sacrifice; or, Nelly's Story, published by Messrs. Groombridge, comes last on our list. It is not so well suited to the very young as to those in their teens; by them it will be welcomed, read, and talked about.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 7. John M. Kemble, Esq., in the chair.

A communication from the first Commissioner of H. M. Works and Public Buildings was read, accompanying the present of a copy of the Architectural Antiquities of St. Stephen's Chapel, drawn from actual survey, executed by direction of the Government, after the fire at the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Kemble gave some account of recent excavations at Mereworth Castle, Kent, on the estate of Viscount Falmouth. In the course of last year numerous ancient remains had been found, apparently Roman, and, on further examination within the last few weeks, the remains of a sepulchral barrow were found; a low wall of loose stones about three feet thick was brought to light, similar to those found in the circumference of the Saxon

barrows in Germany. In the centre of the area were large quantities of a substance resembling charcoal, with iron nails, and pottery. A heap or cairn of small stones was also found, in and about which were many pieces of charcoal, pottery of various kinds, &c.; and at another spot were discovered Roman tiles, with a single large brass coin of one of the Antonines—probably M. Aurelius—and a fragment of Samian ware. Amongst the reliques were portions, however, of pottery recognised as Saxon. Lord Falmouth proposes to prosecute the search at a more favourable season, and light may thereby be thrown on some difficult points regarding the Roman occupation of West Kent. Mr. Kemble also gave some details of an excavation made by the Rev. L. B. Larking and himself at the cromlech called “The Adscombe,” or Coldrum, in Kent, where pottery, some of which was undoubtedly Saxon, was disinterred. A remarkable stone circle exists near the spot.

Mr. Salvin made a report on the progress of the works of restoration at Holy Island, and exhibited a ground-plan of the Abbey-church of Lindisfarne, with elevations and sections, shewing the portions which have been rescued from destruction through the liberal grant by Government for the preservation of that interesting structure. It had been found requisite to surround the ruins with a sunk fence and wall, for their effectual protection; and in constructing this, a leaden plate had been found near the east end of the church, externally, recording the removal, in the year 1215, of the remains of three of the monks—Silvester, Robert, and Helias, “*ab orto monachorum.*” By permission of the Commissioners of Woods and Land Revenue, this curious inscription was produced for examination: it will be deposited in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, whose collections promise to become much extended, through the liberality of the Duke of Northumberland.

Notices of Roman antiquities of bronze, glass, &c., of unusually fine character, at Hallaton, Leicestershire, were received from the Rev. J. Hill,—as also of three richly sculptured coffin-slabs, found in Hallarton Churchyard; and the Hon. Richard Neville described the results of his late explorations at Chesterford, at a spot near the station of Icianum, where an ancient cemetery may have existed in Roman times.—Mr. Carruthers, of Belfast, sent an account of some supposed Roman remains near Donaghadee, a part of Ireland where no vestiges of that period have occurred: they comprised beads of

coloured glass, amber, &c., bracelets of glass and Kimmeridge shale, with bronze tweezers, rings, and fibulæ. These objects do not appear satisfactorily identified as of Roman origin.

The Rev. James Raine, jun., who is engaged in completing the *Fasti* of the see of York, with detailed biographical memorials of the dignitaries of that church, commenced by the late Rev. W. Dixon, Canon of York, gave a singular narrative of the practice of divination, by aid of a magic crystal, as found recorded in one of the Archbishops’ Registers. It appears that a priest named William Byg had acquired much repute in Yorkshire, by recovering stolen property through the use of a crystal, which he was accustomed to place in the hand of a boy, and after repeating *Pater noster*, *Ave*, and the Creed, with invocation of the angels, the child was directed to look into the crystal, where the image of the thief was to be discerned. This affair occurred about 1465, and the sorcerer having been summoned by the vicar-general of the archbishop, made full confession, and certain penances were imposed upon him.—Mr. Raine pointed out some facts in this record which seem to associate this adept in the arts of divination with the history of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and Master Bolingbroke.

Mr. Grazebrook, of Liverpool, addressed to the Society a proposition for the renewal of Heraldic Visitations through the medium of the Assessed Tax papers, pointing out the course of proceeding by which a full return might, as he believed, be readily obtained from all families entitled to bear arms, throughout the realm.

Communications were received from the Rev. J. Maughan and from Dr. Charlton, regarding certain runes discovered in Carlisle Cathedral, in the course of the recent restorations of the fabric. They were found slightly traced on a stone in the wall in the south transept, and were brought to light on removal of the plaster from the face of the wall. The credit of this discovery is due to the vigilant and intelligent observation of Mr. C. Purday, the clerk of the works, who sent a drawing of the inscription. It has been variously explained. Dr. Charlton considers it right to state that the stone in question was inscribed by Tolf, a name possibly identical with Dolphin, which occurs at an earlier period in Cumberland. He stated that the inscription is in Scandinavian, and not in Anglo-Saxon, runes.

The Rev. E. Trollope sent a short notice of the discovery of a large deposit of Anglo-Saxon urns at South Willingham,

Lincolnshire, in a sand-pit, about half a mile distant from the Roman road leading from Caistor to Horncastle. He placed before the meeting a drawing of a group of these vases; as also representations of a Roman altar, and sculpture of the *Dea Matres*, found at Ancaster, a tessellated pavement, lately found at Lincoln, with various interesting reliques of the Roman period.

Mr. Fairless, of Hexham, communicated a note of a stone cist, found near that town, in cutting for the Border Counties Railway. It contained the skeleton of a male adult, doubled up, with a small urn, and a cup or patera. The cist was formed of stones set edgewise, and was placed in the direction of north and south. Some traces of cremation appeared in this deposit.

Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay sent for exhibition two bronze celts of an uncommon type, found about ten miles from Stirling, in sandy soil, and at a great depth. —The Rev. Greville J. Chester presented some flint arrow-heads, fabricated near Whitby. He stated that these fictitious objects are manufactured to a great extent, and with sufficient skill to deceive even a practised eye. It is believed that they are boiled in mud, and thus the surface assumes the appearance of having been long subject to the effect of time and exposure. Amongst other forgeries of this description produced near Fylingdales and Robin Hood's Bay, Mr. Chester had seen a so-called fish-hook of flint.

Mr. Adeane exhibited a bronze *lituus*, or augur's staff, lately obtained in Italy. Mr. Minty produced a bow of horn, of Oriental form, found in the Fens, near Ely; also an oval pebble of chert, similar in size and form to the egg of an ostrich: it had been found recently in removing a sepulchral tumulus on Petersfield Heath, Hants. No similar stones occur in the neighbourhood, and it may have been placed with the deposit in the barrow from some notion associated with ancient superstition. Mr. Kemble cited several instances of stones, fossils, and other objects, found accompanying interments in Germany. Mr. Neville brought two iron spear-heads, probably Saxon, and of remarkably large dimensions: they were found near Bishops' Stortford, in railway operations. Mr. T. H. Wyatt produced a plan and representation of the singular remains of the "Bear-pit," in which the grizzly bruin was formerly baited, lately found at Hackney. Mr. Le Keux exhibited a collection of drawings of Roman remains in Kent, and of architectural examples in that county and in Dorset. He

brought some decorative tiles, painted glass, &c., from Sherborne Abbey-church. Mr. Falkner exhibited a representation of a mural painting of St. Christopher, in Horley Church, Oxfordshire. Mr. Tucker presented impressions from the various municipal seals of the city of Exeter, and he brought for examination several early documents from the muniment room of the Cary family, at Tor Abbey. Several sculptures in ivory, casts, &c., were brought by Mr. W. Burges and Mr. Westwood.

It was announced that at the next meeting, on Dec. 5, a memoir would be read by Dr. McPherson, on his recent exploration of the catacombs at Kertch, and his discovery of ornaments identical with those of the Anglo-Saxon period found in this country.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL meeting of the members and friends of this Society was held Oct. 31, at Lambeth Palace. Although the weather was wet and uninviting, nearly 300 ladies and gentlemen were present at twelve o'clock, when the chair was taken by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Vice-president of the Society.

The meeting was held in what is called the "guard-room" of the palace—an apartment which now presents the appearance of, and is used, we believe, on grand occasions as, the principal *salle à manger* of the archiepiscopal residence. The chamber is hung round with the portraits of bygone primates, painted by the most esteemed artists of their day. Among the prelates whose memorials are thus preserved are Archbishops Chicheley, Cranmer, Parker, Whitgift, Laud, (by Vandyke,) Juxon, Sheldon, Sancroft, Tillotson, Tenison, Grindall, Fitzallen or Arundel, Abbot, Wake, Herring, (by Hogarth,) Cardinal Pole, Warham, Potter, Hutton, (by Hudson,) Cornwallis, (by Dance,) Moore, Secker, (by Sir Joshua Reynolds,) Bancroft, Sutton, (by Beechey,) Howley, (by Sir Martin Arthur Shee,) and Dr. Sumner, the present Archbishop. The pictures in the corridors comprise the four fathers of the Church, presented by Cardinal Pole—Saints Ambrose, Jerome, Augustine, and Gregory; Queen Catherine Parr, Luther and his wife (a very characteristic performance); Dr. Wren (uncle of Sir Christopher); several portraits of bishops, and a few Italian landscapes of little note.

The only portions of the palace opened on this occasion for the inspection of the Society were the library, guard-room, chapel, and a small apartment in the Lollards' Tower, supposed to have been

alternately a place of imprisonment, and perhaps torture, for Lollards and Royalists. The greater portion of the palace was restored by the late Archbishop Howley, and a very small part only contains any remains of the ancient building. In the library are deposited many of the most curious and interesting books, manuscripts, and records in the kingdom, and many of the members would no doubt have been glad of the opportunity of examining them; but the apartment was so cold and damp (the more evident by contrast with the crowded hall in which the meeting was held), that the most enthusiastic antiquaries and scholars soon beat a hasty retreat, and abandoned the noble chamber to its accustomed solitude. The late archbishop, who built the library with much taste, after the designs of Mr. Blore, amply provided for the warming and ventilation of the apartment; but the hearths were empty, and the whole place wore a depressing appearance of loneliness and neglect.

The Bishop of Winchester having been called to the chair, the right rev. prelate addressed the meeting as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am afraid I must address you by that somewhat familiar and trite title, although I would fain make use of words more appropriate to the present meeting. I may address a large portion of the audience under the title of archæologians or archæologists, but I know not by what title to describe the female part of the assembly. I am not aware that any word has yet been coined, even by our friends on the other side of the water—the Americans—who are so very ingenious in the coinage of new words, to describe a female archæologist.

"The place in which we are assembled ought to suggest many most interesting observations—observations, at least, full of importance, full of usefulness, full of instruction, I may add, to those who look back upon history, not as an old almanack, but as a school from which at the present day we may derive advantages by looking at the lights which have gone before us, and profit by them as a warning for the future. I need not tell you how many, how various, and how solemn are the associations connected with the house in which we are this day assembled by the kind permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Had you visited these precincts some few years ago, you might have found that which indeed was not well suited to the wants of modern times, but which would have presented to you the very rooms, the very walls, which were hallowed, so to speak, by the prede-

cessors of the present Archbishop—the Juxons, and Whitgifts, and Parkers, and Chicheleys, and a long list of worthies whose names will ever be associated with the place in which they lived and laboured, and shewed their love to God and man. The present palace owes a great portion of its existence to the munificence of the late Archbishop Howley,—a name never to be mentioned without veneration and love, and least of all by one who had the privilege of knowing him long, and who had opportunities of seeing how earnestly he watched over the interests of the Church of which he was the spiritual head on earth, as he was also one of its greatest ornaments. The room in which we are assembled, in its size and form, is the one which previously existed; but it has been greatly altered, and made suitable for the accommodation of an audience like the present. You will be conducted over some parts of the building which retain the vestiges of their ancient form, and you will judge how much interest attaches to it, although little suited for modern use. I must be permitted to say one word in reference to the subject of archæology, because I believe some observations which I have heard regarding it are founded in mistake. There are those who look upon archæologians or archæologists—for I believe both names are correct—as simple individuals, whose pleasure it is to pore over musty records. Now, even if the studies of the archæologists were only connected with parchments, I need not tell you there is much of interest to be derived from them. In fact, we have before us, on the agenda of the day, a paper the interest of which is derived from parchments and deeds. But the archæologist ranges over a vast extent of territory. I look on the individual who examines the ruins of Pompeii as a very legitimate archæologian. I look upon the individual who traces the remnants of what was once the magnificent Castle of Kenilworth, and the marks of Queen Elizabeth's pageantry, as a true archæologian, in the truest and best sense of the word. Even if you go to literature, you will find Bishop Percy, in his "*Relics of Ancient Poetry*," shewing how much there was of the truest poetry in what some considered musty and ancient documents. He is one whom we should be glad to bring under the title of a true archæologian. I mention these as examples on which we may be disposed to defend the science of archæology. It is not merely a Lemon and a Palgrave who may be called archæologists: we claim all who have a liking for ancient records and ancient buildings, or for age in any form. I was

almost going to put in a word in favour of old men; but I think we may venerate antiquity in material substances, if not in the human form. This is not the day when the hoary head is always looked upon as a crown of glory. But it may not be out of place for one who occupies a responsible position in this diocese to state, that it is my earnest prayer that each one whom I have the pleasure of addressing may in their day have that which I believe to be a true glory—the hoary head which covers the heart imbued with love to God and love to man.”

Mr. G. B. Webb, the honorary secretary, then read the minutes of the last general meeting, which were confirmed. A list, containing the names of twenty-five new members, was also read and approved.

The Chairman said that among the donations lately made to the Society was one of much interest to archaeologists—he referred to the present by Mrs. Howley of a series of drawings of the palace, as it existed before the alterations, and of the buildings as they now stood. The Right Rev. Prelate then announced that his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch had accepted what he was pleased to consider the honour of presiding over the Society, in the room of the late Duke of Norfolk.

Mr. W. H. Black (honorary member) then proceeded to read a brief account of the manuscripts and records in the palace library, and also a sketch of the title of the palace, manor, and church of Lambeth. The following is the substance of the paper:—

“The archiepiscopal library in Lambeth Palace is said to have been established by Archbishop Bancroft, in the reign of James I., at least as to the printed books, and they have obviously been increasing in number to the present time, until they amount to a treasure of great value and variety. Whether the collection of MSS. owes its origin to the same archbishop is uncertain, yet probable. The want of a catalogue of them in the great general ‘Catalogue of MSS. in England and Ireland,’ published in 1697, prevents such a comparison with a later description of them as, in other old libraries, enables the bibliographical student to trace the history and growth of the collection. The only printed catalogue of the Lambeth MSS. is that which was compiled by Dr. Todd, and privately printed at the expense of Archbishop Manners Sutton, in 1812, folio. From that work, which is of unusual rarity, and personal acquaintance with the collection, it is proposed to lay before this Society a very brief statement of their nature and contents. Dr. Todd has wisely distinguished

the collection into portions, which clearly point out their later history; for while most compilers of such works have been content with describing the MSS. in one continuous series of numbers, he has judiciously divided it into portions, which distinguish the several collections of which it consists. They are as follows:—

“1. What he calls *Codices Manuscripta Lambethani*, inaccurately for *Lambethenses*. No. 1—567. These are the Lambeth MSS., properly so called. 2. The Wharton MSS., No. 577—595. 3. The Carew MSS., No. 596—638. 4. The Tenison MSS., No. 639—928, including many articles more properly records than MSS. 5. The Gibson MSS., No. 929—949. 6. The Miscellaneous MSS., No. 943—1,174, the last article of which should have constituted a distinct class; and lastly, 7. The Manners Sutton MSS., No. 1,175—1,221.

“These several divisions shew by their names that only two Archbishops of Canterbury, Drs. Tenison and Manners Sutton, were benefactors to the library; but in fact, the MSS. of Henry Wharton and Edmund Gibson (afterwards Bishop of London), two former librarians at Lambeth, and those of George Carew, Earl of Totness, were either bought and given by Archbishop Tenison, or deposited here (as in the case of Bishop Gibson’s), because they had formerly belonged in part to that archbishop. It is not to be supposed, however, that other archbishops have not been collectors of MSS., for Archbishop Parker left the whole of his invaluable collection to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and Archbishop Laud was one of the first and greatest benefactors to the Bodleian Library, where his Biblical, Oriental, and other MSS. form one principal constituent part of that mighty store of MSS. with which the University of Oxford is enriched. Archbishop Winchelsea had long before bequeathed his MSS. to the Church of Canterbury; Archbishop Cranmer’s were scattered at his martyrdom, and some of them are in the Royal Library—one or two are here, as if by accident; and Archbishop Wake bequeathed his printed books and MSS. to Christ Church, Oxford. The first part of the Lambeth collection, however, contains not a few MSS. that belonged, in all probability, to various archbishops in several centuries prior to Archbishop Tenison. One fine MS. (a Salisbury Misal, No. 328) belonged to Archbishop Chicheley, in the fifteenth century; and there are several chronicles and chartularies, and perhaps rituals, which appear to have been ancient heirlooms of the archbishopric. The 576 volumes of which it consists comprise all

the usual variety of mediæval literature. They are chiefly in Latin, but some in Anglo-Saxon, old English, Norman-French, Greek, and Arabic. There are valuable copies of the works of the ancient classic authors, fathers, commentators, canonists, and schoolmen. Biblical MSS. are in considerable number. History, poetry, genealogy, and law may be found here in great variety. Some of the ancient rituals, as missals and breviaries, are both ancient and beautifully embellished with illuminations. The oldest MS. in this collection appears to be a copy of the Latin work of Adhelm, Bishop of Shirburn, *De Virginitate*, written in the eighth century, and celebrated for the interesting picture or delineations which it contains, and which have several times been engraved. It represents the bishop sitting on a grotesque chair or stool, presenting his book to the abbess and nuns to whom it was addressed, viz. Hildelitha, the "mistress" of their discipline, Justina, Cuthburga, Osburga, Aldgytha, Scolastica, Hydburga, Byrngytha, Eulalia, and Tecla. The original of this singular piece of literary curiosity of the Anglo-Saxon times, yet not written in the Anglo-Saxon characters, but in a foreign hand, which I conjecture and believe to be that of Alcuin, the preceptor of Charlemagne, is presented for your inspection on the table, together with several other ancient MSS. of different kinds, which will be described and exhibited in your presence by the kind permission of his Grace the Archbishop, and the much-esteemed courtesy of his officers, in whose custody they are preserved.

"The Wharton MSS. consist of the 'Collectanea' of the learned and lamented Henry Wharton, that early prodigy of learning, the compiler of the *Anglia Sacra*, and of the 'Appendix to Cave's *Historia Literaria*.' Except Archbishop Upton, and Drs. Cave and Tanner, few in this country have equalled him in an acquaintance with the ancient theological literature and ecclesiastical history of this island, and the materials of his finished and projected works may be contemplated in the principal scene of his labours. The Carew MSS. consist of a prodigious variety of State papers and historical documents, chiefly Irish, of the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I., in 42 volumes, including some few ancient MSS. The Tenison MSS. exhibit a wonderful insight into the state of religion in Europe, especially among Protestants of all descriptions throughout the world, in the times of the Commonwealth, the two Stuarts, the Revolution, and the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, in the shape

of original correspondence. The celebrated Bacon papers, from which the great philosopher's correspondence was published by Dr. Birch, and 17 volumes of the Shrewsbury papers, are here also. Here, too, may be found a mass of historical, typographical, genealogical, legal, and polemical writings, as various as the modern MSS. in the Harleian Collection. Among the ancient MSS. there is a curious little volume of English religious poetry of the fifteenth century (No. 153). The Gibson MSS. consist of 14 volumes in folio, serving as a supplement to the foregoing collection. What are called the 'Miscellaneous MSS.' are equally diversified in their contents. There are many historical and ecclesiastical MSS. of great importance, including many original documents on evidence, rituals, and books of canons and articles, with notes and subscriptions thereto, and a remarkable collection of formularies of the coronations of kings and queens of England. Many of these MSS. have been presented to the successive archbishops by various persons; but most of them have rather an official character. Dr. Ducanel's correspondence relative to his 'History of Lambeth and Croydon Palaces,' 1756 — 1763, with a copy of his work on Lambeth, 1758, is also in this part of the library.

"Archbishop Secker's bequest, though a large treasure in itself, stands but as a single article at the end of these 'Miscellaneous MSS.' Its peculiar value at the present time is such as especially to interest those who, with that learned and admirable personage, long for a scientific correction of the original text of the Hebrew Scriptures, and for a thorough revision of the authorized version of the Scriptures. No place in the world contains a nobler monument of Biblical scholarship, or more precious contributions to sacred literature, than the private closet where (in his Grace's special custody) are deposited Secker's interlarded Hebrew and English Bibles, and voluminous notes and disquisitions on passages of Scripture. When it is considered that Secker projected and promoted Kennicott's great collations, and anticipated by his sound critical judgment many of the results of examination of Hebrew MSS. that he had never seen; and when we find under what vast obligations Bishop Lowth, Archbishop Newcome, and others have been to his unpublished MSS., it must be admitted that the single article, No. 1,174, deserves more notice than if it applied to a single volume; — it is a library of itself, destined some happy day to enlighten and astonish the world. Another Biblical treasure is in the

Manners Sutton MSS., which collection contains 22 Greek MSS. of the Christian Scriptures, mostly, I believe, yet uncollated, or the collation unpublished; besides other Biblical MSS. in Greek, Syriac, Arabic, and Armenian; and some collections on heraldry and local antiquities. The superb Arabic Koran which lies before me belongs also to this part of the library, presented by the Governor-General of India, through the celebrated Claudius Buchanan, whose characteristic and autograph note, dated Nov. 10, 1805, attests that it was written for one of the Sultans 400 years ago, possessed by his successors, and captured by the British from Tippoo, at Seringapatam. He calls it "the most valuable Koran of Asia."

"It now remains for me briefly to describe the Records. These are now properly distinguished and separated from the MSS. (among which some of them were formerly reported and placed), and are of the utmost importance to the ecclesiastical, the local, and even the public history of this country. The Archbishopal Registers begin with that of Archbishop Peckham, in 1278, and come down to the present time. It is certain that Archbishop Kilwardby, when he left this country for Italy, and was made Cardinal, in the reign of Edward I., took with him his own and his predecessors' registers. His successor applied for them, and other valuables of this see, in vain; and they have not since been heard of. Some years ago, when I had the direction of foreign researches for the late Record Commission, I caused diligent inquiries to be made at Rome and elsewhere in Italy, without discovering any trace of their existence. However, those which remain are a magnificent and voluminous series of records, written on vellum and massively bound. They are rendered accessible by means of a voluminous series of indexes, compiled by the indefatigable Dr. Ducanel. The original Papal bulls are both ancient and important, and relate to affairs both public and private, from the twelfth or thirteenth century to the Reformation, 122 in number, bound in two volumes. I recollect that all the bulls which I could collect at the Rolls House were only about 900, and at the Tower there were 200 more; so that those at Lambeth bear no small proportion to the number of these Papal instruments in the public archives of the nation.

"The next series of records is entitled *Chartæ Antiquæ et Miscellanæ*, and consist of original instruments, on vellum or parchment, collected and bound in thirteen very large volumes. These precious

and beautiful documents, reaching back almost to the Conquest, constitute the principal evidences of the possessions, privileges, and immunities of the see of Canterbury; and they have suffered much from the barbarous way in which they were formerly bound. Since I first was acquainted with them, Dr. Maitland (the late keeper) has shewn astonishing care and skill in the restoring, repairing, and rebinding these records, so as to preserve the seals from further damage. These seals—royal, baronial, ecclesiastical, and private—are a study in themselves; and after all their injurious treatment from time and improper usage, they retain great beauty and curiosity. In one of these volumes are contained the title-deeds of Lambeth, already exhibited to you; and in the same book I found, in 1854, the original Commission for revising the Liturgy, which is printed in the returns that I had the honour of drawing up from the Lambeth archives, in pursuance of an address to the Queen for the production of the labours of the Royal Commissioners in 1689, until recently never disclosed.

"Not only natural history, but in an especial manner topography, may derive illustration from the highly important and exceedingly diversified documents which are preserved among these ancient charters. Among the most esteemed records at Lambeth are the "Parliamentary Surveys of Ecclesiastical Benefices," in the time of the Commonwealth, which are continually used in evidence. There also are "Books of Presentations to Benefices," and "Counterparts of Leases of Church Lands," made at the same period, by authority of Parliament. These records are of great use, as might be expected, in tracing the history of Church property, and consequently are resorted to by the lawyer and the local historian. There are also documents of various kinds in the Gatehouse, belonging to the courts, whether manorial or judicial, of the archbishop. No published description has yet been made of these, that I am aware of, correspondent with their magnitude and value. There is also a series of papers, generally reported to be records, but not properly such, called the *Notitia Parochialis* (No. 960-5), consisting of returns or statements from 1,579 parish churches in 1705, from which valuable information has been obtained respecting many parishes in England. It must not be forgotten, in conclusion, that the Archbishopal Registers contain entries of many ancient wills proved before the archbishop, which are nowhere else to be found: among these is the will of John

Gower, the poet, which was published by Dr. Todd, from Archbishop Arundel's Register, in his 'Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer,' and afterwards more accurately by me in the *Excerpta Historica; or, Collectanea Topographica*."

Mr. John Wickham Flower having read some extracts from a paper containing some passages in the life of Archbishop Laud, —

Dr. Young exhibited a beautiful carved ivory cup or chalice, about sixteen inches high, with a cover of the same material, formerly belonging to Archbishop Laud. The vessel (Dr. Young observed) had been in the possession of one family for many years; and with it was a gold medal presented by Laud to Hearn, for having defended him at his trial. The medal and cup had been handed down from generation to generation in the family of Hearn, which had also in its possession several letters from Charles I. to the archbishop, and also some correspondence with reference to the gold medal. Dr. Young added, that he had no doubt whatever of the authenticity of the cup, which still bore the stains of sacramental wine.

The Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. (honorary member), then read a brief description of Lambeth Palace, and the principal objects of interest in it. At the conclusion of the rev. gentleman's observations, the members and visitors repaired to the chapel, where he described the chief objects of interest. The party, or as many of them as could squeeze their way up, next proceeded to the Lollards' Tower. On their return,

Mr. Corner read a paper on three deeds executed by Elias Ashmole, relating to his house at South Lambeth, adjoining to that of the Tradescants. By the first of these deeds, dated 14th July, 34 Chas. II., Robert Siderfin, of the Middle Temple, London, Gentleman, brother and heir of Thomas Siderfin, late of the Middle Temple, Esq., (author of "Siderfin's Reports,") conveyed to John Dugdale, of the city and county of Coventry, Esq., in trust for Ashmole, a moiety of a messuage or tenement, garden and orchard, situate in South Lambeth. And by the other two deeds, being a lease and release, dated 25th and 26th June, 2 James II., Elias Ashmole, of South Lambeth, Esq., conveyed to Sir John Dugdale and William Thurstby, of the Middle Temple, Esq., a messuage or tenement, and garden, with an orchard thereto belonging; a close called Smith's Close, with a barn thereon; a close called Forty-pence, four acres of land in South Lambeth field, and two other closes of land, one of which was called Thorpe Close— all lying in South Lambeth, alias Lambo-

hith, and then late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Nightingale, to the use of Ashmole for his life, and after his decease to the use of Elizabeth his daughter of Sir William Dugdale, in of her jointure, and after her decease the use of the heirs of Ashmole.

This property was conveyed to Ashmole by John Plummer, Esq., of Gray's Inn, Gentleman, and Mary his wife, by indenture dated May 4, 1686.

Elizabeth Ashmole, after her husband's death, married John Reynolds, who, thony Wood says, was a stone-cutter, in the marriage settlement, dated A.D. 1696, he is described as a merchant. And that settlement comprises a messuage or mansion-house, with outhouses, gardens, orchards, and courts, situate in St. Lambeth, and late in the occupation of Elias Ashmole; and which, after the death of Mrs. Reynolds, in April, 1701, became the property of her husband, Mr. Reynolds, and was by him settled on Miss Prowds, of Stepney, widow, whom he afterwards married, by deed dated Sept. 1702.

A vote of thanks to the Bishop of Winchester was passed, and the company parted.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

At the meeting of this Society, 1 Nov. 4, the Rev. C. Wellbeloved presented twelve short-cross pennies of Henry I. or Henry II., part of a hoard lately covered at Barnsley, along with 11 Scotch coins of William I. (the Lion) upwards of seventy pennies of the same kind, with two coins of the Scottish king were found in the north aisle of the Minster choir, after the first fire. Barnsley coins are from the mints of York, Durham, Chichester, Exeter, Lincoln, Linn, Oxford, Roches, St. Edmundsbury, or perhaps Shafbury. Mr. Wellbeloved also presents a penny of Henry III., with the long cross found at York, from the London mint. E. H. Reynard, Esq., of Sunderland, near Driffield, presented a large Belknap, formed of a single oak-tree, for on his estate. It is remarkable for dimensions, being seven feet long and 1 foot broad, and as containing several bodies, the bones of which crumbled to pieces on exposure to the air.

The Rev. John Kenrick read a paper on the coins found near Warton, and presented to the Museum by Lord Londborough and W. R. Read, Esq., of which an account was given at the last meeting. "They begin with Valentin,

clude Gallienus, and the period of the so-called Thirty Tyrants, and conclude with Aurelian, comprehending a space of seventeen years—from A.D. 253 to 270. The reign of Valerian, with which it opens, exhibits the deepest degradation which the majesty of the Roman Empire ever underwent—the Parthian king Sapor having made use of the captive monarch's neck as a footstool from which to mount his horse, and after death caused his skin to be stuffed with hay, and exhibited in one of the temples. During the reign of Gallienus, the frontiers of the empire were invaded by the barbarians, and its dismemberment seemed imminent, from the usurpations of the Thirty Tyrants. Claudius Gothicus, the successor of Gallienus, repelled the Alemanni and the Goths; and Aurelian, by putting an end to the power of Zenobia in the East, and Tetricus in the West, restored the unity of the empire, while he suppressed the factions of Rome, and surrounded the city with a wall of such circuit and strength, that she seemed secure from the attacks of the barbarians. The period, therefore, has a sort of epic unity.

“The misfortunes of the empire, from the captivity of Valerian to the reign of Claudius, have been generally attributed to the weakness and vices of Gallienus. His history has been derived from two sources, neither of which is free from the imputation of partiality. Trebellius Pollio, who gives a most unfavourable view of his character, dedicates his work to Constantine. He traced his descent from Claudius, whom the soldiers substituted for the son of Gallienus, when the father had been assassinated. Zosimus, on the other hand, who describes Gallienus as an active and vigorous ruler, being a Pagan, was bitterly hostile to Constantine, as having established Christianity. Historians have usually followed Trebellius. Gibbon, (ch. xi.) in his epigrammatic way, sums up the character of Gallienus in these words:—

‘In every art that he attempted, his lively genius enabled him to succeed; and, as his genius was destitute of judgment, he attempted every art except the important ones of war and government. He was master of several curious but useless sciences, a ready orator, an elegant poet, a skilful gardener, an excellent cook, and a most contemptible prince.’

“Without undertaking to reverse the judgment of history, or maintain the truth of the inscription on his arch at

Rome, ‘GALLIENO CLEMENTISSIMO PRINCIPI CUJUS INVICTA VIRTUS SOLA PIRATE SUPERATA EST,’ we may observe, Trebellius evidently aims at giving an unfavourable turn to all his words and actions, if they can be made to bear such an interpretation. Gallienus seems to have suffered for his quickness in repartee, and to have been set down as frivolous and weak, in consequence of his propensity to give a ludicrous turn to serious things. He had a jesting answer for every announcement of a revolt or a conquest. Thus, when Egypt revolted, he observed, ‘Quid? sine lino Ægyptio esse non possumus?’ and when a similar event took place in Gaul, he smiled, and said, ‘Non sine Atrabaticis sagis tuta Respublica est?’ (Treb. c. 6.) There may, however, have been policy and wisdom in treating lightly the losses of the empire, when others were disheartened; and the true way of judging whether his laughter was ‘the laughter of a fool,’ is to inquire whether all ended in a jest. Now, in all the cases which Trebellius records, we find that Gallienus took effectual measures to remedy the losses, the news of which he affected to treat so lightly. His general, Theodotus, made prisoner Æmilianus, who had raised Egypt in revolt^a, and led an army against Posthumus, who had made himself independent in Gaul; and Gallienus carried on the war against him for a long time with various success^b. The Scythians were driven out of Asia by his generals, and he led an army against the Goths, surprised them, and cut many of them to pieces^c. His death was that of a soldier. A false alarm was given at night in the camp at Milan, that Aureolus, at the head of the insurgent Illyrian legions, was marching to the attack. Gallienus rose hastily from supper to repel them, without waiting for his body-guard, and was killed by the prefect of the Dalmatian horse^d. The soldiers, on his death, broke out into sedition, and complained that they had been deprived of an emperor ‘sibi utilem, necessarium, fortem, efficacem;’ and it was only by a bribe of twenty *aurei* each that they were induced to allow his name to be inserted in the Fasti as a Tyrant. He was certainly not the man whom the age demanded; but though contemptible for private vices, he was not contemptible as a general or a sovereign.

It is well understood that the name of Tyrants, applied to those generals who

^a Treb. c. 4.

^b “Longo bello tracto per divorsas obsidiones et pugnas, rem modo feliciter, modo infeliciter gessit.” Treb. c. 4.—He was himself wounded by an arrow. Even Trebellius acknowledges that there was in him “subita virtutis audacia,” (c. 7.)

^c Treb. c. 13.

^d Zosim. i. 41.

usurped sovereignty in various parts of the empire, means nothing more than that they were unsuccessful in their enterprises. The historian who gives them this name acknowledges that several of them were men of high merit and military skill. Sir Francis Palgrave ('Hist. of English Commonwealth,' ch. xi.) does not admit that they were in any sense usurpers, but patriotic men*, who, seeing the empire in a state of dissolution, and the central government incapable of protecting the provinces, set up independent kingdoms, with the assent of the provincial armies and people. Without attempting to analyse the motives of Victorinus, Posthumus, and Tetricus, we can hardly be wrong in rejoicing that their attempts failed. Had the Roman Empire been dismembered at this period, the probability is that paganism would have continued much longer predominant, since the power of Constantine, when sole emperor, was barely adequate to the establishment of Christianity†. Independent kingdoms, founded in this age, before the healthful infusion of the Teutonic element into Western Europe, would only have perpetuated the vices of the Roman Empire: like slips from a blighted and decaying tree, they would have had no healthy vitality. Of this the Byzantine Empire is a proof.

"If any province could have maintained itself in independence, it would have been Gaul,—with whose fortunes, in this age, Britain and Spain were always closely connected. And if any of the Thirty Tyrants deserved the character given them by Sir F. Palgrave, it may be adjudged to Posthumus‡, and his successor Tetricus, under whom Gaul enjoyed internal peace and prosperity. Britain appears to have partaken in these advantages. That it was subject to the rulers of Gaul is evident from the inscriptions which have been found here. The names of Posthumus and Victorinus occur in inscriptions near Brecknock^b, and three have been found at Clausentum (Bittern, near Southampton), in honour of Tetricus¹. Indeed, it was impossible that Britain should long be held by a power seated in Rome, if Gaul, which included all the harbours of the channel, was in hostile hands. The scanty records of the times do not inform us if any of these Gallic rulers visited or resided in Britain, but the coins of Victorinus and Tetricus are very abundant here, especially

in York and Aldborough, and their vicinity. It is more remarkable that we should find among the coins lately presented nine of Quintillus (brother of Claudius Gothicus), who reigned only seventeen days, and three of Marius, who reigned only three. No time seems to have been lost by the new emperors in announcing their accession to distant parts of the empire, and claiming the prerogatives and titles of sovereignty. Florianus, the half-brother of the Emperor Tacitus, assumed the purple on his brother's death, and died two months after, at Tarsus; yet an inscription to him has been found at Durobrivæ (Caistor, near Peterborough²).

"Of all the Tyrants, Tetricus was the only one who did not come to a violent end. Aurelian, having reconquered the East, marched into Gaul, and in a great battle in the plains of Chalons defeated him, and carried him and his son and associate in the government in triumph to Rome. Their lives were spared,—a high office in Italy was given to Tetricus: his head is found with that of Aurelian on imperial coins¹, and the inscriptions in his honour appear to have been spared, contrary to the usual practice. And so, for a time, the unity of the empire was restored."

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 27, G. H. Nevinson, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Thompson produced, in lieu of some Roman pottery which he had expected, a manuscript belonging to the Leicester Town Library. Though lettered on the back as a manuscript Missal, it appeared to be a series of Homilies in English upon the Gospels for the Sundays and holy-days throughout the year. The date of it is probably the fifteenth century. It may have been used in one of the religious houses of Leicester before the Reformation, and shortly after the dispersion of their books have found its way into the Town Library, which contains other valuable manuscripts.

Mr. Webster exhibited some fragments of glass mosaics, which he picked up in the mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, in the month of June, 1848, from among the rubbish lying on the floor of the building, which was then undergoing repairs. They were bits of glass, of different

* It appears, however, that Posthumus employed Frankish troops in support of his revolt from Gallienus;—a dangerous precedent. Treb. c. 7.

† Valerian had put Cyprian to death, but Gallienus was not a persecutor.

‡ "Hic vir in bello fortissimus in pace constantissimus, in omni vita gravissimus." Treb. de Posthumo, ad init.

^b Archæol., vol. iv. p. 7.

¹ Artis Durobrivæ, pl. xv.

¹ C. R. Smith, in "Winchester Congress," p. 163.

² Numism. Journal, xiv. 49.

colours, some of them gilt, roughly embedded in plaster. The gilding appears to have been effected by gold-leaf being introduced between a thick and a thin layer of glass. Wyatt, in his "Mosaics," says that glass mosaic came up at Constantinople soon after the seat of the empire was removed thither, which was A.D. 329. These specimens, to judge from the rudeness of their execution, were perhaps of the age of Justinian, who rebuilt the church of St. Sophia, A.D. 531—538, on the site of two former churches which had been burnt down.

Mr. Gresley exhibited some silver medals of King Charles the First:—1, a small one commemorative of the marriage of the king and Henrietta Maria, with their busts in profile: reverse, a winged figure scattering flowers, circumscribed *FVNDIT . AMOR . LILIA . MIXTA . ROSIS .* 1625;—2, a rather larger medal, by N. Briot, with the king's bust: reverse, a ship in full sail, with the legend, *NEC . META . MIHI . QVÆ . TERMINVS . ORBI .* 1630;—3, a thin medal with a ring to suspend it by, with the king's bust in high relief: engraved reverse, the royal arms, crown, and garter;—4, the king's bust, with the legend, *SVCCESOR VERVS VTRIVSQVE*: reverse, an animal in flames, apparently with the neck cut through, and the legend, *CONSTANTIA CÆSARIS . IAN .* 30, 1648, being the day of the king's martyrdom. Mr. Gresley also exhibited a cast of the same king's Oxford Crown, with a view of the city under the horse.

The chairman reported to the meeting the result of some further excavations in the Abbey-grounds at Leicester, by which the foundations of old walls have been exposed to view; but at present it was impossible to assign them to any particular buildings of the abbey. His remarks were illustrated by two plans by Mr. Millican.

At the Committee-meeting, a discussion arose respecting the expense of the Society's share in the volume of Reports and Papers for the last year, issued jointly by the Northamptonshire, Yorkshire, and other Architectural Societies. It appeared from the correspondence read, that the book might be got up by a printer in the country equally well and at much less expense than, as at present, in London. There is also considerable difficulty in arranging satisfactorily the several amounts to be paid by each Society: the Yorkshire Society, for instance, having incurred a heavy expense for the illustrations accompanying its papers, from which each Society derives equal benefit. Mr. Thompson gave notice that at the next meeting he should propose that the

Leicestershire Society withdraw from its present connection with the above-mentioned publication, and print annually for the members a volume of their own papers and proceedings.

Mr. Gresley informed the Committee that Stukeley's Account of Croyland Abbey, read by him at the general meeting last year, and printed at their request, was now completed.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE November meeting of this Society was held Nov. 5; the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin in the chair.

A communication was read from the Rev. J. H. Reade, accompanying a drawing, full size, of an ancient bronze pendant ornament for a bridle, found in a bog near Ardee, together with a spear-head of bronze; also drawings of a large bronze cloak-pin.

A letter was received from the Rev. John O'Hanlon, Dublin, describing the materials amassed to elucidate the topography and antiquities of the Queen's county, and preserved in the Ordnance Survey-Office, Phoenix-park, Dublin.

John Windele, Esq., Cork, sent a communication on Ardmore Round Tower, county of Waterford, giving a description, from a rare pamphlet, of the siege of that ancient building by the Royalist forces in 1642. The ancient Irish annals record the fact of the round towers having been besieged and taken frequently before the Anglo-Norman invasion, but the circumstance of one of those curious buildings having been applied to defensive purposes at so late a period as the seventeenth century, appears to have escaped the attention of archæological inquirers, till Mr. Crofton Croker made the transcript of the rare pamphlet which, by the permission of Mr. Hanna, of Downpatrick, who purchased it at the sale of Mr. Croker's library, was now brought under the attention of the Society, by Mr. Windele.

A paper was read, from a member of the Society, on "Woods and Fastnesses, and their Denizens, in ancient Leinster," illustrating, in an exceedingly interesting manner, the condition of this part of Ireland in the olden time, and affording a curious glimpse of the manners and customs of the Irish chieftains, who, entrenched in their wooded fastnesses, defied the power of the English Government to outroot them. The paper, whilst enabling one to form a tolerably accurate idea of the ancient sylvan state of Ireland, also

elucidated some remarkable points in the natural history of the country.

Another paper was contributed by the same writer, "On the Scandinavians in Leinster," shewing that the Danes had retained their hold on many parts of the province, especially the seaport towns, long after they are generally supposed to have been expelled by the victorious Irish, after their signal defeat at Clontarf. The settlements of that people in Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin, for trading purposes, even after the Anglo-Norman invasion, were treated of, and many highly interesting particulars given.

Daniel MacCarthy, Esq., London, contributed a letter written from the Tower of London, by Florence MacCarthy, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Earl of Thomond, on the antiquities of Ireland. It was announced that this curious document would be edited for the Society's Transactions by Dr. O'Donovan, in whose hands it cannot fail of proving interesting to every student of Irish history.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the donors and contributors, the Society was adjourned to the first Wednesday in January.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THE second meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Holywell, on Wednesday, November 5th; the Rev. the Master of University College, President, in the chair.

Mr. James Parker read a paper on the Discovery at Christ Church. He said he had been deputed that evening to describe the curious chamber which had been so recently found during the repairs of the cathedral, and he would take the opportunity of mentioning the four theories which had been suggested respecting it. Fortunately, he had a very effective drawing, which Mr. Billing, the architect, who was so satisfactorily restoring the cathedral, had kindly made, he believed, especially for the benefit of that Society. They therefore had an opportunity of obtaining a clearer idea of the peculiarities in the shape and construction of this curious chamber than any verbal description could afford*.

The only similar instances which had been suggested, were the crypts of Hexham and Ripon; but in both these cases there were a series of underground chambers, with passages leading to them, so that worshippers might enter and pray before the relics which were placed there. The

first theory then was, that the subterranean building was a reliquary chamber; but the difficulty of access seemed rather to overthrow this theory.

Next it was suggested that, if not used for the exposure of relics, it might have been used for their safe custody, either as a usual receptacle for the costly shrines when not wanted for any ceremony, or for concealing it, with other valuable property, in time of danger. However, this it may be said, that it would be a very awkward place for the ordinary keeping of the shrine, and the last position, viz. at the entrance to the chamber, likely to be chosen as a place of concealment.

He would also suggest that it might have been the burial-chamber of St. Frideswide; and he therefore entered somewhat into the history of the present building, which was built by Wimund, on the site where St. Frideswide was buried. The virgin saint had been interred in a church belonging to her own nunnery, but this, as it was wood—as was usual in the case with churches at the time—had been totally destroyed by fire. There was, however, to this theory more than one grave objection: e. g. that there was no room for a coffin to have been placed in this chamber from east to west, as was the customary mode of Christian burial in early times; also, that the portion of the arch in the corner seemed to prove it to be the work of a period not anterior to the Norman Conquest.

He had still, however, a fourth theory, which he thought it right to mention, though he was not prepared with the arguments upon which it was founded, namely, that it was connected with an altar, tomb, or shrine above, and might have been used for the purpose of effecting miracles, as there was room for a man to move about in it, and it seemed to have had originally an entrance, and probably a passage, from the east end of the church.

Before he concluded, he would mention a record of the year 1180, which commences,—“This year the most glorious reliques of St. Frideswyde, the patroness of Oxford, were translated from an obscure to a more noted place in the church &c.” He shewed, however, that this extract might be equally applied to any of the first three theories.

He now would leave the matter in the hands of the Society, only remarking that in whatever light they looked upon it, it was of great interest. If it was a reliquary

* This we have already described, and of which an engraving will be found in our Magazine for November.

chamber, or a safely-chamber, it was unique of its kind. If it was the burial-place of St. Frideswide—one who lived contemporary with the Venerable Bede, and was laid in her tomb before the Great King Alfred was born—it was truly an object of no common interest, apart from its being then the earliest monumental record which Oxford possessed of the past.

The President considered this to be a matter well deserving the attention of the Society, and commented on the difficulties which arise when there are so many conflicting opinions, and no documents to refer to which throw any light upon the subject.

Mr. J. H. Parker pointed out that the depth below the surface was considerably greater than what was represented in Mr. Billing's drawing. Mr. Fisher, the builder, also produced a slight sketch, with measurements, made by himself, which seemed to give three feet between the top of the chamber and the pavement.

Mr. Bennett thought that the objections to the theory of the vault being the grave of St. Frideswide, which were adduced by Mr. Parker, derived additional strength from the position of the vault itself. It was observable that it was neither in the centre of the church—in which case the inference would have been fair, comparing the apparent date of the vault with the known date of the church, that the foundation of the present church had some original connection with this chamber; nor was it in, or even near, the place of sepulture of highest honour in the church—the high altar. He wished to speak with extreme diffidence on the point, but he believed that a burial-vault of such an apparent date, lying north and south, with the interior carefully plastered and coloured, and in such a position in the church, was entirely unique. Nor was there any apparent reason for its special assignment as a place of safety for the church treasure. A secret chamber in the thickness of the walls, or an underground vault in at least some more unfrequented part, would, it would seem, have answered better than a strong chamber in such a position, independently of its distance from the sacristy. At the same time, he would mention one fact connected with the theory which Mr. Parker had mentioned last of all. Every one must remember the practice on the continent of placing the figure of the saint on the fête-day in the most conspicuous part of the church, surrounded with tapers, and all the pomp of the Roman Church. No record, he believed, was to be found of any miracles performed by the aid of moving figures in this church, but he did find

constant mention of many which appeared to depend on a bright light appearing from the ground, and a figure of the saint which would appear in a halo of light to her worshippers collected round her shrine at night: and it should not be forgotten, if the fourth theory were to obtain any weight with the Society, that such appearances as these might be easily produced by any person concealed in such a chamber as the present. Nevertheless, he had heard no theory suggested hitherto which had completely satisfied his mind on the origin of this vault.

Mr. J. H. Parker also begged to adduce another theory in connection with one which had been mentioned—namely, that after the shrine of St. Frideswide had been removed from this “obscure place,” it was used as the secret receptacle for the University chest, as mentioned in documents of the thirteenth century to have been kept in St. Frideswide's Church, of which only certain persons had knowledge.

The Rev. L. Gilbertson suggested that the Society should obtain, and carefully preserve, as accurate drawings of the subject as was possible.

After a few more remarks from the President, the meeting separated.

Another meeting was held Nov. 19, (Rev. Dr. Bloxam, President, in the chair).

On taking the chair for the first time, the President acknowledged the kindness of the Committee and Society, in electing him to his office, the duties of which he would endeavour to discharge to the best of his ability. He moved the thanks of the Society to the late President, the Master of University. This vote having been carried by acclamation, the President called on Mr. Buckridge for his paper on “the Universal Applicability of Gothic Architecture.” After defining what he meant by the term “Gothic,” and commenting on the prevailing notion that this style was suited only for churches or schools, he said,—

“To every building, no matter what, he would apply *unflinchingly* our Gothic architecture of the nineteenth century, and guarantee that there should be no lack of light, or any of those inconveniences, real or imaginary, which Gothic architecture has been charged with producing. He then called attention to the dull, insipid, utilitarian, and unconstructive appearance of our street architecture. Many of the houses with shops on the ground-floor are apparently supported by large sheets of plate glass and a few very thin strips of wood, whose principle of strength assimilates to the old fable of

the 'bundle of sticks,' which, so long as they remained together, were comparatively strong, but separate them, and they were easily snapped. He then contrasted these with shops constructed on true, sturdy, time-enduring, Gothic principles, in true materials; not lath-and-plaster, brick and compe, and all such like shams. Now-a-days, houses are built to *let*, not to look at, or be handed down to posterity. He would not be content with Gothic exteriors only, but would carry out the same principles in the interior, and make every article of furniture breathe the same Gothic spirit;" and concluded by shewing "how admirably adapted Gothic architecture was to the country, and how well its high-pitched roofs, picturesque gables, and the general grouping of the whole, assimilated with the face of nature, and helped to make instead of mar the landscape, where all these several buildings would be seen clustering round the peaceful church, on which most especially should be concentrated the highest art and the greatest care; and that even to our last resting-place will Gothic architecture follow us, and plant at our heads the holy cross, the symbol of our own faith and instrument of redemption; and as the sun makes its daily course, the 'shadow of the Cross' will fall on our graves, combining with the reality in speak-

ing of peace and rest to the faithful passing by."

The President, in returning the title of the meeting to Mr. Buckridge, observed that the desire of making every Gothic, in which he himself fully pathised, often led architects to their buildings unsuited to present use. He instanced the late Mr. Pugin's habit of windows without mullions.

The Rector of Exeter said, that in new buildings in his own college, as some houses in London, Mr. Scott had deavoured, and, as he thought, with complete success, to avoid this fault in windows.

The Master of University defended Classical, or rather Palladian, style which he claimed a place among our living, as possessed of a beauty and grandeur of its own, as affording cost and variety.

Mr. Codrington had ceased to allow excellence in nothing but Gothic architecture, and in the Decorated among Gothic styles. He saw much beauty in the classical buildings, and was not sure that should prefer to build in Decorated, thinking that what was wanted was English living architecture, he thought was a duty to use that out of which a style was most likely to rise, and that he believed to be the Decorated Gothic.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

OCT. 19.*

Destruction of Breamore House, the seat of Sir Edward Hulse, by Fire.—The fire, which broke out shortly before two o'clock on Sunday morning last, was first discovered by the housekeeper, and appeared to have commenced in the buildings which were in the course of erection for the purpose of enlarging the house. The flames spread with great rapidity, destroying the fine old family and other paintings, a number of antiquities and articles of vertu, together with the furniture and the library. It was utterly impossible to save these valuable articles, as

the early hour of the morning, and distance from the village, prevented persons from arriving at the spot in time to render any effectual assistance. The fire continued to rage until nearly the whole of the building and its contents were destroyed; the only part that was saved being a portion of the back where the laundry and kitchen were situate. The house now presents a desolate appearance, scarcely any but the bare walls and the picturesque Elizabethan chimneys remaining. Previous to the Reformation, an Augustinian Priory existed at Breamore, and this

* As a general rule, we do not profess to give the name of the newspaper whence our paragraphs may have been extracted.

The date prefixed in some instances is simply that of the paper where the information appeared.

and Rockbourne are mentioned in the Domesday Book as being held by the king, and were probably a portion of the possessions conferred on Richard de Redvers, by Henry I., as, towards the latter end of the reign of that monarch, Baldwin, the son and successor of Richard de Redvers, in conjunction with his uncle, Hugh de Redvers, founded at Breamore the before-mentioned priory, which they endowed with the manors of Breamore, Rockbourne, Whitebury, Hale, and Charford. At its suppression its revenues were granted by Henry VIII. to Henry, Marquis of Exeter. Breamore House formerly belonged to the priory, and, after passing through several hands, was purchased by Sir Edward Hulse, the great-grandfather of the present baronet, in the year 1748. The house, which was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is of brick, displaying all the architectural characteristics of that period, and more resembles what is termed the Tudor style than most houses of the Elizabethan period, as it has little or none of the mixed Tudor and Classic styles, which prevailed during the latter part of the Elizabethan and during the whole of the Jacobean era. It stands on an elevated situation, about a mile from the river, eight miles from Salisbury, and three from Fordingbridge, its appearance being peculiarly interesting, being composed of bricks with numerous gables, faced with stone quoins, and being also remarkable for the size and loftiness of the rooms, a circumstance quite unusual for the age in which it was built. The front extended one hundred and twenty feet. There was a very handsome stone staircase, and the hall, which was forty-three feet long, was fitted up with a collection of sarcophagi, and various other articles, brought from Rome about a century ago, by Smart Lethienller, Esq., an antiquary of note. The park and grounds are ornamented with fine old trees, and there is a curious flower-garden arranged with old yew-hedges in compartments, &c. Near Breamore are situated the parishes of North and South Charford, the name of which is supposed to have been derived from Cerdic, the Saxon chief, who founded the kingdom of the West Saxons, or Wessex, more than 1,300 years ago, and who is said to have totally defeated the Britons at these places.

The Catastrophe at the Surrey Gardens.—The inquest on the bodies of the persons who lost their lives in the Surrey Gardens was held on Friday last, in the board-room of the Newington workhouse. The deceased were Jane Barlow, married, aged thirty, of 19, Bath-street, London-road;

Harriet Matthew, draper's apprentice, aged sixteen, of 22, Bridge-house, Newington-causeway; Harriet Johnson, dress-maker, aged twenty, of 10, Newnham-terrace, Hercules-buildings; Elizabeth Mead, married, aged forty-three, of 17, Love-lane, Stockwell; Samuel Heard, tanner, aged twenty-four, of 8, Alice-street, Bermondsey, New-road; and Grace Skipper, domestic servant, of 40, Denison's-terrace, who was picked up dead, and, being recognised by her friends, was conveyed to her master's residence adjoining the gardens. Evidence having been given of the circumstances under which the deaths occurred, the jury returned the following verdict:—"The jury in each case find a verdict of accidental death, which occurred on the staircase in the north-west tower. It is the opinion of the jury, that although the staircases in the Surrey Music Hall are sufficiently strong for the purposes for which they are intended, yet their construction is not of that character to render them safe, more especially when a large number of persons are anxious to leave the galleries in haste. The stairs are much too narrow, and particularly near the hand-rail. The jury therefore trust that the directors will give their attention to the subject." It appeared from a statement made by the foreman and one of the jury, that, in the opinion of the jury, the Surrey Music-Hall was most substantially built, and that all the complaint they had to make against it was, that the staircase did not permit of the rapid escape of people from the galleries. The foreman, on the part of the jury, thanked the proprietors of the Surrey Music-Hall, and the witnesses, for the assistance which they had rendered them.

OCT. 20.

Human Wreck.—A carriage stopped before the railway-station at Lyons, and a man in a sailor's dress alighting, took out of the vehicle a living human trunk. The persons standing near at first thought it was a victim of war in the East, but such was not the case. It appears that the unfortunate burden which he bore was a man named Baruel, a native of St. Etienne, who in 1849 had gone to California. An explosion of gunpowder had thrown him up into the air to a considerable height, and when he came to the ground he was found to be in such a state as to render amputation of both his legs and both arms necessary. The man bore the operation with great fortitude, and in the course of time recovered. Since then the sailor has devoted himself with untiring kindness to the unfortunate man,

who brings back with him a fortune of £20,000, and intends settling at St. Etienne.—*Salut Public.*

Oct. 21.

The *Smyrna* journal "Impartial" states that the recent earthquake was most violent in the island of Candia, where upwards of five hundred persons were buried in the ruins. At Rhodes, entire villages were destroyed. Not a house in the town escaped being damaged, and one hundred persons perished. At Halkicassos and Scarpento the damage done was very considerable, and the victims amounted to one hundred and fifty. At Aiden Mytelene the damages were trifling; and at Beyrout the shock was slight. Letters from Trebizonde make no mention of the earthquake.

Oct. 22.

Church Patronage of the Nobility.—There are few persons who have any idea of the vast amount of Church patronage which is held by, and in the gift of, the nobility of England, and of the extraordinary political influence which they secure in its dispensation. Subjoined are the names of the two highest orders in the peerage, dukes and marquises, and against their respective names is placed the annual value of the benefices which they have at their disposal. No precise calculation is made of the patronage of earls, viscounts, and barons, which is not less in proportion than the two higher classes of the aristocracy:—The Duke of Beaufort, £7,200; the Duke of Bedford, £10,200; the Duke of Cleveland, £9,200; the Duke of Devonshire, £8,500; the Duke of Grafton, £1,200; the Duke of Leeds, £2,000; the Duke of Manchester, £1,200; the Duke of Marlborough, £2,500; the Duke of Newcastle, £2,500; the Duke of Norfolk, £6,600; the Duke of Northumberland, £5,300; the Duke of Portland, £6,200; the Duke of Richmond, £1,600; the Duke of Rutland, £10,800; the Duke of Somerset, £800; the Duke of St. Albans, £1,000; the Duke of Sutherland, £4,000; the Duke of Wellington, £2,000; the Marquis of Abercorn, £500; the Marquis of Ailesbury, £4,100; the Marquis of Anglesey, £1,600; the Marquis of Bath, £4,000; the Marquis of Bristol, £6,700; the Marquis of Bute, £5,000; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, £4,500; the Marquis of Exeter, £4,000; the Marquis of Hastings, £2,800; the Marquis of Hertford, £1,000; the Marquis of Lansdowne, £1,000; the Marquis of Northampton, £1,400; the Marquis of Salisbury, £6,500; the Marquis of Townsend, £5,400; the Marquis of Westminster, £6,300.

Oct. 23.

Relics of the Stuarts.—A correspondent of the "Daily News" writes from Rome:—"A collection of antique jewels and arms, interesting from their intrinsic value and artistic merit, but still more from the circumstance of their having belonged at different periods to various members of the royal house of Stuart, has just been purchased in this city for Lord John Scott, from the late Cardinal York's *gentiluomo*, to which officer of his household his eminence bequeathed these family relics. The collection, for which the purchaser has paid about £600, comprises the ring worn by the Pretender, entitled here James III., on his marriage with the Princess Clementina Sobieski, and the marriage-ring of his son, Prince Charles Edward, enclosing a beautiful little miniature; a gold ring, with a white rose in enamel, worn by King James II. and James III.; a ring, with a cameo portrait in ivory of James II.; a ring, with a miniature portrait of Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York, when young; a ring, with a cameo portrait, by the celebrated engraver Pickler, of James Sobieski, great uncle of the Pretender's wife; a ring, with a cameo portrait, by the same artist, of the wife of Prince Charles Edward; a ring, with a cameo portrait of Prince Charles Edward; a ring, with a cameo portrait of the Duchess of Albany; a ring, containing a lock of hair of the Duchess of Albany; an antique emerald seal, formerly belonging to James III.; a chalcedony seal, with the Order of St. Andrew; Charles Stuart's watch-seal, with the motto, "*Chacun à son tour*;" Cardinal York's seal, with the royal arms; an enamelled medallion of the Order of St. George, formerly worn by King Charles I.; the blade of John Sobieski's sword; a jasper-handled dagger, taken by Sobieski from the tent of a Turkish bey at the siege of Vienna; a pair of richly ornamented pistols belonging to the Sobieski family; a portrait of the Duchess of Albany's mother; a dial and compass mounted in silver, formerly belonging to Charles Stuart. These articles are now being carefully packed, and will be shortly forwarded to England."

Estates in Cheshire and Merionethshire.—The important estates of Bolesworth Castle, in Cheshire, and Dinas Mowddwy, in Merionethshire, were sold by auction, at Chester, by Messrs. Churton. Long previous to the commencement of the sale, great numbers of influential men, with their solicitors, from all parts of the kingdom, had mustered to take part in the proceedings—the large room being literally crammed. The Bolesworth Castle

Estate was first offered; it consisted of upwards of 2,300 acres of fine land, in the very heart of Cheshire, and from its beautiful position has excited considerable attention ever since the death of the late owner, who left it to be sold. It was put up at £90,000, the biddings advancing rapidly up to £126,000, at which time there was a slight pause. After a conference, however, with the vendors, Mr. Churton announced their determination to sell, and it was ultimately knocked down at £130,500, to Mr. Blenkinsopp, of Liverpool, as the agent of Edward Mackenzie, Esq., an eminent railway contractor. After the excitement had subsided, and the friends of Mr. Mackenzie had offered him their congratulations, the Dinas Mowddwy estate, near Machynlleth (formerly belonging to Mr. Mytton, of Halston), was put up, and for which the biddings were equally brisk, commencing at £25,000, advancing by one thousand at a bidding up to £35,000, at which sum it was knocked down to Edmund Buckley, Esq., of Manchester, the results evidently giving much satisfaction. We perceive that Messrs. Churton have some very attractive estates in Flintshire for sale.

Singular Donation.—Mr. William Loxham Farrer, treasurer of the Cancer Hospital, London, has received from an anonymous donor, in aid of the funds of the charity, a £100 Bank of England note, No. 36,569, and bearing date January 5, 1749. If this note had been placed out at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, compound interest, it would have realized upwards of £12,000.

OCT. 24.

Antiquarian Relics, Dorchester.—Two interesting relics of antiquity were recently brought to light by the pickaxe and spade of the labourers employed in excavating the trenches for the sewerage at present progressing in this town. They were found in Pease-lane, near the Unitarian chapel, about two feet below the surface, and consist of two Roman urns, one large and one small, the larger containing the remains of bones; the contents of the smaller are supposed to be the ashes of a heart. They are composed of rough, black earthenware, and are of an oval shape. Unfortunately, the large one was broken by the pickaxe of the excavator. —*Dorchester Paper.*

OCT. 25.

Odd Names of Places in the North of England.—The following lists of odd names have lately been forwarded to the "Durham Advertiser" by various correspondents:—

Broken-back-house, near Bp. Auckland.

Lousey Cross, near Aldborough.
Crack-pot, in Swaledale.
Stand-alone, in the parish of Kelloe.
Jolly-pot, in Wensleydale.
Swine's-head, in Coverdale.
Hardknot, } in Cumberland.
Wrynose, }
White-smocks, or } near Durham.
White-ladies, }
Pity-me, near Durham.
Seldom-seen, near Bishop Auckland.
Try-em-all, near Lanchester.
Pinch-me-near, near Bellingham, Northumberland.
Stick-a-bitch, near Darlington.
Cold-comfort, near Hurworth, co. Durh.
Cold-side, near Walworth.
Misery Hall, }
Hard Struggle, } in Weardale.
Paid full-brow, }
Gingle-pot, near Reeth, Swaledale.
Traveller's-Rest, 6 m. N. of Darlington.
Sugar-Hill, near Aycliffe, co. Durham.
Sunny-side, parish of Brancepeth.
Legs-across, near Bolam, p. of Gainford.
Bumper-hall, near Sadberge.
Throstle-nest, near Darlington.
Trotty-pots, near Wolsingham.
Freeze-moor-house, } near Burdon.
Peaceable-hall, } Bp. Wearmouth.
Cald-knuckles, near Sherburn.
Pancake-hall, near Kepier.
Pudding-poke-nuke, near Elwick.
Boggle-house, near Sedgfield.
Potatoe-hall, near Preston-on-Tees.
Light-pipe-hall, near Stockton.
Foggy-furrow, near Stranton.
Tiptoe, near Twizell, Northumberland.
Meat-and-build, near Tweedmouth, do.
Wide-open, near Long Benton, „
Look-out, near Seaton Delaval, „
Black-swine, parish of Newburn, „
Dumpling-hall, „ „
Cutty-coat, „ „
Make-em-rich, near Ponteland, „
Keek-out, *Peas-pudding-hall*.
Glower-ower-him, *Short-bushell*.
Honey-pot, *Hunger-knowl*.
Unthank, *Cald-snouth*.
Cold-pig-hill, *Bare-pots*.
Hunger-pig-hall, *Salt-pie-hall*.
Old-John, or } *Farthing-side*.
Howl-John, } *Shiney-row*.
Butter-cram.
Bite-about, parish of Lowick, Northum.
Click-em-in, near Ponteland, „
Needless-hall, near Hartburn, „
Thrive-well, near Kirk-Harle, „
Penny-pie-house, near Shotley, „
Stand-against-all, or *hall*, Langley, near Lanchester.
Tether-cock, near Whickham.
Dry-knot, Stainton, near Barnard Castle.
White-cake-row, near Chester-le-Street.

Pess-pool, near Easington.
Fill-poke, near Monk-Hesledon.
Snap-castle, a place in Weardale.
Jolly-body, near Stanhope in Weardale.

IN DURHAM.

Falcon Clint, in Teesdale, Durham.
Bishopley Craig, „ „
Widdy Bank, „ „
High Force, „ „
Cauldron Snout, „ „
Duckett Nook, near Merrington.
Philadelphia, near Houghton-le-Spring.
Beaurepaire, near Durham.
Maiden Castle, „ „
Kepyer, „ „
Frankland, „ „
Windy Nook, near Gateshead.
Bag House, near Stanhope.
Rackhope, „ „
Muggleswick Park, Durham.
Carrstones, near Wolsingham.
Linkirk Cave, near Stanhope.
Gunner's Pool, in Castle Eden Dene.
Priestbeck, near Flass.
Newbottle, near Houghton-le-Spring.
Coxgreen, near Bishopwearmouth.
Finchale Abbey, near Durham.
The Haining, near Houghton-le-Spring.
Minsteracre, near Gateshead.
Hett, near Durham.
Ragpeth, near Flass.
Anton Style, near Durham.
Bellasis, Durham.
Cold Rowley, Durham.

IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

Babswood, near Otterburn.
Chattlehope Spout, „ „
Davy Shield Hall, „ „
Ottercops, „ „
Birdhope Craig, „ „
Great and Little Tossen, near Rothbury.
Holystone, „ „
The Threem, „ „
Yardhope, „ „
Snitter, „ „
Windyhaugh, near Alwinton, on the
 Coquet.
Barraburn, „ „
Blindham, „ „
Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland.
Saugh House, near Cambo.
Scots Gap, „ „
Devil's Water, near Dilston, Northumb.
Spindlestonehaugh, near Bamburgh.
Shortflat Tower, near Belsay.
Longridge, Northumberland.
New York, near North Shields.
Cullercoats, „ „
Cut Throat Lane, „ „
Fiddler's Green, „ „
Rake House, „ „
Jingling Geordie's Hole, Tynemouth.
Kiner Green, near Morpeth.
Cockle Park Tower, „ „

Sir Matthew's Folly, near Newcastle.
Shafto Craig, near Bolam, Northumb.
Clessy Clecks, near Morpeth.
Sheep Wash, „ „
Caradise, near Newcastle.

Thrive-an-t'u-can, a farm near Barnard-castle.

Dear-bought, a part of the high road from Barnard-castle to Bowes.

Shoulder of Mutton, a field near Deepdale.

Hell-kettles, near Darlington.

Bare-foot, a field near Streatlam.

Maiden's-Paps, two high hills near Sunderland.

Guess-which, near Romaldkirk.

Birk-Hat, a farm in Lunedale.

Bob Gins. *Kyo.*

Busty Bank *Look Out.*

Bucks Nook. *Mount Slowly.*

Banish Beggar. *Maiden Hall.*

Boggle Hole. *Nax Fan.*

Cobby Castle. *Over the Hill.*

Cook's Howl. *Olikerside House.*

Carribees. *Penny Pot.*

Cow Stand. *Pot and Glass.*

Cherry Knowl. *Rowley Gilletts.*

Deaf Hill. *Smasher's Row.*

Delves *Sunny Brow.*

Edder Acres. *Snods.*

Ewerst Head *Stobbilee.*

Esh Laude. *Spite of All.*

Esp Green. *Steeley.*

Faw Side. *Struthers.*

Friar's Goose. *Sourmires.*

Fugar House. *Sneals.*

Flint Hall. *Tethercat.*

Fox Holes. *Tedberry Hall.*

Friar Side. *Tantoby.*

Farthing Lake. *Urlay Nook.*

Galloping Green. *Vigo.*

Hoggersgate. *World's End.*

Hawk's Nest. *Washing Wells.*

High Spen. *Windy Nook.*

Hooker Gate. *Windy Hill.*

“ TO THE EDITOR OF THE DURHAM COUNTY
 ADVERTISER.

“ Sir,—Allow me to make a few remarks on the ‘Odd Names of Places,’ sent you by a Barnard-castle correspondent last week.

“ ‘Thrive-an-t'u-can,’ is *Thrive an tu can*, or, Thrive if thou canst; the saying having no doubt arisen from the exposed situation of the place, which is a farm on the Yorkshire bank of the river Tees, opposite Barnard Castle.

“ ‘Dear Bought,’ is *Dear Bolt*, so called from Eustace de Vesey, brother-in-law of Alexander, king of Scotland, having been there slain by a crossbow bolt, discharged from the walls of Barnard Castle. Mattheue Paris thus relates the circumstance:—‘Toward the end of King John’s

reigne, what time Lewis of France molested this realme, Alexander, king of Scotland, came to Dover, and did to Lewis the homage that of right he ought to John; and as he passed by Castelle Barnarde with his compaignie (which castelle then stode in Halywerkfolke, in the custodie of Hugh Balliol), he surveid it about, to espie whether it were assailable of any side; and while he was thus occupied, one within discharged a crosse-bowe, and strake Eustace Vesey (which had marryed his sister) on the forehead with such might, that he fell deade to the ground; whereof the king and his nobles conceaved great sorrow, but were not able to amend it.'

"' Barefoot,' is not correct; *Barford* is the proper term. This neighbourhood is thickly sprinkled with places the names of which are of Anglo-Saxon derivation; and the above is evidently one of them, namely *Beorqford*, a ford over a morass or river, at the foot of a hill. The same occurs near Gainford.

"' Guess-which,' ought to be *Ghaist-wick*, or a situation near a lonely bend of a river, having the reputation of being haunted by evil spirits. This name is also derived from the Anglo-Saxon.

"' Birk Hat,' is simply *Birkett*, or *Birch Gate*; these abbreviations of common terms being usual in the district.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

"A."

Olikersides, a farm near Tunstall.

Fletcher Dubbs, a farm near Tunstall Lane.

Plentiful Hall, now Thornhill.

Stay-the-royage, a farm near East Boldon.

Farthing-slade, a farm near Marsden Rock.

Dear-bought, a farm near Long Framlington.

Elly Hill, a farm near Barmpton.

Briang Banks, Ryhope Lane.

Jack Daw Rock, Bishopwearmouth.

Raven's Wheel, Monkwearmouth.

Spottee's Hole, Roker.

Claxheugh, or *Clacksheugh Rock*, near Hylton.

The Back Gars, Bishopwearmouth.

Pann Hole, Bishopwearmouth.

Hunter's Hall, near Bishopwearmouth.

Flinton Hill, near Penshaw.

Trow Rocks, near Westoe.

The Lizards, Hills near Whitburn.

White Mare Pool.

Hell Kettles, near Croft.

Badlebeck, near Darlington.

Hetton-le-Hole.

Brockley Whins.

Farms, homesteads, and hamlets in Weardale:—

Weeds.

Braidme.

Skitter-hill.

Pumpy Hall.

Sandybree.

Short Thorns.

Elba.

Blakelaw-sneak.

New Harewood.

Feel-him-ha'.

North Grainbrook.

Queensbury.

Blackedly.

Wapping.

Six Dargue.

Crookedwell.

Teetolly-hill.

Dowks.

Kitty Crag.

Jocks Close.

Draddryshield.

Hillsfield.

Glouer-at-'em,

Glouer-through-'em,

Oxclose, near Usworth.

Cauldknuckles is now called *South Farrington*.

Cauldside is now called *Sunnyside*.

OCT. 26.

The Old Man of Caeran.—In the "Eura wn," a magazine published by the Welsh Wesleyans, there is recorded an extraordinary instance of longevity at Caeran, near Cardiff. Opposite the east end of Caeran Church, on the other side of the dingle, there are observable the remains of a house, garden, and orchard, where resided, according to the tradition of the locality, an old man, named William Edwards, who died at the extraordinary age of 168 years! There is no authentic record of any one in England having attained such an age, except Henry Jenkins, of Richmond, in Yorkshire, whose age, when he died, was 169. It would be interesting to learn something further concerning this "old man of Caeran." The place where his house was, still retains the designation of "Ty yr Hen Dyn," (the Old Man's House). Many years ago there was to be seen in the church, a tombstone erected to his memory, beneath the south window. The celebrated Iolo Morganwg has preserved the inscription which was upon the stone. It is as follows:—"Here lieth the body of Wm. Edwards, of the Cairey, who departed this life the 24th February, Anno Domini 1668, Anno sue ætatis 168."

The Will of Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart., of Oving-house, Berks, has been proved under £160,000; that of Richard Palmer Roupel, Esq., of Streatham-hill, £120,000, the whole of which he has bequeathed to his widow; that of W. H. Mendham, Esq., Old Windsor, Berks, £80,000.

OCT. 27.

Deer Stalking and Depopulation in Scotland.—A correspondent in "The Times" writes:—The whole Braemar district, if not systematically cleared in any part according to the Sutherland model, has been, from some cause or other, very extensively depopulated. The statistical

account of 1845, written by the parish minister, shews that the population of the united parishes of Crathie and Braemar was, in the year 1755, 2,671 souls; 1794, 2,251 souls; 1834, 1,808 souls; 1841, 1,712 souls—a diminution of nearly 1,000 souls in a single century, at a period when the country generally was rapidly increasing in prosperity and in population. The only set-off against this appalling amount of local decline, is the fact that, according to the last population returns in 1851, a small increase is reported, the then population being given as 1,788 souls. What strikes a stranger most in the Braemar district, after he has recovered from his first stupendous admiration of mountains and pine-forests, is the great number of ruined houses everywhere prominent in the glens; that, in fact, many glens which had lately contained a considerable population of industrious peasants, present nothing now but a solitude and a gamekeeper's house.

Lota Lodge, the residence of Lord Middleton, in the county of Cork, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday morning. About three o'clock in the morning Lord Middleton was awakened by a crackling noise, which appeared to proceed from the library. His lordship secured the removal of Lady Middleton and the Hon. Miss Broderick to the porter's lodge, about a quarter of a mile from the house, and despatched a messenger to the Glanmire police-barrack; but the aid, which arrived soon afterwards, was unavailing to save the house, which, with a great part of its costly contents, soon fell a prey to the flames. About six o'clock the building was a complete wreck, nothing but the bare walls being left standing.

Dreadful Explosion at the Bute Docks, Cardiff.—At half past five o'clock this morning a terrific explosion shook the neighbourhood of the West Bute Dock, and was heard as far as St. Fagan's, four miles to the westward of the town. On enquiry, it was found to have occurred on board the fine Prussian bark, "Frederic Retzlaff," from a light taken by a coal-trimmer to commence his work, which ignited a quantity of hydrogen gas escaping from the coal on board, and confined by the hatches being down all day, (Sunday). The vessel was blown into a complete wreck; two of the crew were killed on the spot; the mate of the Pandora, lying alongside, was killed by a portion of the wreck falling on his head; ten men were taken to the infirmary by an engine of the Taff (Vale) Railway Company, and some deaths are reported to have occurred there, but as yet unascertained. The first-mate was blown into the dock, and was got out

of the water with difficulty; the second-mate was blown through the Roundhouse on to the quay, and escaped with slight injury; one of the crew was blown on his bed through the ship's side, and was found under No. 7 coal-tip, unhurt. One of the anchors, weighing nearly two tons, was blown over the forestay, a height of fifteen feet, and falling into a barge alongside, sunk it; but, providentially, there was no one on board. The coal-tip (No. 7), at which the vessel was loading, was set on fire, and much damaged, and the adjacent branch of the Taff Vale Railway was covered with the *débris*. The ship took fire, but there being plenty of assistance at hand, the flames were speedily extinguished. The windows of the houses for several hundred yards along the Bute Dock-road were broken, and those of the Taff Vale ballast-office were wholly blown in; in fact, the concussion was so great, that throughout the town it was mistaken for an earthquake, and caused the utmost alarm. The vessel has sunk at her moorings, and is shattered almost to pieces, but her masts are standing, with the exception of the maintop-mast blown away.

OCT. 28.

Ladies' Baptismal Names in the Olden Time.—We often hear the folks of the present day and generation busying themselves in their *leisure hours* with making their quizzical remarks on what they are, in their innocence, pleased to term "the fine names" bestowed on *females* in the current period; but they are mere *incongruous sounds* when compared with the simplest of those given in the good times of old:—

Witness—

Sumima,—a lady temp. Hen. I., who held land at *Redmarshall*, in this county.

Isolda,—d. and co-heiress of *Rob. de Conyers*, xiv. century.

Ingolian,—w. of *Simon le Scrope*, a.d. 1220.

Imania,—d. of l. *Clifford*, and w. of l. *Henry Percy*, who died 1352.

Idonea de Vetriconte,—a lady's name of common occurrence.

Larderina,—heiress of *Calverley*, temp. Hen. I.

Theophania de Arches,—w. of *Malvesin de Hercy*, a.d. 1220.

Amabilla,—w. of *John Chetwode*, a *Northamptonsh'* squire. This name also occurs in the family of *Lucy*.

Petronilla Burnby,—(Durh. Reg.) xv. cent.

Avelina,—Countess of *Lancaster*.

Adargane,—w. of *Rob. de Vallibus*, a.d. 1116.

Walpurgis,—a name which occurs in the xiii. cent.

Albrida,—w. of *Ralph de Montchensy*, a benefactor to *Tiptree Priory, Esser*, a.d. 1299.

Roesia,—d. of *Nicholas de Vardon*, xii. cent.

Ibotta Dalton,—a Yorkshire lady, a.d. 1432.

Avora de Umphreville,—a Northumberland lady. This name also occurs in the fam. of *Pierrepointe*.

Ochtreda Meschines.

Frethesantha Paynell,—w. of *Geoffrey Lutterell*.

Hawisia de Belesby,—a very favourite name in *Yorsh.* during the xiii. and xivth. centuries.

Theofania fitz Randolph.

Aricia de Lascells.

Atscelina,—w. of *Robert Fossard*.

Gunnora de Gaunt.

Rohais,—w. of *Gilbert de Gaunt*, dec. a.d. 1156.

Petronilla Mark,—w. of *Andrew Lutterell*.

Mathildis Porter.

Masilie de Appleyard.

Mazera,—w. of *Ralph de Cromwell*.

Albreda Wimbish,—w. of *Francis Norton*, a.d. 1569.

Muriel Eure,—w. of *Sir George Bowes*, and afterwards of *Will. Wycliffe*, of *Wycliffe, Esq.*, a.d. 1556.

Edelina de Broc.

Rohesia de Verdun,—ixth. of *Hen. III.*

Divorquilla,—w. of *John de Balliol*, K. of Scotland, xiii. cent.

May these suffice to prove the truth of the above assertion.

[Bonum nomen: Bonum omen:—*Old Maxim.*]

Durham Advertiser.

Inundations in the North of India.—The most prominent feature in the intelligence of the fortnight (says the *Madras Athenæum*) is the lamentable destruction, in the north of India, of an immense amount of property, by the overflowing of the rivers. The valley of Peshawur has been submerged; Bengal is in so much peril from the Ganges, that the authorities at Fort William are taking steps to secure the safety of property; the Godavary and Kistna have overflowed their banks, laying the surrounding country under water; and, lastly, the town of Leia and cantonment of Dera Ghazee Khan, both in the Punjab, have been destroyed by the floods. The rain had carried away native houses, and flooded those of Europeans, so as to render them uninhabitable. By the 24th ult., the houses in the cantonments were all in ruins—household furniture, clothes, and every description of pro-

perty, has been swept away. The Kutcherry was one of the very few houses remaining in the station at the latest date, and the surrounding villages had been all swept away. The destruction of property, both public and private, must have been immense, and we have heard that many hundreds of lives have been sacrificed.

OCT. 29.

Another Old Acquaintance of Burns.—An esteemed correspondent informs us that there is at present residing in Mauchline an old acquaintance of Burns. Her name is Ellen Millar. In her youth she was a servant of the poet, when he rented the farm at Mossgiel. She was married during that time. Burns was one of the guests at the marriage, and by his lively sallies added greatly to the evening's enjoyment. She remembers him well, and speaks of him as being "a gae steerin' chiel." She is now in her 90th year, and still possesses her faculties unimpaired by her great age. She is exceedingly active, and continues to maintain herself by her own untiring industry. She has but one son, but her grandchildren and great-grandchildren are so numerous that she can with truth apply the experience of the patriarch Jacob to herself, and say, "He left me with his staff, and now he has become a great band." For 45 years she has lived in the same house, during 20 of which she has lived entirely alone.—*Ardrrossan Herald*.

OCT. 30.

A Crimean Hero.—Among the Crimean troops who were discharged at Chatham on Thursday, on account of wounds received during the Russian war, was Colour-Serjeant Murphy, of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He served in the Kaffre wars of 1846 and 1847, and 1852 and 1853, for which he received a medal. On the breaking out of the Russian war he was sent with the Rifle Brigade to the Crimea, where he served during the whole of the campaign, having been present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, and also at the final assault on Sebastopol, for which he is decorated with the Crimean medal and four clasps. He has also been granted a silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field. On his extraordinary bravery being brought under the notice of the Emperor of the French, his Majesty immediately nominated him a Knight of the Legion of Honour. His case has also been represented to her Majesty, who has appointed him to a situation at the Tower. In addition to his pension, he has been presented with a gratuity of £15, and he

will also receive an annuity as one of the Knights of the Legion of Honour.

OCT. 31.

Cheltenham has struck a medal in commemoration of the visit to that town of the learned members of the British Association.

Another statue has been added since the prorogation of parliament to those already placed in St. Stephen's-hall, viz., one to Charles James Fox, executed by Mr. Bailey, Royal Academy.

NOV. 1.

Crystal Palace Frauds.—The trial of Robson, the Crystal Palace forger, took place on Saturday, at the Central Criminal Court, London. Robson, before the trial, pleaded guilty to three charges of larceny. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, who conducted the case for the prosecution on the more serious charge, said:—Although the prisoner at the bar had pleaded guilty to three indictments involving him in penalties for having committed larceny upon the property of his employers, he felt it his duty to state to them the circumstances of the present charges, with a view of putting them and the court in possession of the mode by which the frauds had been committed by the prisoner. In stating to them the history of these transactions, it was necessary for him to refer to the general conduct of the prisoner. It appeared that the prisoner was a person of great intellect, and considerable powers of mind, and possessed of an education far beyond his rank in life. He entered the service of the Crystal Palace Company as a clerk, at £1 per week. The prisoner was one of those persons who, from the intelligence he possessed, might, by honest and straightforward conduct, have risen to the highest position in this great commercial country. Unhappily, though possessing these abilities and advantages, which most people would have grasped at with avidity, he was not content with the prospect before him, but sought to obtain wealth rapidly by dishonest means, which in a person like him could only be obtained by honest industry. The prisoner now stood before them a felon on his own confession, and had to undergo a trial for one of the gravest charges known to our laws. The prisoner, shortly after he was taken into the service of the company, was promoted, and his salary increased to £100, and in a few months after he was promoted higher, as Mr. Fasson's office-registrar, at a salary of £150 per annum. That gentleman suffering from ill-health, and finding the prisoner to be a man of intelligence and ability, and believing him also to be a man of integrity and honesty, left

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a great part of the management of his office to him, and by that means he possessed facilities which he had applied to the injury of the company and his own ruin. After the hearing of several witnesses, and a speech from Mr. Giffard, who defended the prisoner, the judge, Mr. Justice Erle, summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. His lordship then proceeded to sentence the prisoner to twenty years' transportation.

NOV. 2.

Curious Custom.—The corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne are bound to entertain the Judges of Assize, and to protect them to Carlisle. The latter duty they perform by presenting each of the judges with a gold XX. shilling piece of Charles I. to buy a dagger, and the money so given is called dagger-money. They always present it in the coinage of Charles I., for which they sometimes have to pay high prices, when it happens to be scarce in the numismatic market. This ceremony of payment was duly performed at the Autumn Assizes of this present year, A.D. 1856, and the writer was shewn the coin received by one of the Lords Justices. It was a XX. shilling piece of Charles I. in very fair preservation. Now, we are no advocates for discontinuing old customs and ceremonies; but where they can combine with present circumstances, we think that they become more effective. We, therefore, strongly recommend to the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to have dies engraved of Queen Victoria, of the same size as the XX. shilling piece of Charles I. now given by them, with her Majesty's portrait, draped and wearing her crown, and the same inscription copied from William Wyon's beautiful five-shilling piece of A.D. 1846; and behind the bust, the XX., as on the coin of Charles I.; reverse, the Royal Arms in a similar shield to Charles I.; and an inscription, that it is presented by the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the going Lords Judges of Assize, with a dagger as the mint-mark, obverse and reverse, which would indicate the nature and purport of the gift, and the continuance of the old custom; and, we may surely believe, in a much more acceptable form to the recipients, whether as a testimony of respect to the sovereign, or as a specimen of the improved state of the fine arts in her reign, to that of her unfortunate predecessor; while the reverse inscription would change the piece from a coin to a medal, while preserving the old form, size, and value, thus keeping clear of any encroachment on the queen's sole right of coining money, and rendering the present an

heirloom to the family of the receiver.—
Derby Telegraph.

Nov. 3.

Norman Domestic Architecture.—A curious archæological discovery was recently made in pulling down a house in Hatter-street, Bury St. Edmund's—originally Heathen, or Heathenman's-street, the contemptuous term applied in ancient times to the Jews. Behind the masonry enclosing a fireplace was found an open hearth, with stone jambs of undoubted Norman character, carrying a mantel-tree of chesnut, in excellent preservation, but of a later date. The chimney is very ancient; and there is also a fine framework of moulded oak girders and joists for the floor above, which had been covered over by a lath-and-plaster ceiling. The form of the jambs is a triple shaft, with square members between them; the capitals are cushion-shaped, with some remains of the conical ornament, and there is a trace of fresco-colouring. The height of the jambs is about five feet, the width of the opening seven feet, and the funnel of the chimney of the same size, gradually contracted.

Nov. 4.

The New Baron of the Exchequer.—Mr. William Henry Watson, Q.C., who has been appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Baron Platt, who has resigned, is the eldest son of Captain John Watson, formerly of the 76th foot. He was born in 1796, and was married in 1831 to a daughter of A. Hollest, Esq. In 1811 he entered the army as a cornet in the 6th Dragoons, of which regiment, in 1812, he became a lieutenant. Having served with his regiment in the Peninsula, he retired on half-pay in 1816. In the following year he was admitted a student of Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the bar in 1832, having practised for many years as a special pleader. In 1843 he was made a Bencher of Lincoln's-inn. In 1852 he unsuccessfully contested Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From 1841 until July, 1847, he sat for Kinsale, and was first elected for Hull in August, 1854, when Mr. Clay and Lord Goderich were unseated on petition.

Nov. 5.

The Soulage Collection.—It appears that some thirty years ago a certain French gentleman, M. Soulage, of Toulouse, was bitten with a mania for obtaining objects of beauty in the art-workmanship of the Italian Renaissance—that is to say, such articles as, while ministering to the luxuries of the patricians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, should have been wrought in more or less direct imitation of

those supposed to have been essential to the enjoyment of the same class under the auspices of Imperial Rome. The moment at which the mania broke out was a propitious one for its economical indulgence. That terrible time, that *tempo dei Francesi*, which in Italy is made to account for the disappearance of thousands of precious heirlooms, which the fears, or necessities, or cupidity of their proprietors had led them, more or less secretly, to dispose of, had passed away just long enough to embolden those into whose hands much miscellaneous plunder of past greatness had fallen, to produce from cellars and garrets fragments of princely magnificence, for their present possession of which they might not very possibly be strictly called to account. To sell to a foreigner who would pay ready money, and at once take away with him, objects marked with the arms and badges of the great families whose descendants were still the influential people of the locality, offered, no doubt, a great temptation to the Italian brokers; and thus M. Soulage was enabled to carry off many a piece of tarnished grandeur, enriched by the names of the Malatestas and Gonzagas, the Visconti and the Borgias, the Orsini and the Brancaloni. His spoils differ in one essential particular from those of the majority of other collectors. With him art was everything, intrinsic value nothing. Including a few gold medals and small articles in silver, his whole series of 790 specimens, if brought to the melting-pot, would realize probably little more than as many shillings, and yet we are assured, on the very competent authorities of Mr. John Webb and Mr. J. C. Robinson, curator of Marlborough-house, that the sum of £11,000 is a very moderate estimate of its present market value. Bronze, earthenware, stone, wood, and glass comprise almost the whole series of materials, and the skill of the artist has alone effected the magic transmutation of the whole to gold. This fact should teach no trifling lesson to those who order and value "testimonials" by the number alone of ounces of silver they weigh, or appreciate household furniture alone by the quantity of cube mahogany contained in each piece. Except in the single article of majolica, there is little in common between the Bernal and the Soulage collections; for while the former abounded in miscellaneous objects remarkable only for curiosity, gleaned apparently, for the most part, between Wardour-street and the Low Countries, the latter is apparently limited to Italian art of the best period of the cinque-cento. The Bernal, with much that was excellent blended a vast quantity of toys and trifles; the Sou-

large is for the most part made up of fine large objects, almost every one of which furnishes a model for what might be actually used for household or domestic purposes in the present day.

The unique feature of M. Soulage's accumulations is unquestionably the collection of one hundred and six gold, silver, and bronze medals of illustrious men, for the most part Italians of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Such medals served for the badges of various families, and were worn in the sleeves, round the necks, or on the hats of gentlemen following the fortunes of a noble house. The best art of the period was invariably employed upon them, and they were modelled, cast, and chased up by men no less skilful than Vittore Pisano (il Pisanello), his scholar, Matteo Pasti, Francesco Francia, Pollainolo; and Cellini, the latter being among the earliest makers of steel dies, to supersede the more troublesome process of casting and finishing up each individual medal separately. Admirable likenesses these medals must have been, for rarely do they fail to express the stamp which history has set upon the characters of men of whose outward semblances time has spared us no other vestige than the record contained in these most interesting medallions. . . . In fine, the only answer to be given to the question, "What is the Soulage collection?" is that it is a very noble one, and one well worthy of the deep study of all who would see our national manufactures placed on a footing of equality with those of our allies the French.

A few words now on how it comes here. Certain worthies,—in all, some seventy-three,—noble, gentle, and industrial, and none the less noble because gentle and industrial, clubbed their money and paid £11,000 to M. Soulage; and such was the willingness shewn to contribute to the good work, that, had twice the money been required, it would have been forthcoming. The conditions upon which the subscription was made were of a curious nature, partaking of that celebrated "losing-hazard" in which the gentlemen played pitch-and-toss upon the principle of "tails I lose, heads you win;" in other words, it was agreed that, if in disposing of the collection in this country, after it had been made, by public exhibition, to teach us some lessons of no mean value, any loss was ultimately sustained, the subscribers would bear it; and that if, on the other hand, any profit was realized,—to quote the terms to which all the contributors subscribed,—"the amount thereof should be disposed of in furtherance of some object or objects connected with art, to be determined by the major part,

in value, of the subscribers present, at a meeting specially called for that purpose." Under such conditions, every good citizen must wish "their pots and pans all turned to shining gold."—*Times*.

Curious Custom.—There is a custom which has been upheld from time immemorial by the Dean and Chapter of Durham on three days in the year—30th of January, 29th of May, and 5th of November, the anniversary of "King Charles Martyrdom," "Royal Oak Day," and "Gunpowder Plot," which is pretty generally known amongst the lads of this city as "push-penny." On these days the Chapter cause twenty shillings in copper to be scrambled for in the College-yard by the juvenile citizens, who never fail to be present on these occasions. Whence the custom has its origin we are unable to say, probably some of our readers can inform us.

Nov. 6.

Bath.—The extensive and beautiful collection of stuffed birds, which we recently announced had been presented to the city by Mrs. Col. Godfrey, arrived in Bath from Exeter on Thursday, and was deposited at the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. The collection numbers eleven hundred specimens, and its presentation to the city in such a handsome way should be the subject of very special acknowledgment. A more kind and liberal act towards a community was never performed. The catalogue, which accompanies the collection, gives the Latin name, the English name (where it has one), and the synonym name of each specimen. The collection is also divided into the following orders:—1st, Raptores, including 2 varieties of vultures, 27 falcons, and 16 owls; 2nd, Insessores, including 8 varieties of peacocks, 6 swallows, 11 gapers, 35 kingfishers, 18 bee-eaters, 10 trogons, 17 flycatchers, 40 shrikes, 16 chatterers, 12 manakins, &c., 11 titmice, 58 warblers, 59 thrushes, 1 lyre bird, 107 finches, 17 starlings, 7 ox-peckers, 28 crows, 2 birds of paradise, 1 colie, 4 plaitain-eaters, 4 hornbills, and 11 honey-eaters; 3rd, Scan-sores (climbers), including 8 toucans and aracaris, 18 cuckoos, 64 parrots, 9 creepers, 63 woodpeckers, and 53 humming-birds; 4th, Rasores (scratchers), including 29 pigeons and 42 pheasants; 5th, Cursores (runners), including 8 bustards, and 12 plovers; 6th, Grallatores (waders), including 34 snipes, 1 avocet, 13 rails and coots, 2 jacanas, 20 cranes, 5 ibis tantalus and spoonhill, 1 flamingo; 7th, Natatores (swimmers), including 40 varieties of ducks and geese, 6 divers, 5 guillemots, 7 albatross-pelicans, 15 gulls and terns, 6 pelicans,

cormorants, and darters, &c. The specimens in these numerous classes are, as may be expected, from nearly all parts of the world; and all that the Bath public have to do is to provide suitable accommodation for them. This has been rendered an easy matter by the Committee of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, who have liberally consented to devote a portion of their building for the purpose. The cost of bringing the cases from Exeter, and of making the space in the institution available for the purpose, is estimated at between £70 and £80. This the citizens will, no doubt, cheerfully and liberally contribute, since the corporation have no power to apply the borough funds to such a purpose.

Nov. 7.

The Hethel Thorn.—Hethel Old Thorn is one of our vegetable patriarchs, is a still living witness perhaps of Roman conquest, Dutch forays, and Druidical superstition. According to tradition, it is mentioned as “the old thorn” in a deed dated early in the thirteenth century; and it is reported to be described in one of the “Chronicles” as the mark for the meeting in an insurrection of the peasants in the reign of King John. We should be much beholden to any antiquarian reader who can point out the Chronicle in which this statement is to be found. That the tree is of very high antiquity cannot be doubted. Mr. Grigor, who described it with an inexact figure in his “*Eastern Arboretum*,” in 1841, gives the following measurements:—“At one foot from the base of the trunk, twelve feet and an inch in circumference; and at five feet high, fourteen feet and three inches; whilst the circumference of the space over which the branches spread is thirty-one yards. Its trunk is reduced to a mere shell, and though somewhat divided, it has none of that shattered appearance which we sometimes observe in the oak. The ramification of the top has assumed a style which we can neither trace in the oak nor in any tree of its own species, the branches forming a thick, grotesque mass, most curiously interwoven. It is covered all over with lichen and crowned with mistletoe, adding still more to the effect which age confers upon such objects.” Mr. Hudson Gurney, upon whose property it now stands, adverts in the “*Eastern Arboretum*” to a circumstance unnoticed by the author of the work. “Not only,” he says, “the bark of the hollow tree is as hard and as heavy as iron, but *every branch, most curiously interwoven, is a hollow tube*, into which you may put your arm—all the interior wood being gone.” What adds to the

singularity of the tree is that many of the branches are slit up one side, so that they look like planks half rolled up, or as if the trunk had been gradually split asunder into long strips, which afterwards turned their edges inwards—nature repairing the wounded surface. Similar instances of this peculiar mode of growth occur in the same neighbourhood, which is rich in old hawthorns; several, for instance, may be seen on Mr. Edward Freestone’s property, at East Carleton. It would be interesting to hear from those who live near ancient hawthorns in other parts of England, whether they find this peculiarity in the specimens within their observation. The greater diameter of Hethel Old Thorn at five feet high than at the ground-level, observed by Mr. Grigor, is caused by the spreading asunder of the involute divisions in question. We rejoice to add that this relic of ancient times is still in good health, and carefully protected from injury by a fence maintained by direction of Mr. Hudson Gurney.—*Gardener’s Chronicle*.

Nov. 8.

Dr. Rae, the Arctic Traveller.—At the Lochaber Agricultural Society’s dinner (says the “*Edinburgh Courant*”), an incident occurred which formed a very interesting *finale* to the day’s proceedings. A gentleman, apparently a tourist, arrived at the hotel just as the party were to sit down to dinner; he asked, and was immediately granted, to join. Through the evening he made himself particularly agreeable, and his health was proposed as “the stranger,” and very cordially drunk. On rising to return thanks, he said,—“In the course of my life I have seen some rough days and many pleasant ones. I have lived ten months in a snow-house, without warming myself at a fire; I have had my mocassins cut off my legs with a hatchet; I have had to kill my own food with my own gun, and I have been reduced to the necessity of living on bones; but all these are easily forgotten, when I meet such a pleasant party as is now around me. As I am an entire stranger to you all, and as I have received so much kindness from you, it is but fair that you should know who I am: my name is Rae, and you may have heard it associated with the Franklin Expedition.” At this announcement the astonished party started to their feet, and gave Dr. Rae a most enthusiastic reception. The cheering lasted several minutes, after which Dr. Rae shewed some of the articles which had indicated the probable fate of Sir John Franklin and his party. They consisted of a piece of gold and two silver watches, a small anchor and several coins, a spoon, with a crest engraved upon

it, &c.—Dr. Rae had been on a visit to Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P., at Glenquoich, and was on his way to Castle Menzies.

Nov. 9.

A Great Fire broke out in London early this morning, in the large range of premises belonging to Messrs. Almond and Co., the army accoutrement-makers, Swan-yard, St. Martin's-lane, and, spite of all the exertions of the firemen, who were quickly on the spot with a great number of engines, the factory of Messrs. Almond was entirely consumed, as well as the Parthenium Club-rooms, in St. Martin's-lane, and likewise the carriage-lace factory belonging to Messrs. Whittington, Sons, and Co. About fifteen or twenty other parties also sustained serious injury, either by fire, water, or hasty removal of their furniture. The damage done is roughly estimated at £20,000.

Liverpool.—At the recent special meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, a letter was read from William Brown, Esq., M.P., (who had, some time ago, offered £6,000 towards the erection of a suitable building for the Free Library and Museum,) stating that he understood that the estimate for the building would exceed the sum voted by the council (£20,000) by about £12,000, in which case he would have no objection to furnish one-half, or a second £6,000, provided the corporation would vote the remaining half. The Town-Clerk was directed to convey to him the thanks of the council, and inform him that his letter would receive every attention at their hands.

Nov. 10.

Hampton Lucy Church.—We understand a new apse, or chancel, is being attached to the church of St. Peter, at Hampton Lucy. The church, which was built about thirty years since, by the Rev. J. Lucy, is in the Gothic style, and richly ornamented. Outside the chancel will be three tiers of blocks, on the first of which will be subjects representing Faith, Hope, Charity, and Humility; on the second, the corresponding vices; and on the third, representations of animals. The interior, as well as the exterior, will be ornamented by choice specimens of natural foliage, and the new chancel will be perfectly unique in its character.—*Local Paper.*

Life-Boats.—The late Hamilton Fitzgerald, Esq., has left a legacy of £10,000 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution. He had been a liberal contributor to its funds, and was, at his death, a vice-president. Hitherto the society has had its exertions cramped for want of adequate means: not one-half of the number of life-boats required was it able to establish.

It is computed that between 600 and 700 persons perish annually from shipwrecks on our coasts, one-half of whom might be saved, if adequate means were provided for their rescue.

Nov. 11.

Turner's Paintings.—The following twenty pictures by the late J. M. W. Turner were exhibited on Monday, at Marlborough-house:—Moonlight, a Study at Milbank (1797); View in Wales (about 1800); View on Clapham Common (about 1802); *Shipwreck (1805); Greenwich Hospital (1809); Abingdon, Berkshire (about 1810); Cottage destroyed by an Avalanche (about 1812); Bligh Sand, near Sheerness, Fishing-boats trawling (1815). The above pictures are in Turner's first style.—*The Decline of the Carthaginian Empire (1817)—this work belongs to his imitations of Claude. *The Bay of Baie (1823); View of Orvieto (1830); *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Italy (1832); *Apollo and Daphne (1837); *Phryne going to the Public Bath, as Venus (1838); The "Fighting Temeraire" tugged to her last Berth (1839); Agrippina landing with the Ashes of Germanicus (1839). The seven last pictures belong to his second style.—Venice, the Bridge of Sighs (1840); The Burial of Wilkie (1842); The "Sun of Venice" going to Sea (1843); Approach to Venice (1844). The last four works illustrate the more extravagant manner of his latest period. The pictures marked thus * are of large dimensions, and are among Turner's greatest works.

Nov. 12.

The Holy Places.—By intelligence received from Jerusalem, it would appear that the jealousies between the Latin and Greek Churches have not subsided, and that, as usual, it devolves upon the Mahometan authorities to keep the peace between the parties. By the intervention of the present Pacha of Jerusalem, the priests who accompanied the caravan of Romish pilgrims which lately proceeded to the Holy Land, were allowed to celebrate mass in the church of the Last Supper. They were also permitted to visit the mosques of Omar and El Aksa, on the site of Solomon's Temple. A Lady-Superior of the Sisters of St. Joseph had been presented by the Pacha with a handsome crucifix in mother-o'-pearl.

Nov. 13.

Decrease of Pauperism.—The "Times" Dublin correspondent says,—"It is remarked that pauperism is decreasing to such an extent in the provinces, that some of the workhouses are all but tenantless; and, as this happy change is likely to continue, it has been proposed to amalga-

mate some of the Unions, in order to get rid of a staff of officials whose duties may be said to be no more than a sinecure. In Dublin, however, there are no such pleasing tidings to tell. There are, it appears, 1,100 provincial paupers in the North Dublin Union Workhouse, and the consequence is that, for the support of these visitors, the citizens are paying a rate of 2s. 11d. in the pound. In the South Dublin Union matters are not much better."

Nov. 14.

Park for Finsbury.—A deputation from the parishes of St. Mary, Islington, the Holborn District, St. James, Clerkenwell, and St. Mary, Stoke Newington, had an interview with Lord Palmerston for the purpose of laying before his lordship the plan for the proposed park for Finsbury, an estimate of the expense, with other particulars, and soliciting the assistance of government for carrying out the undertaking. His lordship declined to give any pledge to the deputation as to the intentions of the government, until he had consulted with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject; but he has since seen Mr. Layton, the vestry-clerk of Islington, in reference thereto, and promised that, in the event of the passing of the bill, of which due notice has been given, for making the park, the government would recommend to parliament a grant of £50,000 towards carrying out the work. The park is proposed to comprise 300 acres of land, and the cost is estimated at £200,000, of which, besides the anticipated parliamentary grant, £150,000 will be required, and this is proposed to be raised by a metropolitan rate of a halfpenny in the pound during a period of seven years.

Nov. 15.

Murder of a Railway Cashier.—A painful sensation was created in Dublin on Friday, by the discovery of a horrible and mysterious circumstance at the terminus of the Midland Great Western (Ireland) Railway, the body of Mr. George Little, the cashier, having been found in his office with all the appearances which led the public to suppose that he had committed suicide. In the early part of the morning the absence of the deceased was not noticed, and his office-door remained closed without attracting attention until eleven o'clock, when his sister arrived at the terminus to inquire about his absence, stating that he had not returned home during the last night. Inquiries were then made, and one of the porters observing then for the first time that the gas was still lighted, a good deal of alarm was felt. A ladder was procured, and a boy

entered the room through a window, when he discovered the body in the midst of a pool of blood. The police were then sent for, the door was broken open, and several persons connected with the railway entered. Such a discovery at the present moment, when men's minds are filled with reports of the defalcations of railway and other officials, immediately created the impression that the unfortunate deceased had been guilty of some breach of trust, although the circumstance of a large sum of money being found in his desk, and the statement also made that he had cleared up his accounts in a satisfactory manner this week, were calculated to alter that supposition. Mr. Hyndman, one of the city coroners, was called in, and an inquest commenced late in the afternoon.

The inquest was resumed on Saturday, and the circumstances which had turned up in the meantime left no doubt whatever that the deceased had been the victim of a murder. The instrument with which his throat had been cut had disappeared, and the key of the door had also vanished, the murderer having evidently locked the door and taken the key with him. A towel was found covered with marks of blood and some cuts, as if the knife had been wiped in a hasty manner. But when the body had been examined by medical men, no further evidence was required that a murder had been perpetrated. Some of the mysterious circumstances of the case remain, however, still unexplained. Thus, the large sum of money, amounting to several hundred pounds in gold and notes, which still lay on the table, would not indicate that a robbery had been committed, although it is stated that a large sum besides that thus undisturbed is missing. After hearing some general evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against some person or persons unknown.

Nov. 16.

Discreditable Proceedings at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.—During the performance of divine service this morning, the fog having rendered the use of lights necessary, the candles at the desks of the clergy and choir were lighted, and the following account has been supplied by one who was present:—"Shortly after the commencement of the Litany, Mr. Westerton, one of the churchwardens, directed the beadle to light the gas-burners in the chancel, so that no difficulty might be felt by Mr. Liddell and his curates when they had to perform that portion of the Communion-service which precedes the sermon. While this was being done, and the prayers following the Litany were being monotoned, Mr. Liddell ordered the

beadle to light the great candles on the altar. The beadle, having lighted them, returned to the other end of the church, and when asked by Mr. Westerton why he had done so, he replied that Mr. Liddell had ordered him to light them. Mr. Westerton now felt himself called on to act; he left his pew, went up the nave, ascended the chancel-steps, and passing Mr. Liddell, entered the vestry, and reappeared with the extinguisher. He reached the altar, and extinguished its monster lights, replacing the extinguisher in the vestry. He then returned to his pew, having done it so quickly and so quietly that not the slightest interruption was caused to the performance of the service. When Mr. Liddell and Messrs. Smith and Westall, his curates, got up at the end of the morning prayers, to form their usual procession to the altar, Mr. Liddell, to the surprise of the whole of the congregation, who were then standing, while the *Sanctus* was being chanted by the choir, darted off into the vestry, followed by Mr. Smith, and returned with a lighted candle; they all then went up to the altar. Mr. Smith lighted one of the great candles. The Communion-service then proceeded, and Mr. Westerton, feeling that further interference would not only have prevented the service from being carried on, but lead to a personal struggle between himself and the clergy, remained in his pew. But for this discretion (!) on the part of the churchwarden, a scene must have inevitably ensued which would have added another to the many scandals to which the conduct of the clergy, both of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, has given rise."

Nov. 17.

Fatal Accidents in the Fog.—A lamentable occurrence took place during a dense fog which prevailed on Monday evening, in the vicinity of Hackney Wick-lane, at the south-eastern extremity of Victoria-park. On the towing-path of Sir George Duckett's Canal, near the North London Railway arch, lived a man named Hayes, (who had charge of the lock-gates,) his wife and five children. On Monday afternoon, a Mrs. Chubb, the wife of a cooper living in Ben Jonson-street, Stepney, accompanied by her daughter, about six years of age, called to see Mrs. Hayes. About half-past seven the two females and child left, and although the fog was so dense as to prevent the water being distinguished from the land, they strangely enough proceeded along the towing-path for the purpose of meeting Hayes, who at the time was returning from the upper lock-gate. Nothing more was seen or heard of them until

Tuesday morning, when their bodies were discovered in the canal. It appears that Hayes reached his home a few minutes after they had left, without seeing any of them, and was almost immediately cut out by cries of "Help!" He ran down one of the lower locks, and found the watchman, attached to some of the neighbouring works, had fallen into the canal and was struggling for life. Hayes hauled him out, and had him removed to his house, where he recovered. The man passed without hearing any tidings of missing women; but about half-past eight a brother-in-law of Hayes discovered the body of a little girl floating on the water in the lock, and having got it out, identified it as that of the child of Mrs. Chubb. The drags were then used, and near the spot, just outside the lock, were found the bodies of Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Chubb. This part of the canal the towing-boats suddenly turns off. The poor creatures, no doubt, could not observe the turn, so walked straight into the water.

Foundling Hospital.—A statue to the memory of the founder of this hospital, Captain Coram, was placed upon the structure in the centre of the new gates. The work is by William Marshall, R.A., and the expense has defrayed by private subscription. The figure (which admirably represents philanthropist as hauled down by earth) is eight feet high, and in being a just though tardy compliment to so good a man, will relieve the monotony of a line of low buildings hitherto offensive to the architectural eye. The unveiling of the statue was followed by Hymn anthem, "He delivered the poor-cried," and the national anthem, accompanied by the juvenile band of the hospital. The children were the vocalists.

Nov. 18.

The Press of Orient has a letter, of the 30, from Trebizond, the writer of which attempts to give such information as is obtainable about the siege of Herat brought from Persia by the last Taba courier. The General in the chief command of the Persian troops, which have been engaged in the siege of Herat several months past, contrived to put himself secretly into communication with some of the inhabitants of the city, who were co-religionists with the Persians, and longed to the same Mahomedan sect. He induced them to open one of the city gates to him on the night of the 30th of August, and to give admission to two Persian regiments. The Persians, however, had not just got within the walls, when the sieged Afghans, armed with cutlery

threw themselves in dense masses upon them, and the conflict was so fierce that the Persians, unable to make use of their muskets, were speedily repelled, with a considerable loss of men. It is said that a thousand of them, killed or badly wounded, were left upon the ground in the city. But the disaster sustained by the Persians did not stop there. Pursued by the Affghans as they fled, they suffered further losses, until they reached a brigade of the Persian army which had been sent to meet and protect them. There was a Persian rumour at Teheran, that Jussuf Tchazadé, the Prince of Herat, had been taken prisoner; but this news is much in need of confirmation, and seems to have been circulated only to counterbalance the discouraging effect of the defeat on the 30th of August. Since Persia has had occasion to perceive that a war with England is seriously to be feared, the moral condition of the country becomes worse and worse, and nobody can foresee the result of the deplorable crisis through which it is now passing.

Nov. 19.

Extent of Railway Property.—Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the property represented by the London and North-Western Railway Company, from the following statement:—"The capital of the company exceeds £33,000,000; the annual revenue £3,000,000; the number of servants in constant employment is about 13,000; the number of stations (goods and passengers) is 354; the number of passengers carried annually is 9,500,000; the number of miles travelled by passengers 242,000,000; the tons of merchandise, coal, &c., carried annually, about 5,000,000; the number of trains run annually is 205,000; the number of miles run by trains annually, upwards of 9,000,000; the number of railways with which traffic is interchanged, is 61; the number of rates for goods in use is 470,000; ditto for passengers' fare, about 250,000; the company has 738 engines and 735 tenders, 1 state-carriage, 649 first-class mail and composite carriages, 580 second-class carriages, 419 third-class carriages, 29 travelling post-offices, 311 horse-boxes, 256 carriage-trucks, 259 guards' break and parcel-vans, and 31 parcel-carts and trucks for its coaching traffic; also 8,871 goods' wagons, 1,241 cattle-wagons, 282 sheep-vans, 1,384 coke-wagons, 28 trolly-trucks, 5,150 sheets, and 247 horses.

Nov. 20.

English Nobility.—On making an abstract of the English *printed* peerage, it appears that out of 249 noblemen, the number of thirty-five laid claim to have traced their descent beyond the Conquest;

forty-nine, prior to the year 1100; twenty-nine, prior to the year 1200; thirty-two, prior to the year 1300; twenty-six, prior to the year 1400; seventeen, prior to the year 1500; twenty-six, prior to the year 1600; and thirty, prior to the year 1700. The number of peers entered in that peerage is 294, exclusive of the royal family; but of that list no satisfactory conclusion could be drawn as to the commencement of the pedigrees of forty-five noblemen.—*Sims's Manual for the Genealogist.*

Sir James Outram left Southampton, for Bombay, to take the command of the British force destined to operate against Persia.

Legal Plunder.—The report of the Patent Office has been issued. It appears from this document that the number of applications for provisional protection was 2,958, the number of patents passed was 2,044, and the number of specifications filed 1,989. No less than 914 provisional applications lapsed because no further proceeding was taken. During the first half of this year 1,536 applications were made. The fees are certainly enormous still, though vastly reduced. Printing cost £8,000; lithographing, £12,600; stationery, £5,000. The compensations are a serious item. Mr. D. G. Johnstone, patent clerk, has £850. (Why was he not put into another office?) The Attorney-General for Ireland secures £1,200; the Solicitor-General, £800; the Lord-Advocate of Scotland, £850; and the clerk of the Attorney-General for Ireland, £300. These are paid for doing nothing; but the fees paid for work done are certainly exorbitant. They are thus stated in the report:

To Sir Alexander Cockburn, her Majesty's Attorney-General, for certificates of allowance of protection on provisional specifications, 1,454 at two guineas each	£3,053	
Ditto, for flats on reference of complete specifications, 26 at two guineas each	54	
Ditto, for signing warrants, 926 at one guinea each	972	
		£4,080
To the clerk of the Attorney-General on provisional and complete specifications, 1,480 at 5s. each		370
To Sir Richard Bethell, her Majesty's Solicitor-General, for certificates of allowance of protection on provisional specifications, 1,450 at two guineas each	3,045	
Ditto, for flats on reference of complete specifications, 28 at two guineas each	58	
Ditto, for signing warrants, 695 at one guinea each	1,013	
		4,117
To the clerk of the Solicitor-General on provisional and complete specifications, 1,478 at 5s. each		369
		£8,936

The question will at once arise, why should both be paid? One of the law-officers would suffice to determine whether the provisional specification describes the nature of the invention. It is probable that in practice they do not both investigate the claims; *et quære*, does either?—Surely here is a field for retrenchment which would be highly beneficial to the public, for these fees come out of the pocket of the inventor.

America.—Advices reached Liverpool from New York to the 8th inst. Mr. Buchanan is assured of a majority of the electoral votes. Indiana has declared for him, and Illinois for Fremont. California has yet to be heard from, and we place her in the Buchanan column. Here are the figures:—

Buchanan	163
Fremont	125
Filmore	8

Buchanan's majority, 30

Nov. 21.

The "London Gazette" contains an account of the investiture of the Sultan with the most Christian Order of St. George, which was sent to Constantinople in due form. Upon this the "Times" has the following remarks:—

"A veritable tabard is a very quaint piece of costume. Armorial bearings, even on a carriage, are many removes from common sense; but a man—not only a man, but a gentleman of birth, air, and intelligence, stuck over, bedizened, actually clothed from head to foot in huge coats of arms, is a spectacle so preposterous, that one thinks, as one looks, heraldry must be either an enthusiasm or a madness, or at least a very lucrative profession. But in the East, where there are races and tribes and a few sacred families, but no aristocracy or gentry, coats of arms are about as great a mystery as the hieroglyphics or cuneiform inscriptions they have had before them for thousands of years. No wonder the Sultan, as is stated, fixed his eyes on the heralds, as if he had never seen the like before, and was never to see it again. They must have looked very strange birds among the flowing robes and graceful figures assembled round the representative of the Prophet. The English spectator of the scene, however, besides his larger experience of strange combinations, was historically prepared. Here was heraldry revisiting the land of its birth. Garter King-of-Arms was there representing predecessors who had confronted the Saladin. There was no oddity of gear, no quaintness of device, in all his motley

troup, that was not once naturalized in Palestine, remaining there, off and on for two centuries,—nay, even in Constantinople itself for a hundred years. Tabards and badges, those insignia, not of this Order indeed, but of Sovereign Knights Templars, of other knights as noble as their day, were familiar objects in the place long before the Turk found his way in. Many an English as well as French coat and crest were once as familiar to the shores of the Bosphorus, the ramparts of Constantinople, the gates of the palace and the church of St. Sophia, as they are in Hyde-park. It might have occurred to some present on this occasion that but for the bloody and exhausting struggle then raging between England and France, the Eastern empire would have been gradually limited to the walls of old Byzantium, and fallen an easy prey to Mahomet II. There is an event so unexpected but what history both rival and illustrate it. There were Saracen knights as well as Christians, and Jewish knights, and one of them went a few years ago on a mission of charity to the Holy Land. Yet, to find knighthood as we find it, and in particular the "most noble," most exclusive, Christian Order of the Garter, the choicest gift of our Sovereign, and the most genuine bit of Old England among us, we must own to a revulsion of ideas in the thought of the beggarly Sultan. Indeed, his Imperial Majesty, whose very dominion is built upon conquest, and who surrenders no prey till necessity wrings it from him, could not know at how great a cost to England he has received what he may regard as a trivial compliment. He ought to be reminded that in this country we expect a "Knight" to be something, and if he is not, it marks the blot in the Order. What we expect from Abdul Medjid, Knight of the Garter, is that he will really act as a member of a great European family, and, like a knight, fight manfully against the robbers and murderers, the oppressors and ruffians, that fill his empire from the furthest province up to the foot of the throne; and that he will be as ready to do and dare all for the succour of the oppressed and needy, as his brother-knight would have done in his own behalf."

Gold from Australia, to a large amount being considerably overdue, insurances were effected at the rate of £13 per cent, but the "James Baines," for whose arrival some little uneasiness had been felt, has at last, happily, arrived from Melbourne, together with the "Lightning." The vessels bring about £1,260,000. The

are also the "Atlantic" from New York with £106,000, and previous arrivals in the week of about £225,000, which makes a total of £1,591,000. Against this large supply there has been one very large export, namely, £599,690 to India by the "Columbo." The former, however, is all in gold, and will, of course, assist most materially to replenish the stock of the Bank of France, if it does not also add to the bullion of the Bank of England. Under any circumstances, however, the receipt of so large an amount will prove highly beneficial in allaying present difficulties in the money-market.

Interesting Discovery.—The Herculean labour of removing a cairn 250 feet in height, which has been carried on for nearly five years near the village of Alexandropol, in the Russian province of Ekatarinoslaw, has just been completed, and led to the most important discovery of numerous articles of gold, silver, bronze, and clay, as also of iron shafts and rods, nails, skeletons of horses, and ornaments of gold. The whole are in an excellent state of preservation, and although traces of an attempt, made at some remote period to effect an entry, is plainly visible, the number of objects now brought to light are very considerable. In comparing the well-known passage in Herodotus respecting the burial-place of the Scythian kings with the present discovery, it is clear that this is one of the catacombs mentioned by him; and sanguine hopes are entertained that the success attendant on this first attempt will lead to further and even more important discoveries.

Nov. 22.

Completion of Hodgson's History of Northumberland, under the superintendence of a Committee of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has made arrangements for the immediate publication of the First Part, containing the general history of the county from the earliest period, in one volume, quarto. Price £3 3s. large paper, £2 2s. small paper, uniform with the volumes published in the lifetime of the author. The publication of this volume will render the work complete as far as it goes; whereas at present it consists of a Second and Third Part only. The Society hopes to be in a position to proceed with the continuation of the Second Part immediately after the completion of the First. The volume now announced will be sent to press before the close of the present year; and parties de-

sirous to obtain it, in order to perfect their sets, are requested to make immediate application to the publishers of the Society (Messrs. Pigg & Co., Clayton-street, Newcastle,) as the number printed will be limited to subscribers.

Thomas Hearne.—Antiquaries will be delighted to hear that Dr. Bliss announces for publication, the Remains of THOMAS HEARNE, containing extracts from his manuscript diaries, with notes. This work was commenced, and partly printed, many years ago, but want of leisure has prevented the learned editor from completing it until now. In the prospectus we are told:—

"Of this work one hundred and fifty copies on small, and fifty on large paper, are printed; persons desirous of procuring it are requested to apply immediately to Messrs. Parker, Oxford, or 337, Strand, London, who will, on the receipt of a post-office order, or cheque on some banker, for the amount, immediately take care that the books specified are forwarded according to order.

"The editor has been driven to this mode by the commission demanded; the usual allowance to booksellers when credit is given would occasion so large diminution from the receipts of so limited an impression, as to render the undertaking too severe a loss to be conveniently submitted to.

"It may be questioned whether in these days two hundred purchasers of such a work as the present will be found*, but it is hoped that the collectors of HEARNE'S WORKS, (to which this may be deemed a fitting supplement,) the lovers of biographical minutiae, of personal anecdote, of historical gossip, and, above all, of the local antiquities, habits, and manners of the University, will here find somewhat of information and amusement, to make up for the smallness of the impression, and the consequent high price of the book."

Mr. Akerman, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, has been engaged for some time past in the compilation of a map shewing the ancient possessions of the Abbey of Malmesbury, and in the course of his enquiry has visited many of the places, and traced the boundaries of the grants of the Anglo-Saxon princes previous to the Norman Conquest. His work, however, is far from complete, owing to the difficulty of obtaining access to *district maps*, giving more details than are to be found in the Ordnance Survey. The co-operation of persons locally acquainted with the particular districts is required,

* In this opinion, we hope the result will prove to Dr. Bliss that he is mistaken.

and we feel that it is only necessary to mention the work in which Mr. Akerman is engaged, to obtain for him much information from our local antiquaries.

Nov. 26.

Intelligence was received of a dreadful

accident at Southampton this day on board one of the Royal West India Steamers in the Docks, when three persons were killed and nine wounded by the explosion of the boilers.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Oct. 20. Aston Davoren, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Nevis.

Oct. 31. Charles Blunt, esq., to be Consul at Smyrna.

Charles John Calvert, esq., to be Consul at Salonica.

Nov. 4. The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Coterill, M.A., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of Grahamstown.

Benjamin Chidley Campbell Pine, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast.

Nov. 6. Miss Louisa Gordon to be one of the Maids in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Mary Seymour, resigned.

Robert William Keate, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Trinidad.

Nov. 15. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto James, Baron Talbot of Malahide, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Talbot de Malahide, in the county of Dublin.

Cornelius Kortright, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Grenada.

Edward Herbert Bunbury, esq., to be Secretary to the Cambridge University Commission.

Francis Blackburn, esq., Ex-Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, to be Lord Justice of the New Court of Appeal.

Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, to be Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, to be Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

W. H. Watson, esq., Q.C., to be one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Mr. Serjeant Wells, to be Recorder of Bedford.

Col. Keogh, to be Stipendiary Magistrate for Ireland.

The Duke of Newcastle to be Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Attorney-Gen.,

Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Sir Richard Bethel, to be Attorney-Gen.

The Rt. Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Esq., of London, to be Solicitor-General.

Travers Twiss, esq., D.C.L., to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln.

R. Sumner, esq., to be Chancellor and Secretary of the Diocese of Winchester, and Comptroller of Surrey.

Charles Pressley, esq., to be Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Charles J. Herries, esq., to be Vice-Chancellor of the Board of Inland Revenue.

The Earl of Ellesmere, to be Lord Rector of King's College, Aberdeen.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, to be Lord Rector of the University, Glasgow.

New Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants of Counties.—Lord Fermoy has been appointed Lieut.-Gen. and Custos Rotulorum for Cork and county. The Earl of Granard has been appointed Lieut.-Gen. and Custos Rotulorum for the county Limerick.

Mr. Edward King Temple has been appointed Lieut.-Gen. and Custos Rotulorum for the county Roscommon.

Lord B. Viscount Ingestre, William Perry Herries, Smith Child, esq., John Hartley, esq., Alexander Brodie Cochrane, esq., John Ridgway, esq., Timmins Chance, esq., James Evers Smith, esq., have been appointed Deputy-Lieutenants of Staffordshire.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

Oct. 29. At his seat, Sandbeck-park, near Tickhill, Yorkshire, the Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Scarborough.

The deceased nobleman was the eighth Earl of Scarborough, and the lineal representative of a family which traces its pedigree to a period considerably anterior to the Norman Conquest. The family surname of Lumley is derived from a small place on the banks of the Wear, in the county of Durham. In the seventh year of Edward IV., George John Lumley was appointed high-sheriff of Northumberland. His son Richard was summoned to parliament in 1509. His son John, Lord Lumley, was one of the barons who, in the year 1530, signed the letter to Pope Clement VII. for the divorce of Queen Catherine, and who six years afterwards figured in the "Pil-

grimage of Grace;" but his life was spared. His son George, who was concerned in the treason of Lord Darcy, Sir Thomas Percy, and others, was not so fortunate, but was executed for his offence. The title was restored by act of parliament in 1547; but on failure of the issue of the direct line, when the title was claimed by a Rev. Robert Lloyd, the House of Lords came to the resolution to reverse the act of attainder incurred by George, and the title of Lord Lumley was not reversed by the act of parliament. On the 31st of May, 1681, Richard Lumley, the second Viscount Lumley in the Irish peerage, was enrolled in the peerage of England, and on the 15th of April following was created Earl of Scarborough. The third earl assumed the name of Sanderson, and in 1716 was created Viscount Castleton, of Sandbeck, in the county of York, and subsequently Earl of Castleton.

but dying without issue, his titles became extinct, and his estates descended by will to Thomas Lumley. Richard, the fourth earl, married the sister and heir of Sir George Saville, at whose decease the Rufford estate came into the possession of the Scarborough family. In the year 1765, he was appointed Deputy Earl-Marshal of England. John, the seventh earl, who was born in 1761, took holy orders, and was a prebendary of York Cathedral.

The deceased peer, John Lumley Saville, Viscount Lumley, and Baron Lumley of Lumley Castle, in the County of Durham, in the peerage of England, and Viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in the peerage of Ireland, was born at Edwinstowe on the 18th of July, 1788, and succeeded as the eighth earl on the 21st of February, 1835, his father having been killed by a fall from a horse. Prior to his accession, the deceased nobleman represented the county of Nottingham in the House of Commons, having been elected by that constituency in the years 1826, 1830, 1831, and 1832. In 1839 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, in the room of the late Duke of Newcastle, who was summarily removed for having written an offensive letter to the Lord-Chancellor Cottenham.

Soon after the death of the seventh earl, some litigation took place relative to the estates at Sandbeck and Rufford, which had previously been held by the peer and the heir-apparent to the title respectively. The suit ended in favour of the deceased earl, who rewarded his advocate, Sir W. Follet, with a service of plate worth 3,000 guineas. At the close of this suit, the late earl cut off the entail of the estates.

The peculiar circumstances under which the late Earl of Scarborough was placed, and the immense property which his lordship had to dispose of without being trammelled with the law of entail or those of primogeniture, has been the cause of much speculation and wonderment, not only in the immediate vicinity of his respective seats, but almost throughout the counties of Nottingham, York, and Durham; and a few particulars relative to his family, his property, and the disposal of his estates, may not be uninteresting to the general reader. John, the late earl's father, was, as is well known, a most singular character, and of the most peculiar habits, and very little intimacy existed between himself and his son; indeed, it is pretty well ascertained that it was through his father's violent conduct towards him when a boy, that he was a cripple through life. Somewhat early in the life of the son, a French lady, who had been banished somewhat roughly from the home of her husband in her native country, became on terms of intimacy with the deceased peer—then John Lumley Saville, Esq., the issue of which intimacy was three sons and one daughter, all now living. It was naturally to be expected, however, notwithstanding these peculiar circumstances, that his lordship would not forget his own offspring,—and this he has not

done,—but his property has been so singularly disposed of as to have created no little surprise. We may premise that the income of the late peer previous to his accession to the estates was very circumscribed, and when he entered upon his inheritance he found himself involved to the amount of £200,000; which not having the means of liquidating, without parting with some portion of the estates, he secured the payment of the same upon such estates; and it is somewhat remarkable that during the last twenty years, although possessing a rent-roll of £60,000 a-year, his lordship has only liquidated £80,000 of such debt, consequently £170,000 still remains on the estates, the payment of which his lordship has apportioned as follows: viz., from the Sandbeck estates £90,000, and from the Rufford estates £80,000. The Saville property, consisting of the Rufford estate and large estates in the West Riding of Yorkshire, of the value of £87,000 a-year, his lordship has bequeathed to his second son, Captain Lumley, of the First Life-Guards, on the condition that he takes the name of Saville after that of Lumley. To his eldest son his lordship bequeathes only £500 a-year for his life. This gentleman is at present the English *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, in the United States, as the *locum tenens* of Mr. Crampton, who was so summarily and unfairly dismissed by the American Government. His third son, the Rev. Frederick William Saville Lumley, M.A., is Rector of Bilsthorpe and Perpetual Curate of Wellow, in this county, of the declared value of £422 per annum. To this gentleman he has only bequeathed a small legacy, barely sufficient to pay his life-insurance policy, which his lordship had previously compelled him to effect. To his daughter he leaves a small annuity. To Miss Milbank, who was such an especial favourite with him through life, he leaves nothing; and we regret to state that Captain Williams is similarly situated.

The present Earl of Scarborough is the only son of Frederick Lumley, Esq., by Charlotte, daughter of the Right Rev. George de la Peor Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore. The earl married on the 28th October, 1846, Frederica Mary Adeliza, second daughter of Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., by whom he has several children, and succeeds to the Lumley property, comprising the Sandbeck and other estates in the counties of Lincoln and Durham, of the annual value of £28,000 a-year, with the debt above stated of £90,000; but we believe we may also state that it is not his intention to take up his residence at Sandbeck for the next four years.

LORD SCARSDALE.

Nov. 12. At Farnah, Derbyshire, the Right Hon. Nathaniel, Lord Scarsdale, aged 75.

The late Lord Scarsdale was born on the 8rd of January, 1781, and was consequently in his 76th year. The week previous to his death he had been in a declining state of health, and although every attention was paid to him by his medical attendant, Mr. D.

Evans, of Belper, he gradually became worse. On Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, Dr. Heygate, of Derby, was called in, and he gave no hope of his recovery. Dr. Heygate saw him again in the evening at half-past nine o'clock, and at 10 o'clock his lordship died. The late lord was a man of singularly quiet and reserved disposition. He was, however, most liberal in his acts and deeds. No appeal for any charitable object was ever made to him in vain, whilst his patronage was liberally extended to all institutions deserving of support. The ancient family of Curzon, or, as it is frequently spelt in records, Curson, was settled at Kedleston, their present seat, and at Croxall, as early as the reign of Henry I. The Croxall branch, which appears to have been the elder, became extinct by the death of Henry Curzon, Esq., in 1639. The daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Curzon, Knt. (elder brother of Henry), who died in 1622, married Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, ancestor of the present duke. Richard, the common ancestor of both branches, married the heiress of Gamvill. Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, the ninth in descent after the separation of the branches, married the heiress of Twyford, and was common ancestor of Lords Scarsdale and Curzon, of Sir Robert Curzon (who was created a baron of the empire by the Emperor Maximilian, in the year 1500, and died without issue), the Curzons of Waterperry, in the county of Oxford, now extinct, and the Curzons of Letheringset, in Norfolk. John Curzon, the immediate descendant (being the ninth in descent) from Sir John above-mentioned, was created a baronet in 1641. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the fifth baronet, was created in 1761 Baron Scarsdale, county of Derby. He died in 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nathaniel, who married the Hon. Sophia Susannah Noel, second daughter of Edward first Viscount, and eighth Baron Wentworth, by writ 1520, and co-heir of her brother Thomas, second viscount, on whose death, 17th of April, 1815, the title of Viscount, created by patent 1762, became extinct, but the Barony of Wentworth fell into abeyance between the heirs of his two sisters, Judith, wife of Sir Ralph Milbanke, whose only issue was Anne Isabella, Lady Dowager Byron, and Sophia Susannah, the wife of the Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, afterwards Lord Scarsdale; she died in 1782, leaving an only son, the Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, co-heir with Anne Isabella, Lady Byron, of the Barony of Wentworth. The second lord was succeeded by the late Lord Scarsdale, who was born January 3, 1781, and succeeded to the title January 26, 1837. He was unmarried, and was descended from a common ancestor with the Earl Howe. The present earl is the Rev. Alfred Curzon, of Kedleston, second son of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, who was born in 1801, and who married, in 1825, Sophia, daughter of R. Holden, Esq.

LORD MIDDLETON.

Nov. 5. At Wollaton-hall, Notts, aged 87, the Right Hon. Digby, Lord Middleton.

The deceased peer was the only surviving son of Mr. Francis Willoughby, of Hesketh Notts, (son of the second son of the first Lord Middleton), by Octavia, daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Francis Fisher, of the Grange, near Grantham, and succeeded his cousin Henry sixth Lord Middleton, June 19, 1835. The late lord was in early life a captain in the royal navy, and was first-lieutenant on board the *Culloden* in Lord Howe's celebrated expedition off Ushant, on the 1st of June, 1794. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Henry Willoughby, of Settrington-hall, Yorkshire, eldest son of Mr. Henry Willoughby, of Birdsall, Notts, for seven years M.P. for Newark, by Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Ven. John Eyre, of Birmingham, Notts, and formerly Archdeacon of Nottingham. The present (eighth) Lord Middleton was born on the 23rd of August, 1817, and married, on the 3rd of August, 1843, Julia Louisa, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Bosville, of Thorpe and Gunthwaite, East Riding of Yorkshire, and has four sons and a daughter. The family of which he now the representative descends from John Willoughby, a Norman knight, on whom the Conqueror conferred the lordship of Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, and who was common ancestor of the Barons Willoughby d'Erlesford, Willoughby de Broke, and Willoughby Parham, the last of which titles became extinct in 1779. The Middleton branch descends from Sir Christopher Willoughby, whose youngest son, Sir Thomas, became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. The judge married a second daughter of Sir Robert Read, and had issue a son, Robert, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Willoughby, of Wollaton-hall, by which the Wollaton estates came into the family. The family was ennobled in the person of Sir Thomas Middleton, who was elevated to the peerage the 31st of December, 1711.

SIR JOHN JERVIS.

Nov. 1. Suddenly, at his residence, Eaton-square, the Right Hon. Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

This melancholy event took place, as we are informed, on Saturday night, and, we believe, had been foreseen for some time, though so speedy a termination to the disease with which Sir John Jervis was affected was not expected. That disease had latterly assumed the form of atrophy, itself merely the result of a long period of delicate health, which a constitution naturally robust was gradually impaired and undermined.

Before his elevation to the Chief Justiceship, an event which took place in the year 1850, the late Sir John Jervis was distinguished more for his general ability—for quickness and dexterity as an advocate—than for any special knowledge of the law or profound acquaintance with its origin and principles. He was no black-letter lawyer, perhaps, but he was a most shrewd and ready counsellor.

and this quality, which he possessed in a pre-eminent degree, and the want of which has condemned many a profound black-letter lawyer to vegetate unseen—a legal cactus—in Stone-buildings or Figtree-court, procured for Sir John Jervis not only a large share of professional emolument, but ultimately raised him to one of the highest stations on the bench.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the late Chief Justice served for some time in the army before trying his fortune at the bar. Being induced, we know not from what cause, to change his profession, he was called to the bar in the year 1824, went the Oxford and Chester circuits, and soon attracted attention by his ability. Becoming a Queen's Counsel, and his reputation still continuing, he was raised to the dignity of Attorney-General in the year 1846, an office which he filled with great capacity in a very trying time—as our readers will remember, when we remind them that Sir John Jervis was Attorney-General in the year 1848, and that he succeeded, without a single exception, in convicting those misguided political offenders who then attempted to disturb the public peace. In 1850 he was raised to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, in succession to Lord Truro, who was raised to the Chancellorship. It was feared by many that an advocate, by some thought unscrupulous, and, at any rate, distinguished by dexterity rather than profundity, might not have worn the ermine of the bench with becoming gravity and impartiality. This fear, we are bound to say, proved entirely without foundation.

The common sense which Sir John Jervis possessed, in addition to his great professional experience, kept him clear of judicial blunders, and in criminal matters, which form so large a portion of judicial duties, an able judge in all probability never sat on the bench. His sagacity and acuteness here found a fitting field, and his dexterity and sound practical sense stood him in good stead, whether in detecting crime or in exposing the fallacies put forward by counsel. In his purely legal decisions he shewed the same qualities; and we believe we only utter the opinion of the profession in Westminster-hall, when we say that in all respects the late Sir John Jervis was an excellent judge.

In politics, we need hardly say that the late Chief Justice was a Whig and “something more.” He sat for Chester from 1832 to 1850, and invariably voted with his party, except on one or two occasions about the year 1836, when he thought himself ill-used by the Government, who refused him, as we have heard, an Indian judgeship. In this, as in so much else in life, what seems to a man injustice is often good fortune in an unkind shape. His health would not probably have withstood the change to a tropical climate, and certainly, had he quitted England for a seat on the Indian bench, he would never have lived to rise to be one of the chief judicial dignitaries of the mother country. An Indian judgeship is, no doubt, a high dignity,

but is also a high “shelf;” and when a man has been on a high shelf for 20 years in a tropical climate, he may be fit for many things, but he is off the rail of promotion which runs through Westminster-hall, and can hardly expect to rise to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas.

SIR JASPER ATKINSON, KNT.

Oct. 6. Near Tonbridge Wells, aged 66, Sir Jasper Atkinson, Knt.

This gentleman was the representative of a family long connected with the Royal Mint. His ancestor, Henry Van der Esche, whose father accompanied King William III. from Holland, as one of his private secretaries, was an ingenious projector in coining, and was appointed Deputy Master Worker in the Royal Mint in 1737.

His grandfather, Jasper Atkinson, (descended from Robert Atkinson, of Newark, co. Notts., a captain of horse under the Duke of Newcastle, and who had a grant of arms 28 Nov. 1663,) became a merchant at Rotterdam, and married, in 1752, Anne, daughter of Henry Van der Esche.

His father, William Henry Atkinson, was a member of the Mint for sixty-four years, and latterly Provost of the Moneyers, and received from that body various acknowledgments of his skill and integrity.

Sir Jasper himself was an officer of the Mint for forty-five years—from the age of sixteen. He became, like his father, Provost of the Company of Moneyers, which was dissolved in the year 1851, the elder members obtaining retiring pensions. Sir Jasper Atkinson had been knighted, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services, on the 28th of Oct. 1842. Like his father, he received from his associates various testimonies of their esteem; and the services which he rendered to the French, Russian, and Turkish governments, at the instance of his own, were suitably acknowledged. His unusually handsome and manly exterior was accompanied by a refinement of manners which endeared him to all classes of society. He married, in 1819, Louisa Jane, only daughter of the late William Gyll, Esq., of Wraysbury-house, Bucks, Captain 2nd Life Guards, and has left that lady his widow, with an only child, married to Wm. Gowing, Esq. The male line of his family is extinct. The ancient company of Moneyers, from the recent deaths of Mr. Nicholl, of Neasdon, Sir Jasper, and Mr. Franklyn, is now also nearly departed.

JOHN ELLIS, ESQ.

Oct. 31. At his residence, Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 89, John Ellis, Esq.

This gentleman's long life of active and well-directed benevolence merits a record in our pages. He was the eldest of four sons of Mr. Thomas Ellis, an eminent hop-merchant and factor in the borough of Southwark, where the late Mr. John Ellis was born

in the year 1788. The family was originally from Yorkshire. Mr. Ellis's father dying in 1806, he was succeeded in his business by two of his sons, John and Joseph, who were afterwards joined by their youngest brother George, in the firm of John, Joseph, and George Ellis, at St. Margaret's Hall.

Mr. John Ellis took an active part in all the public business and politics of Southwark, and his own parish of St. Saviour's. Although Conservative in his principles, he was for all useful and practical reforms. He usually seconded the nomination of Mr. Charles Calvert at the borough elections; and after that gentleman's decease he was the proposer of Mr. Alderman, then Sheriff, Humphrey—having himself been invited and pressed by his fellow-townsmen, and having constantly declined to become a candidate for parliamentary honours. He was chairman of the Southwark Reform banquet in 1839, on occasion of the first election after the Reform Act, when most of the metropolitan members were present. In the parish of St. Saviour, Mr. Ellis was strongly opposed to the restoration of the lady-chapel, as an unnecessary adjunct to the church, and an unjustifiable addition to the burthens of the parish, then largely in debt for the restoration of the tower, choir, and transepts. The lady chapel, we are happy to remind our readers, was nevertheless restored by public subscription, through the zealous and untiring exertions of the late Thomas Saunders, Esq., F.R.S. Mr. Ellis was, however, successful in his efforts to defeat the proposal of his "old expensive acquaintances, (the F.R.S.)," to restore the nave of the church; and he promoted the erection of the present tasteless structure, which is a mockery of ecclesiastical architecture, on the site of the nave of the priory church.

In the year 1840 Mr. Ellis retired from business and settled at Bath; and he was accustomed to say, that by so doing he had added ten years to his life.

"His benevolence was of an active nature," and induced him to excite others to exercise that virtue of which he set so noble an example. "The schools, dispensaries, and annuity societies of Southwark felt his fostering and sustaining care" during the long period of his residence in the borough, and after his retirement to Bath. His leading idea was that all the world ought to be as profusely charitable as himself; and a curious anecdote is told (in the "Bath and Cheltenham Gazette") of the way in which he almost obliged people to give to his pet charities. "He called on an old huckster whom no one could extract a shilling from for any object, however laudable, and was met by a refusal—'he really could not afford it,' &c. With strange inconsistency, the miser was fond of a good dinner, even when it was his own, and invited Mr. Ellis to partake of one with him. He got the cut direct, accompanied by the chilling rebuke, 'I don't think it right to eat and drink at the expense of such a poor man as you are;—and the inviter was ever after an altered man.'"

Mr. Ellis became a life-director of Surrey Dispensary in 1808, and a member of the committee in 1811, a trustee in 1822, one of the vice-presidents in 1860. He was an annual subscriber of twenty-five guineas to that institution for many years. He gave about £200 towards the present building the Dover-road; and last year he gave £2,200 to the Building Rent Fund, subject to an annuity of £40 to his housekeeper; after her death, to the Subscription Almshouses in Park-street, Southwark.

In the year 1848 the committee and subscribers to this charity, in order to pay a well-merited compliment to Mr. Ellis for his great exertions on behalf of the dispensary, raised a subscription for his portrait, which was painted by Phillips, and placed in the dispensary. A copy of this was afterwards placed in the vestry-room of St. Saviour by subscription.

"When he went to Bath, Mr. Ellis up the Eastern Dispensary, which was a comparatively small affair; and after giving £1,400 upon it himself, and summing his friends, and everybody he could get come to, he had the satisfaction of seeing a handsome building of its kind, with a greatly augmented list of subscribers as well as of patients. To the United Hospital, the Bathwick School, the Southern Dispensary, and the Mowmouth-street Men at Bath, he was also a liberal benefactor, and for several years made the last-named institution his alms-house for a handsome relief to a band of superannuated pensioners. Through the whole of his life, in every part of the country of which he possessed any knowledge, he was the sensitive, generous, and persevering friend of power—the same self-denying lover of kind. He ever pursued his schemes of benevolence with so much ardour as to be other considerations, and did not always remember that he was not the keeper of men's consciences; but we are quite that those with whom Mr. Ellis's gentleness (or discreditable energy) brought him into collision, will be among the first to affirm his worth and the unswerving benevolence of his character."

Mr. Ellis was never married; the wife of his family. He was buried at the old wick old burial-ground, in a tomb made himself. A tablet to his memory is to be placed in the Eastern Dispensary at Bath, and a similar memorial will doubtless be provided at the Surrey Dispensary, as at St. Saviour's Church.

"Among the numerous legacies left this gentleman are the following:—To the medical officers of the Surrey Dispensary of the South London Dispensary, of Eastern Dispensary of Bath, of the Bath Dispensary of Bath, and to Henry Wood, (architect,) to the surgeons of the Western Dispensary of Bath, sixteen guineas each;—the said sum to be paid to it separately and individually.—I hope will consider it a mark of respect from instead of rings; and I will know their

volent attentions, and the relief they give to the labouring sick and necessitous poor.'

"To the Sutcliffe Industrial School	£42
To the Monmouth-street Society	50
To the Leeds Public Dispensary	40
To the Royal Kent Dispensary	40
To the Edinburgh Public Dispensary	40
To the Aberdeen Dispensary	40
To the Cheltenham Dispensary	50
A-year, Long Annuities.	
To the Surrey Dispensary	80
To the General Annuity Society of London	50
To the City of London Pension Society	50
To the Bethnal-green Ragged Schools	50
To the Spitalfields Dispensary	50
To the Spitalfields Ragged Schools	50
To Hoxton Dispensary	50
To Hoxton Ragged Schools	50
To the Bermondsey Ragged Schools	50
To the St. Saviour's, Southwark, Ragged Schools	50
To the Lambeth Pension Society	50
To the Trinity or Avon-street Ragged Schools, Bath	50
To the Sutcliffe Industrial School	50
To St. Michael's Ragged Schools	50
To the Sick Man's Friend, Vineyards	50
In addition to Power's Gift to Bath	50
And to Mr. Marsland, the Collector of the Surrey Dispensary, who is one of his executors	150"

THE REV. H. N. PEARSON, D.D.

It is not often that we find a dean or a canon retiring from their position and resigning its emoluments, except on promotion to the episcopal bench. Besides Dr. Pearson, one only instance occurs to us,—the great and good Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church.

Hugh Nicholas Pearson was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated—B.A., April, 1800; M.A., June, 1803; B. and D.D., April, 1821. In 1805, the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D., Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William, Bengal, proposed a prize of £500 for the best composition in English prose, on (1.) "The probable design of Divine Providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the British dominion;" (2.) "The Duty, the Means, and the Consequence of translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Tongues, and of promoting Christian Knowledge in Asia;" (3.) "A brief Historical View of the Progress of the Gospel in different Nations since its first Promulgation." The prize was awarded in 1807 to Dr. (then Mr.) Pearson, who printed the work under the title of a "Dissertation on the Propagation of Christianity in Asia." (4to., Oxford, 1808.)

In 1833, Dr. Pearson was appointed Dean of Salisbury, and continued to hold that situation till the early part of 1846, when he resigned it, for reasons which were never fully explained, and was succeeded by the Rev. F. Lear, B.D., (previously Prebendary and Archdeacon of Sarum,) who died in 1850, deeply lamented. Since his resignation of office, Dr. Pearson resided near Sonning, in

Berkshire—of which place, we believe, one of his sons is Vicar—where he died, November 17, aged 79.

THE REV. J. G. MOUNTAIN, M.A.

THE excellent Bishop of Newfoundland has had severe trials this year, in the loss of his co-adjutors and counsellors. The Venerable Archdeacon T. F. H. Bridge, Commissary, died on the last day of February; Mr. Boland, stationed at St. George's Bay, was, in March, caught in a drift and frozen to death; Kallihirua, a native Esquimaux, placed, in October, 1855, at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, by the Admiralty, and afterwards transferred to the Bishop's College of St. John, died there in June; and now Mr. Mountain, Principal of St. John's College, and Archdeacon Bridge's successor as Commissary of the Bishop, has departed from the scene of his missionary labours.

Jacob George Mountain, who at the time of his death was not more than 39 years of age, was second son of the aged rector of Blunham, Bedfordshire, the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, D.D., a prebendary of Lincoln, and nephew of the Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, D.D., Bishop of Quebec. He was educated on the foundation of Eton School, where he gained, in 1837, in addition to other honours, the "Newcastle Medal," given to the second best competitor for the Classical Scholarship founded, in 1829, by the late Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Mountain did not succeed to a Scholarship at King's College, Cambridge, but was presented by Eton College with one of the valuable Scholarships in their gift at Merton College, Oxford, called "Post-masterships." He graduated B.A. a second class-man in classical honours in Michaelmas Term, 1841, and proceeded M.A. April, 1847. After leaving Oxford, he returned to Eton as a private tutor, accepting also the curacy of Clewer, near Windsor; and to his parishioners at Clewer, as well as to his old friends, and such of the boys as had the pleasure of his acquaintance at Eton, he was deservedly endeared. Some nine years ago he determined to sacrifice his prospects at home for the arduous position of a missionary in Newfoundland, and he went out to Bishop Field, a man like-minded with himself, though many efforts were made by his friends to retain him in this country, and though the worthy Provost, then head master, of Eton, Dr. Hawtrey, as we have the best reason to believe, offered him the lucrative and influential post of assistant-master in that school.

Mr. Mountain died, after a short illness, at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 10th of October; and the Bishop, now left nearly desolate, asks in a touching letter to an English friend, "Will no one leave a curacy to help us?"

There is to be a memorial erected at Eton to those of her sons who have fallen in the Russian war; surely those should also be had in affectionate remembrance who give up, not for a time only, but for life, friends, station, and hopes of preferment, for the ill-requested

position of a missionary. Etonians ought to hold such men as S. Iwyn, Chapman, Gray, the late William Evans, &c. (alas! that we must add, -- the late!) Jacob Mountain in the highest honour and esteem.

COMMANDER CHARLES TURBELL R.N.

Ver. 7. At Calais, aged 60, Capt. Charles Thurtell, R. N., son of the late Thomas Thurtell, of Lakenham, near Norfolk.

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licitation he felt it his duty, under circumstances, to comply. By his interference he obtained from General Neapolitan Commander-in-Chief, a son of the British to seek safety his camp, or on board the men-of-war. The Racer afterwards, at the order of the chiefs of the commanding party, the theatre on which, as the original spot, sent the, they entered a sacred a treaty of peace. The ratification was signed, she announced by a speech by a royal salute, which was returned by the Neapolitan and British. The sea and land were saved by Mr. Thurstall, and for his services he rendered in a position of such merit was perhaps the highest reward him the thanks, to which the British presented a Pipe and a Prince Parker. The first P. Parker, a Junta of the Secretary of State, was ordered to be a general command, and the Secretary of State, Lord Castlereagh, and the Secretary of State, Lord Castlereagh, at the conclusion of the war, the circumstances.

The first representation being made to the Admiralty, he received the answer, "He was advanced to the rank of Captain, and was to be a Captain, Secretary, and his first command the ship of the line, in 1806."

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

Discussion

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ing Mr. Bailey's name in this department of literature, it may not be out of place to say that he was the father of the author of "Festus," a poem upon which the literary world has pronounced the highest encomiums. In antiquarian knowledge of this town and county, few minds have been so extraordinarily or accurately furnished, and thus we have had for the result "The Annals of Nottinghamshire," bringing our town and county records to the year of grace 1850. This work is accurate, minute, and descriptive of churches, charities, pedigrees, and other facts appertaining to some special departments of inquiry, but is wanting in the philosophical appreciation of the causes and effects of historic events, but important enough to instruct the general reader, and specially interesting to the inhabitants of Nottinghamshire. A few weeks before his decease, there issued from the press the "Records of Longevity." This is too recent a publication to have been as yet generally read. It seems to contain, alphabetically arranged, notices, more or less curious and elaborate, of a vast number of those who have exceeded the allotted span of life. He had all the qualities of, and aimed to appear, an English yeoman. He was more than that—a thorough, true-bred citizen, and a patriot to the extent of his power. In a pecuniary point of view, his love of politics was very costly. Others might with painstaking assiduity write a newspaper into a property, possibly secure a large income, and lay by a fortune. Mr. Bailey's experience was, like his plans, widely apart from this. His disappointment in the paucity of present results was marked and often expressed. He knew, and could reason upon and appreciate, *things* better than *men*. Indeed, his most serious mistakes were made in erroneous estimates of mankind. Through the greater part of his life, he was, either as a servant or principal, in business; was honourable, upright, and estimable as a tradesman; and was influential in the council and in the chair of a board of guardians. Yet he ever looked at the poetry rather than the prose of human nature. His outward movements were constantly directed to some useful purpose. If he failed to impress his ideas, or communicate his plans successfully in one direction, another was tried. In 1830, Mr. Bailey issued a spirited address, in which he declared himself a determined Reformer, and an advocate for retrenchment and economy, particularly in corporation expenditure, and announcing himself at the same time as a candidate to represent Nottingham in parliament. The parliament having been dissolved in consequence of the death of his Majesty George the Fourth, the nomination of candidates took place on the 30th July, when Mr., afterwards Lord, Denman, and Sir R. C. Ferguson, the retiring members, were again put in nomination by the Whig party, and Mr. Bailey was proposed in opposition. He was decidedly the popular candidate, but upon going to the poll only 226 votes were recorded in his favour, when he abandoned the contest. The interment took place in the family

vault, in the cemetery, Pasford, and was attended by many of the principal inhabitants of Nottingham.

PAUL DELAROCHE.

HE was born at Paris, in the year 1797. His father was an enlightened connoisseur, holding a situation of some importance in the *Mont de Piété*,—that of putting a valuation on the works of art which were brought to that establishment for money to be advanced upon. With his eldest brother, of whom the family were desirous of making a painter, Paul Delaroche received an artist's education. He commenced by studying landscape, voluntarily resigning the domain of history to his brother, whom he looked upon as more gifted than himself, but who shortly afterwards renounced painting for an easier but less glorious career.

This, however, was not the path of art in which Paul Delaroche was destined to excel. In 1817, when scarcely twenty years old, he was a competitor, as landscape painter, at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, but as his picture obtained for him only a partial success, he suddenly gave up landscape, and in the following year entered the studio of Gros, one of whose most prominent pupils he speedily became. Gros was then in the meridian of his talents and renown: although in his drawing he had faithfully retained the severe style of David, yet he applied himself earnestly to the study of colour, action, and dramatic effect. But the cold temperament of Delaroche resisted all bold flights of the pencil; he passed through the studio of Gros without becoming a true colourist, and without kindling his emotions.

The fruit of his studies were first exhibited to the public at the *Salon* of 1822, in three pictures: "A Study of a Head," a "Descent from the Cross," and "Joas saved by Jehosabeth." Judging by this last composition, which now adorns the Luxembourg Gallery, the young artist already displayed facility of execution; but although the figure of Jehosabeth pressing against her breast the infant she has snatched from the executioners, is impressed with a certain kind of animation, the general effect of the work is, that it is the happy effort of a student with a good memory.

Thus, at the earliest period of his career, Paul Delaroche shewed himself strictly obedient to the principles of the academic school; but his active mind could not but be aware that a great revolution was about taking place in art. Gericault had endeavoured, in his bold and powerful works, to restore observation of nature to the important position which the pupils of David had systematically denied to it. Borrrington, in his pictures, small as they are, dreamt of the splendours of Venice, and in spirit preached the gospel of colour. Finally, the boldest of all, Eugène Delacroix, had just taught France that she had another great painter. The public, on its part, shewed how thoroughly weary it had become of classical stiffness; it was nauseated

with Greek and Roman nudities, that for thirty years had been invariably presented to its eyes; and it now impatiently demanded subjects endowed with more life, and even a new art. Paul Delaroche early perceived the necessity for reform; but, timid and irresolute, he comprehended but half his task. France required a revolution in feeling—he contented himself with effecting a revolution in costume.

The Exhibition of 1824 witnessed an almost entire abandonment of subjects derived from antiquity or mythology. In exhibiting "Joan of Arc interrogated in her Prison," "St. Vincent de Paul preaching before Louis XIII.," he clearly touched upon modern subjects, casting far from him the toga, the helmet, and the peplum, so long abused by the classical school. This was the commencement and foundation of his success. But his reputation did not greatly increase before 1827, when he exhibited several portraits and some pictures of no great importance; but among them were "The death of Dürante," (intended for one of the halls of the *Conseil d'Etat*.) "The Result of a Duel;" "Caumont de la Force saved from massacre;" and last, though not least, "The Death of Queen Elizabeth," a large composition, purchased by the Government of Charles X., and afterwards placed in the gallery of Luxembourg, as one of the most remarkable works of the young painter.

As this picture has served to extend the artist's fame in England, we shall attempt to describe and analyse it. The queen is represented in the last moments of her agony, clothed in her royal robes, which she would never throw off; she is stretched upon a carpet on the ground, and is surrounded in her last hour by her women, one of whom is arranging the cushions upon which her dying head reposes. Around Elizabeth is grouped the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord-Keeper, the Lord High Admiral, and the Secretary of State, Cecil, who, on his knees before the queen, is soliciting her last commands.

The best figure in the picture is undoubtedly that of the queen; her profile displays physical agony blended with moral suffering, presents a nervous and energetic expression; and of all the heads ever painted by Delaroche, this one appears to us marked with the most life-like character. The personages who surround the queen—Cecil kneeling, and the women weeping—are, on the contrary, extremely commonplace both in attitude and expression. The artist has shown himself so prodigal of shot-coloured stuffs, that amid the draperies, so clear and brilliant in tone, the flesh-tints of the figures appear yellow, dull, and dingy. The picture, by its luminous and glaring colouring, gives the idea of a festive rather than that of a mournful scene. Death is indeed a horrible scene; but Delaroche has taken so much care, and found so much pleasure, in painting silk and velvet, that he has lost sight of the main subject. In fact, he is almost always deficient in dramatic feeling, and it is seldom that he is

able to combine the close and telling details of the attitudes of grief, the powerful combinations of form and colour, which wring the heart and extort the cry of emotion.

Despite the faults we have pointed out, "The Death of Elizabeth" obtained at the Exhibition a very decided success, and the reception given to this composition determined its author to borrow other subjects from English history, which—since so much was abused—was at that time new to the French public; and Delaroche, being a well-educated man, derived from it those inspirations which have won for him most applause. In 1830 he exhibited "Cromwell at the Coffin of Charles I.," and the celebrated picture known in France as the "Children of Edward VI." Thus, in the choice of his subjects, the artist never failed to appeal to the feelings of the many; yet his very limited powers rendered him unable to attain his aim.

This picture is dated 1830, and is one of the ornaments of the Luxembourg Gallery, which his countrymen are most proud of. It represents the young Edward VI. and his brother, the Duke of York, are seated side by side, and, with wandering eyes, are reading in the same book. This is all the picture! Paul Delaroche could find no other means to interest us in the fate of the young prisoners of Richard III. The shining of a red light through the crack of the door, proceeding doubtless from the torch of the murderers about to smother the young princes. To attempt to excite emotion by such inadequate means is vain; meeting the difficulty on its weakest side, the picture is losing sight of the aim as well as of the resources of painting. Surely the general attitude, and expression of the captive children are the means by which he might have better and distinctly told the story.

Although the works of Delaroche are effective in the eyes of the connoisseur, they possess qualities which attract less competent judges. As a painter, Delaroche was practical, and careful, above all, he bested the extreme, and perhaps puerile, attention to the representation of furniture and draperies, and all the accessories of a picture: familiar with the manners and customs of the middle ages, and of the sixteenth century, he speedily acquired the reputation of being the *costumier* of the age. He endeavoured to concentrate his powers upon two pictures,—"*Cardinal Richelieu ascending the Throne*," and "*The Death of Mazarin*," exhibited in 1831. The figures in these positions are of very small proportions, and their execution Delaroche studied to reduce the minuteness and breadth of the French school. Herein he essayed a style which unfortunately has been so little cultivated, which might perhaps have proved to be the source of the truest success.

Upon the death of Meynier, in 1832, the *Académie des Beaux-Arts* called the young Delaroche to the honour of filling his place. This nomination astonished no one. But it was to be feared from Delaroche in the choice of perilous novelty; and his election was a concession to popular favour that involved

but small sacrifice of old conventional prejudice. Delaroche soon became himself a teacher, and opened a studio, which was for many years the most frequented of any in Paris. From that time he exercised considerable influence in the teaching of art, which continued up to the time of his death.

Delaroche, instead of slumbering on his seat at the *Académie*, shewed himself more active than ever. There appeared successively from his pencil the "St. Amelia," in which the patience, if not the simplicity, of the miniature-painters of the fifteenth century was imitated; then, "The Death of Lady Jane Grey," which excited much admiration, (1834); "The Assassination of the Duc de Guise" (1835); "St. Cecilia;" "Charles I. insulted by the Soldiers of Cromwell;" and "Strafford led to Execution," (1837). These compositions as varied in thought as in execution, attest the possession of a certain gift of invention and fecundity. "The Death of Lady Jane Grey" was the most popular,—an effect at which we may at this day well feel astonished. "The Assassination of the Duc de Guise" is the most dramatic of Delaroche's compositions. It is painted with a minuteness, breadth, and freedom of touch which remind us of the *facile prosode* of the Dutch colourists.

The Exhibition of 1837 was the last to which Delaroche contributed. From some unknown cause, he became disgusted with public exhibitions; and since that date he refrained from submitting his works to the criticism of the multitude. It must not be forgotten, however, that from this period his life was absorbed in the study and execution of a great work,—that which adorns the hall of the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and which was recently damaged by fire.

In 1836 Delaroche was selected to decorate the ceiling of the Madeleine. To qualify himself for this work he visited Italy, and spent a considerable time there, engaged in studying the paintings which enrich the churches and palaces of that favoured land. He returned full of ardour, to find that in the vast enterprise which he had reckoned upon executing alone, a *collaborateur* would be appointed. Discouraged at this intelligence, he renounced the task of painting the ceiling of the Madeleine.

To compensate him for this disappointment, and also enable him to make use of the studies he had brought from Italy, the administration assigned him the difficult honour of decorating the vast hemicycle of the *École des Beaux-Arts*, already alluded to. He commenced this work in 1837, and did not relinquish his pencil until 1841.

This work was not the best suited to the peculiar talent of Delaroche: he was not eminent as a draughtsman, and but half a colourist; neither was he eminent for his skill in *chiaroscuro*. Hence this vast production is neither picture que nor life-like; and at the most can be considered only as a learned work.

Upon the completion of this picture, Delaroche produced his "*Le Mirandole En-*

fant;" "Napoleon at Fontainebleau;" "Pilgrims before St. Peter's at Rome;" "Bonaparte crossing the Alps." These all reveal a modification in his style, but not a happy one. His more recent works are not calculated to restore to him the sympathy he had lost. It must be confessed that Delaroche is an artist of talent rather than a genius. Education and diligent study qualified him to be a painter, but not an artist, in the true sense of that word. For he has failed in the true mission of the artist—that of advancing the education of the masses; when it was in his power to give an impulse, he yielded to it: he has been a reflection, but not a light; and instead of elevating the public to himself, he has lowered himself to the public.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 10. At St. John's, Newfound-land, the Rev. *Jacob George Mountain*, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1847, Merton College, Oxford, Principal of St. John's College, Rural Dean, and Commissary to the Lord Bishop, second son of the Rev. Jacob Henry Brooke Mountain, D.D., Rector of Blunham, Bedfordshire, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

Oct. 11. At Garstang Church Town, aged 48, the Rev. *George Simpson*, M.A., Curate of the Parish Church of Garstang.

Oct. 15. At Woodchester, Gloucestersh., the Rev. *Louis Gerard*, for many years chaplain to the nuns at the Convent, Atherstone.

Oct. 17. At his lodgings, Chagford, aged 35, the Rev. *Edward Dicker*, of the Church Missionary Society.

Oct. 20. At Ditton, aged 62, the Rev. *W. B. Burroughs*, for many years Rector of that parish.

Oct. 21. At the Vicarage, Heybridge, aged 72, the Rev. *Robert Prentice Crane*, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841, Clare College, Cambridge, V. of Heybridge (1833), and V. of Tolleshun-Major (1840), Essex. Mr. Crane, who has left a large family to lament their loss, was formerly British Chaplain at Rio Janeiro.

At Melville-terr., Camden-road-villas, aged 33, the Rev. *W. E. Pooley*, Rector of Chillesford (1850), Suffolk, son of the late John Pooley, esq., of Uxwood.

At Kemp-town, aged 60, the Rev. *William Henry Cooper*, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1822, Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of Wiggonholt &c. Greatham (1837), Sussex.

Oct. 24. At the Rectory, aged 58, the Rev. *John Leigh*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1821, Brasenose College, Oxford, R. of Egginton, (1824), Derbyshire.

Oct. 25. At West-end-lodge, Thames-Ditton, the Rev. *Wilfred Speer*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, Trinity College, Cambridge, P.C. of Thames-Ditton, and P.C. of East Molesey, Surrey.

Oct. 26. At Guildford, aged 36, the Rev. *Thos. Mills*, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1845, Trinity College, Cambridge, late Rector of Bu'phan, Essex.

At Penryn, Cornwall, aged 80, the Rev. *R. Cope*, LL.D., F.A.S.

Oct. 27. At Dollar, aged 80, *Dr. Mylne*, the venerable and respected minister of the parish of Dollar.

At East Retford, aged 27, the Rev. *Henry Gordon*, B.A., St. Mary Hall, Oxford, late of H.M.S. "Eurydice."

Oct. 28. At Faling, aged 37, the Rev. *Edward West*, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1847, late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Oct. 29. At Asfordby Rectory, aged 71, the Rev. *Andrew Burnaby*, Rector of that place.

At Manningford Abbot's Rectory, aged 73, the Rev. *Francis Bickley Astley*.

Oct. 30. At the Rectory, aged 73, the Rev. *William Lashmar Batley*, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811, formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Rector of Woodford (1817), Northamptonshire.

At Highwood, Uttoxeter, aged 44, the Rev. *James Hoare Moor*, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1840, Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Quendon, Essex, the Rev. *Henry Howard*, Rector of Chickney, Essex.

At Stockton Rectory, Shropshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Charles B. C. Whitmore*.

Aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Brown*, Rector of Whitestone, having been the minister of that parish forty-nine years.

At Ecclesall Parsonage, near Sheffield, aged 57, the Rev. *Henry Farish*, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, and son of the late James Farish, esq., surgeon, of Cambridge.

Nov. 1. At Sutton Coldfield, aged 88, the Rev. *Joseph Mendham*, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Nov. 2. After a few days' illness, at the house of his father-in-law, the Rev. J. R. Major, D.D., 40, Bloomsbury-sq., aged 25, the Rev. *Theophilus Garencières Graham Sampson*, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and curate of St. Augustin's and St. Faith's, London, eldest son of the Rev. Theophilus Sampson, Rector of Eakring, Nottinghamshire.

At the vicarage, Kirkby Wharfe, aged 68, the Rev. *John Ashford*, twenty-four years Vicar of that parish.

At the Rectory, the Rev. *Josh. Wright*, Rector of Congham (1841), Norfolk.

Nov. 12. At 2, Onslow-sq., Brompton, aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Bowdler*, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, St. John's College, Cambridge, Prebendary of St. Paul's (1849), and Secretary to the Incorporated Church Building Society.

Nov. 14. Aged 60, the Rev. *William Graham Cole*, P.C. of St. James, Wednesbury (1846), Staffordshire.

Nov. 16. At Clifton, the Rev. *Richard Coke Wilmot*, M.A., of Neswick-hall, Yorkshire.

Nov. 17. At Sonning-grove, Berks, aged 80, the Very Rev. *Hugh Nicholas Pearson*, formerly Dean of Salisbury, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, B. and D.D. 1821, St. John's College, Oxford.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 13. At Rosedale, Sydney, Daniel Dering Mathew, esq., J.P.

July 22. At Copiapo, Chili, Wm. Edw. Miller, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Edward Miller, of Sheffield.

Aug. —. At Meean Meer, in the Punjab, Major J. N. Sharp, of the Bengal Engineers.

Aug. 23. At Simon's-town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 24, J. C. F. A. Perry, esq., eldest son of the late T. A. Perry, esq., of Cheltenham.

Sept. 23. At Port-Royal, Jamaica, aged 16, Wm. Carnarvon Beames, Midshipman of H.M.'s ship *Arrogant*, third son of the Rev. T. Beames, of St. James's, Westminster.

Sept. 23. At Glasgow, Mr. John Johnston, the Glasgow poet and astronomer. He was a native of Galloway, county of Wigtown, and published in 1831 a volume of poems, also in 1836 a small astronomical work on the laws and phenomena of the solar system.

Oct. 7. At Niagara, aged 65, the Hon. Jacob Homilius Irving, of Ironshore, Jamaica.

Oct. 8. At Friedrichshafen, Lake Constance, Mary Anne, wife of Sir Samuel Stirling, of Glorat, Bart.

At her daughter's, Mrs. Jay, of Higham-house, Worthingham, aged 84, Mrs. Hook, relict of Daniel Hook, esq., of Great Yarmouth.

At Silver-terr., St. David's, Exeter, aged 63, Richard Batten Rouse, esq., of Great Torrington,

an alderman of that place, and a man universally beloved and respected.

At Wivenhoe, aged 87, Philip Havens, esq., for the county of Essex and for the borough of Colchester, and a Deputy-Lieut. of the City of Ports.

Oct. 9. Aged 85, William Cambridge, esq., South Runcton, Norfolk.

Oct. 10. At Colleshill, aged 85, Ann, relict of the Rev. John Dyer Hewett, Vicar of Fillingham.

At Ireshopeburn, Weardale, suddenly, aged 40, Jacob Ralph Featherston, esq., eldest son of the late Thos. Featherston, esq., of Cotfield-hall, Gateshead.

Oct. 11. At Montrose, aged 43, Major J. Duncan, of the H.E.I.C.'s 26th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

Oct. 12. At Ramsgate, aged 21, T. E. Digby, esq., son of Kene'm Digby, esq. The funeral of the late Thomas Everard Digby, esq., took place on Monday morning, in presence of between three and four thousand persons, assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to one who was universally beloved by all ranks of persons who knew him, both far and near. His sudden death occasioned the greatest possible grief to his surviving family, and deep regret to all his numerous friends and acquaintances, including household domestics. At 10 o'clock, a most mournful procession commenced slowly to proceed from the family residence, Royal Crescent, Saint Augustine's Church, on the West Cliff. All persons taking any part in the procession followed uncovered to the place of interment. The burial-service used for those who departed this life in the Roman Catholic faith was performed by the priests; after which the coffin was lowered into a vault, and placed near the remains of the late Mr. Wm. Pugin, architect and builder of this splendid edifice. This, we understand, is a temporary arrangement—the vault not being finished. Immediately after the funeral, the family of deceased, with their accustomed charity, directed that one hundred leaves should be distributed to the poor, without any distinction as to religious opinions.

At Limerick, aged 34, Major Francis L. Tinley, 21st Royal N.B. Fusiliers, from the effects of wounds and physical exhaustion, while fighting with his regiment in the trenches before Sebastopol.

At Florence, aged 40, Matthew Schilizzi.

At Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Mr. John L. brother of the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester.

At his residence, Oaklands, Yardley, near Birmingham, aged 63, Charles Breckin.

Oct. 13, of Cholera, the renowned General Guyon (Kurschid Pacha). He was born at his father being a captain in our English army, descended from a French family. In 1821, then eighteen, he got a commission in the Austrian army; he subsequently married a Hungarian lady with considerable landed property, and became a Hungarian country gentleman in which capacity he took up arms at the outbreak of a section of the revolutionists of 1848, to oppose Jelaichich. His career from this point is historical—the brilliant engagements he led, his overthrow, with Bem, Kautz, through the patriotism of Görzay sacrificing himself rather than his men. He fled with the rest of the Hungarian leaders to Turkey. Guyon, however, although offered a command in Damascus, the rank of lieutenant-general and the title of Kurschid (the Sun) Pacha, steadfastly refused to embrace the Mahometan faith, and this at a time when he was actually starving from want. It was only when every effort had been deemed as hopeless, that the authorities at Constantinople accepted Guyon's services on his own terms. He was the first Christian who obtained the rank of Pacha and a Turkish military command without betraying his religion. His subsequent career in the Eastern war is fresh in the minds of all readers of the newspapers.

funeral took place in the English burial-ground at Scutari, on the 15th inst., with all due military honours. Mr. Blackstone, the Embassy chaplain, performed the solemn service. Very many of his old companions in arms during the Hungarian war were present at the sad ceremony.

At Cambridge-ter., Hyde-park, aged 82, Elizabeth Anne, widow of John Morse, esq., late of Sprowston-hall, Norfolk, and dau. of Gen. Hall, late of Writting-park, Cambridge-hire.

At Sandbach, Cheshire, aged 43, Richard N. Percival, esq.

At the house of her father, aged 17, Agnes Louisa, second dau. of Henry Cousins, esq., of Osnaburgh-st., Regent's-park.

At Bersted-lodge, aged 89, Susan Mackworth, widow of Thomas Smith, esq., of Bersted-lodge, Sussex. For several weeks this lady has been in a very ill state of health, and her death has created a most melancholy sensation in the town of Bognor and the surrounding neighbourhood. Mrs. Smith was highly connected, wealthy, and benevolent, and her loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whom she has been a constant benefactor, and her patronage misused by the tradesmen of Bognor, to whom she has been a constant supporter.

At Seabrook, aged 26, John George Lloyd, esq., Lieut. in the 2nd West York Militia Regt., and third son of the late George Lloyd, esq., of Cowesby-hall, Thirsk.

In London, Charles Liddell, esq., of the firm of Pease and Liddell, of Hull, bankers.

Aged 13, Margaret Helena Colthurst Bulkley, second dau. of Bulkley J. M. Praed, esq.

At Madeley-manoir, Staffordshire, aged 43, Francis Stanier, esq.

At the residence of his father-in-law, Chircombe-house, aged 46, John B. Maine, esq.

Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. G. Oliver, D.D., Rector of North Hyckham and Vicar of Scopwick, in the co. of Lincoln, and mother of Mr. B. S. Oliver, Nottingham-park.

At Hatfield, aged 87, Grace Annabella Slade, dau. of the Rev. Richard Slade, late Rector of Westwell, in the co. of Oxford, and sister of the late Rev. Samuel Slade, D.D., Rector of Hatfield and Dean of Chichester.

At Nazing-park, Essex, aged 87, Anna Maria, widow of George Palmer, esq., who for many years represented the Southern Division of the county in Parliament.

Oct. 14. At Haslar Hospital, Hubert Johnston, esq., late Paymaster of H.M. ship "Centaur."

At Kiburne-hall, Derbyshire, aged 87, Charles Vickers Hunter, esq.

At Westbourne-park-ter., Harrow-road, of consumption, aged 39, William, eldest son of Richard Abud, esq., of Conduit-st., Hanover-sq.

Aged 69, John Gunter, esq., of Burnham, Somerset, also of Cole-hill-house, Fulham, Middlesex.

Aged 79, Samuel Midworth, esq., of Giltcroft-house, Mansfield.

At Hereford-road north, Westbourne-grove, London, aged 66, Caroline, second dau. of the late Col. Brereton, of Chichester, and niece of the late Dowager Countess of Castle Stewart.

At Rathillet, Thomas Donaldson Carswell, son of David Carswell, esq., of Rathillet.

At Constantinople, aged 53, Francis Horsley Robinson, esq., of Llandovery, Monmouthsh., second son of the late Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart.

Oct. 15. At his residence in Clarendon-road, Kensington, of bronchitis, aged 42, William Kingdon, esq., solicitor, formerly of Druryard-lodge, Exeter.

At Cheltenham, aged 51, Nicholas Crooke, esq.

At his residence, Rusholme-hall, near Manchester, aged 59, Robert Ashton, esq.

At Folkestone, aged 72, George Johnstone, esq., of Tavistock-sq.

At Holloway, aged 87, Thos. Bidwell, esq., late of Charmouth, Dorset.

At Bath, at the residence of his brother-in-law Col. Sandys, suddenly, George Hewett, esq., Deputy Magistrate of Cutwah, Bengal.

Oct. 16. At Bourne, Lincolnshire, aged 74, James Bellingham, esq., surgeon, late of Windmill-hill, Sussex.

At Inverness-ter., Bayswater, aged 51, George Harding, esq., late surgeon H.E.I. Company's Service, Madras Establishment.

At Claydon-house, Bucks, aged 20, Catherine Eliza, eldest dau. of Sir Harry and Lady Verney.

At Grove-road, Brixton, aged 59, Wm. Field, esq.

At Bath, aged 82, Louisa Christiana, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Tolson.

At his residence, Cowhill, near Dumfries, N.B., aged 92, Vice-Admiral Chas. Jas. Johnston on the list of flag-officers on reserved half-pay in receipt of service-pensions. He was a Captain of 1806, Rear-Admiral of 1811, and Vice-Admiral of 1850, and placed on the reserved list 1854. The gallant deceased was lieutenant of the "Ruby," 46, at the capture of the Cape in 1795; lieutenant of the "Arrogant," 74, at the surrender of Columbo, and the destruction of armed vessels in the Java Seas in 1796; Captain of the "Cornwallis," 50, in company with the "Sceptre," 74, and attacked the French frigate "Semillante," and shipping in St. Paul's Bay, Isle of Bourbon, in 1806; he commanded the "Powerful," 74, in the Walcheren expedition.

Oct. 16. At Port Leo, Tregony, aged 58, Lieut. Joseph Francis Baker, R.N., brother to R. W. Baker, esq., of Cottesmore. He had seen much service, and in the last American war was in the action between the United States and the Macedonian, when she struck to the American; was in one of the accompanying ships when Bonaparte surrendered; was wrecked in the "Race-Horse;" and for the last twenty years had been in the Coast-Guard Service.

At Clifton-villa, Warminster, R. Tayler, esq.

Oct. 17. Aged 80, Emily, relict of J. W. Noad, esq., of Road, Somerset.

At Russell-pl., Fitzroy-sq., aged 79, Eliza Alicia Isabella, widow of Samuel Tomkins, esq.

At Oakeley, Salop, after great suffering, Lieut.-Col. Oakeley, 56th Regt.

At Florence (on his return from London), the Commendatore Luigi Canina, President of the Capitoline Museum and Gallery at Rome, and author of a voluminous series of illustrated works upon the ancient architecture and topography of Egypt, Greece, and Rome.

At Teignmouth, aged 50, Jane, youngest dau. of the late William Bartlett, esq.

Oct. 18. At Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 64, Anne, relict of Henry Parke, esq.

At Colchester, aged 77, George Brock, esq.

At Hackney, aged 24, Chas., fifth son of John Bullock, esq., of Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood.

At Bognor, Sussex, Marianne, wife of the Rev. George Thompson, B.A., Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, second dau. of Capt. J. S. White, of Theresa-pl., Hammersmith, and granddau. of the late Major-Gen. John White, of Bengal.

At Wiltoughbridge Wells, Staffordsh., at an advanced age, Samuel Harding, esq., for many years agent to Hugo Meynell Ingram, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Catherine, eldest dau. of Col. Fraser, of Castle Fraser.

Oct. 19. At Cheltenham, aged 17, John Church Pearce Church, esq., the only child of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Church Pearce, of Ffrwdgrech, Breconshire, and Staverton-house, Gloucestershire.

At Richmond, Mary Ann, wife of Richard Hassall, M.D.

At Royal-crescent, Bath, aged 57, Rear-Adm. the Hon. George Frederick Hotham. He had been much engaged in railway affairs of late years. He entered the navy on the 10th of September, 1810, as a volunteer of the first class on board the "Northumberland," 74, commanded by his uncle, the Hon. Henry Hotham, and served

Mary, dau. of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair, bart.

At Woolwich, Colin Arrott Browning, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, R.N., author of "The Convict Ship."

At Haslar Hospital, a few hours after being landed from H.M.S. Hannibal, Mr. John Hayles, Gunner, R.N., late of H.M.S. Beagle, from disease contracted while doing duty in the trenches before Sebastopol; he also distinguished himself in the Sea of Azoff, for which he received promotion, was mentioned in public despatches, and nominated for the Legion of Honour.

At Ipswich Union-house, aged 75, John Claxon. He was on board the Victory, Lord Nelson's ship, on the memorable 1st of October, 1805; and he saw his commander fall.

At Tan-y-wen, aged 21, Eliza Ermin, second dau. of William Cole, esq., town-clerk of Ruthin, and grand-dau. of the late Robert Nicholls, esq., coroner of the county of Denbigh.

At Lyne-grove, Chertsey, Elizabeth, wife of William Dodsworth, esq., only surviving sister of Sir J. Y. Buller, bart., M.P. for Devonshire.

At Deal, aged 74, Richard May Christian, esq., several times mayor of that borough.

At Wrentham, Suffolk, aged 68, Susan Leman Orgill, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. T. V. Leman, of Brampton-hall, Suffolk.

Oct. 27, of bronchitis, at Avignon, in the South of France, aged 72, the Hon. Henrietta Countess De Salis, of Dawley-court, Uxbridge. Her ladyship was at the time on her way to Rome, where she proposed to pass the winter. By this event several families of distinction are placed in mourning, including those of Lord De Tabley, Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Lords Massareene and Farnham, &c.

Aged 63, Thomas James Hancock, esq., of Idol-lane, city, and the Paragon, Hackney.

At Dalston, aged 71, William Collett, esq., late of the General Post-office.

Caroline Alathca, dau. of the late Isaac Wilson, esq., of Workop.

At Moorefield-house, county Kildare, the seat of his brother, Ponsonby Moore, esq., aged 60, Capt. Frederic Moore, formerly of the 12th Lancers, youngest son of the Hon. Ponsonby Moore, brother of Charles, first Marquess of Drogheda.

Oct. 28. *Mysterious Death of a Dundee Merchant in London.*—The body of Mr. W. Wilson, a respectable merchant of Dundee, was found in the Thames on Tuesday. He came to London in the steamboat from Dundee on Friday, and was to have returned in the same vessel on Wednesday. Mr. Wilson was about 40 years of age. A silver watch was found in his fob; it had stopped at twenty minutes past eight. There were twenty-four sovereigns, a 5l. Bank of England note, and a return ticket by the Dundee steamboat, in the deceased's pockets.

At St. Paul's-road, Camden-sq., aged 17, Catherine Georgiana Agnes Nicols, second dau. of J. G. Nicholls, esq.

At Carlton-place, Edinburgh, Colonel John Duncan, E.I.C.S.

At Rugby, aged 20, Willoughby Thos. Rhoades, of Peterbroke College, Oxford, second son of the late Rev. J. P. Rhoades.

At Blackheath, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. John Williams, R.E.

At Camden-sq., New Camden-town, Selina, wife of W. H. Weaver, esq., formerly of the Royal Artillery, eldest dau. of the late William Innes, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir Wm. Chambers.

At Southampton, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thos. Adkins.

Aged 72, Stamp Brooksbank, esq., of Healaugh, near Tadcaster.

Oct. 29, much respected, aged 68, J. F. Hughes, esq., M.D., Acton-house. The deceased was chairman of the bench of magistrates at Wrexham, and also senior deputy-lieutenant for the county of Denbigh. The deceased had resided in Wrex-

ham and its neighbourhood for nearly half a century, and was universally respected by rich and poor alike, for his kind and gentlemanly manners and charitable disposition. He was the senior magistrate on the bench, but for some time past he has but rarely attended, by reason of illness and declining health. In politics the deceased was a consistent Tory, but though a warm partisan, the amiability of his character prevented him being an unscrupulous one, and he has gone to his grave full of years, and honoured and beloved by all who knew him. Most kind in private life, and hospitable to all around him, his memory will be cherished for many years to come, as a Christian, a gentleman, a neighbour, and a friend. His remains were interred in the family vault, in the churchyard, Wrexham.

At Ty Gwyn, Llanfair, near Ruthin, aged 13, Henry Bowe, youngest son of Hugh Lloyd Jones, esq.

At East Stonehouse, aged 75, Katherine, wife of Thos. Bate, esq., late of Truro, Cornwall, and dau. of the late George Skipp, esq., of the Grange, Gloucestershire.

At Strelly, Nottinghamshire, Julia Frances, wife of James Thomas Edge, esq., and dau. of Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, esq., of Peamore, Devonshire.

At Dublin, Anna Dorothea, relict of George Putland, esq., of Bray Head, county Wicklow, and dau. of the late Hampden Evans, esq., of Portrane, county Dublin.

At Utrecht, Carel Sirardus Willem, Count van Hogendorp, Commander of the orders of the Netherlands Lion, and of the Oaken Crown, Knight of the Legion of Honour, &c.

At Trowbridge, aged 68, George Haden, esq., C.E. He had been an engineer for upwards of forty years, and principal supporter of the Trowbridge Mechanics' Institution, deacon of the Tabernacle Chapel, and superintendent of the Sunday School for upwards of 34 years.

Aged 76, Joseph Mills, esq., of Woodford, Essex.

At the residence of her brother, Randolph-road, Maida-hill, London, Adelina, youngest dau. of Thomas Cole, esq., of the co. of Kilkenny, Ireland, and niece of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Cockburn, of Cockburn, Bart., formerly of Lansdown-crescent, Bath.

At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Yates, Baptist minister of Ibstock and Hugglescote.

At Lynmouth, North Devon, aged 64, Henry Hollier, late Receiver-Gen. for the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth.

Aged 65, Mary Ann, wife of A. A. Mievill, esq., of Gower-st., Bedford-sq.

At Heanor-hall, Derbyshire, Sophia Frances, dau. of John Ray, esq.

At Chester-le-st., aged 72, Wm. Croudace, esq.

Oct. 30, at his residence at South Down, aged 86, Capt. George Glanville. This officer was First-Lieut. on board His Majesty's ship Unicorn, in an action that was fought in 1801, on the French coast, near Haverdewack and Bass Island, with a French frigate, which lost 100 killed, whilst not one was killed on board the Unicorn.

At his residence, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry, aged 82, Stephen Freeman, esq.

At Hertford-st., Mayfair, aged 76, Thomas Metcalfe, esq., late of New-sq., Lincoln's-inn.

At his residence, Southampton-row, Russell-sq., aged 80, Philip Augustus Hanrott, esq.

A fearful accident occurred in Great Hampton-street, Birmingham, last week, which resulted in the death of two persons. It appears that about a quarter past 4 o'clock the prison-van, on its way from the Public-office in Moor-street to the Borough Gaol at Winson-green, was passing along Great Hampton-st., when Mr. Milward, an extensive tube-maker of Birmingham, but whose residence was at Erdington, about two miles from the town, and his serving man, were driving in a gig down Hall-street. From some

cause the horse took fright, and dashed at a furious rate past the van. Just opposite the Church Tavern the man jumped out; in doing so he became entangled by the arm or leg in the reins, and was dragged for several yards before he extricated himself from his perilous situation, without any material injury. The horse then continued his furious career, so cing the vehicle in contact with a large bulk window, belonging to the shop of Mr. Brettell, tobacconist, which was smashed to pieces. A gentleman named Thornton, who was in the act of leaving the shop, was at the same instant driven through the broken window. The vehicle was then drawn a short distance further, and finally upset against a lamp-post opposite Mr. Sutcliffe's japan-works. The unfortunate driver, Mr. Milward, was taken up and carried to an adjoining shop, where he immediately breathed his last; and Mr. Thornton was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he also subsequently died. The vehicle and horse sustained little injury.

In Charterhouse-sq., aged 74, Joseph Kerr, esq., formerly Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, and afterwards British Vice-Consul, at Prevesa, in the Morea.

At Forest-house, Forest-gate, Essex, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Richard Dames, esq.

At Ladbroke-sq., Notting-hill, aged 52, the wife of C. W. Rolfe, esq.

At Port Glasgow, Emily Mary, wife of Harry Miles, esq.

At Preston next Wingham, Frances Sophia, widow of James Dowker, esq., of Stourmouth.

At Enfield, aged 67, Mary, widow of Samuel Wimbush, esq., of Finchley.

Of decline, aged 22, Edward Henry, the second son of the Rev. Wm. Quarterman, Woolwich.

At Tregdwyan, Carmarthen, aged 90, Richard Richards, esq.

At Soham, aged 34, F. W. Slack, esq., solicitor.

At the Free Church Manse, Cardross, Mary Anne Kennedy, wife of the Rev. John M'Millan.

Oct. 31, at Great Amwell, Herts, aged 73, Albany Carrington Bond, esq. The deceased was uncle to John Neeld, esq., M.P., and the late Joseph Neeld, esq., late M.P. for Chippenham.

Aged 26, Joseph William Walker, eldest son, and on the 7th of Sep., at school, in his 16th year, Henry Haydn, third son, of J. W. Walker, organ builder, of Francis-st., Bedford-sq.

At the Vicarage, Padstow, Cornwall, aged 17, Eleanor Sybella, the eldest dau. of the Rev. Rd. Tyacke; surviving her brother (Mr. Robert Peel Tyacke) little more than ten days.

At Woburn-lodge, Upper Woburn-place, aged 42, Jas. Reeves Wyatt, esq. of the Elms, Taplow.

A most melancholy and fatal accident occurred at South Walker on Thursday night last. The particulars of the case are shortly these: Mr. Cranstoun Waddell, the proprietor of the woollen manufactory recently erected there, in his own house, and in presence of his sister, was in the act of replenishing one of 'Read Holiday's Patent Naphtha Gas Lamps' with naphtha from a jar, without having first extinguished the flame, when the naphtha in the jar caught fire and exploded, burning Mr. and Miss Waddell in the most fearful manner. Drawn to the spot by the report of the explosion, the neighbours rendered every assistance that was in their power. They were closely attended by Dr. Craig and Dr. Bell, from shortly after the occurrence of the sad calamity till death put an end to their sufferings. Mr. Waddell died on Friday morning (Nov. 1), and Miss Waddell on Saturday forenoon. The calamity has made a deep impression on the minds of many.

At his seat, Castle Bernard, Cork, aged 72, the Right Hon. James, Earl of Bandon, Viscount Bernard, &c. The noble earl was a resident proprietor, taking the deepest interest in local undertakings calculated to improve the county and develop its resources. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Bernard, whose elevation to

the peerage causes a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Bandon.

At Brighton, aged 63, John Haggard, 1813, LL.D. 1818, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of Doctors'-commons, D.C.L., Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester. Dr. Haggard was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which college he was a fellow, and he proceeded to the degree of LL.B. in 1813. He was appointed Chancellor of Lincoln by Dr. Kaye, the late learned and excellent bishop of that diocese. In 1847 he was nominated chancellor of the diocese of Manchester by the present bishop, and in 1847 commissary for Surrey in the same diocese. In the same year, 1847, he received the appointment of chancellor of Manchester from the present first bishop of this diocese. As an editor, Dr. Haggard rendered eminent services to the literature of civil and ecclesiastical law.

Lately, the Countess Charles Fitzjames has expired from the effects of the burns which she received nearly a month ago. This sad accident was caused by the countess treading on a bonfire match, which set her dress on fire, whilst she was sitting in her garden.

A widow, named Etcheverry, recently deceased at Ascaïn, near Bayonne, aged 107. She has witnessed the birth of grandchildren of the sixth and fifth generations. She retained the use of her faculties to the last.

The oldest general in France, and even in some say) in Europe, Baron Despeaux, is now dead. He entered the army in 1778, and his commission as general of division is dated 1804.

Joseph Wanlass, otherwise "Lanky" Dwyer, a person well-known at the East-end of London as a collector of rags, and bones, and other "odd and strays," died last week, in a miserable condition which he occupied in Chancery-court, London-green. Deceased had evidently seen many days, and had received a good education, became apparent by the finding of a journal of expenses, and other documents in his writing; he had very little intercourse with his neighbours, with the exception of an aged friend who for the last ten years went on his few errands, but until the illness preceding his death was not permitted to enter the room. He was long in a declining state for some time, and ten days ago he was attacked with serious illness, when he sent for his niece, who had long thought him dead, and by whom he was made comfortable, but he would have no other attendance except his old female friend. A few days before his death he handed to his niece, in the presence of his nurse, gold and notes to a large amount. A rumour states it to be bordering upon £700, scrapings of several years, during which time he had deprived himself of many of the necessities of life, in order to accumulate for the benefit of others.

Mr. John Gwynne, a director of the British Bank, who retired in January, 1848, suspecting that all was not right, and being refused a sight of the books and vouchers, since the disclosures respecting the bank, his silence to his suspicious having so put upon his mind as to cause his death.

Mr. David Gibson, a young artist of great promise. His first decided success was in the Royal Academy's exhibition in 1853, when he exhibited two pictures of very considerable merit, the largest of which was called "The Little Stranger." Both of these works found purchasers. About this time the state of Mr. Gibson's health induced his medical adviser to prescribe a journey to a warmer climate, and accordingly he proceeded to Spain, where he prosecuted his art with great enthusiasm. He sent several pictures to the Royal Academy exhibition of this year, and commissions for pictures now flowed in upon him from all quarters, but he died just as he entered upon a career of fame and fortune.

The oldest compositor in Paris, aged 88, Pierre Chevalier. He had been called to

army by the conscription, reached the rank of an officer, and, after his period of service expired, returned to the "case." He was a compositor, a compiler, a printer, and a good corrector, until his eighty-fifth year.

Nov. 1. At Northernhay-house, Exeter, aged 42, Eliza Coles Fisher, widow of the Rev. John Thomas Fisher, of Langford-house, Rector of Uphill, Somerset.

At an advanced age, John Evered Poole, esq., solicitor, Bridgwater.

At his residence, Sayes-court, Addelstone, aged 76, John Urpeth Rastrick, esq.

In London, aged 42, John Carter, esq., of Spalding, solicitor.

Aged 22, Oilyett Francis Murray Martin, youngest son of Major James Murray Martin, of Sansaw-hall, Salop.

At Kingskerswell, Elizabeth Deborah, wife of Lieut.-Col. Twopeny.

Nov. 2. At Exe-view, near Exmouth, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Robert Moore.

At Eton, aged 21, Georgina, wife of Charles Edward Coleridge, esq., barrister-at-law.

At his residence, Mount Dillon, Dundrum, co. Dublin, Capt. George Daniell, R.N.

At Budley Salterton, aged 60, John Beckley, esq., late of Lymington, in the co. of Hants, since of Paignton.

At Longsight Rectory, near Manchester, aged 84, Phæbe, wife of William Pitcairn, esq.

At Charles-place, Plymouth, Katherine, wife of Lieut.-Col. Spinluff, and dau. of the late Nicholas Bartlett, esq., of Ludbrook-house.

At Dover, Lucy, widow of Capt. J. N. Framp-ton, of the Rifle Brigade, and dau. of the late J. Shipden, esq., of Dover.

In Springfield-place, Leeds, aged 75, Sarah, relict of Wm. Dodsworth, esq., surgeon.

At Brighton, Mrs. Swynfen Jervis, wife of Swynfen Jervis, of Darlaston-hall, near Stone, Staffordshire.

In Manchester-sq., aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Constantine Carpue, esq.

At Torquay, Peter Kirk, esq., D.L., J.P., of Thornfield, Carrickfergus.

Nov. 3. At Castletown, co. Fermanagh, aged 74, John Brien, esq., J.P., and D.L.

At Eccle-ton-st.-south, aged 68, Ann Norrish, widow of Edward Chard, esq., of Long Sutton, Somerset.

At Hackney, aged 65, Samuel Cogdon, esq., Secretary of the Family Colonization Society, and late of the East India House.

At Quendon, Essex, Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Howard.

Nov. 4. At the residence of her father, Mount Pleasant Pagets, aged 50, Lady Fahie, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir William Charles Fahie, K.C.B.

At Bricklehampton-hall, Pershore, Worcestershire, Francis Woodward, esq., well known as an eminent agriculturist, and an active magistrate, and Deputy-Lieut., of this county. Mr. Woodward met with a fall from his horse in riding to one of his farms on the 15th ult., and severely injured his knee, from which injury tetanus ensued, and caused his death on the 4th inst. Deceased was one of the Executive of the Royal Agricultural Society, and actively engaged in that capacity at the Chelmsford Exhibition in July.

At Peckham, aged 63, Samuel Leigh, esq., one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

Capet Achlin, esq., late Treasurer to the Health and Water Committees under the Liverpool Corporation; he died suddenly, whilst taking a warm bath at the Pier-Head-baths.

At his residence, Devonshire-road, Balham-hill, William Henry Johnson, late of Chancery-lane, solicitor.

At Millmead-house, Guilford, after a lingering illness, aged 55, Gen. W. J. Butterworth. He recently resigned his post as Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, which he held from the year 1843 to 1855. On leaving the island the inhabitants of the settlement pre-

sented him with a most handsome piece of plate (value £700), as a mark of the high sense entertained by them of his valuable services as Governor of the above settlement for a period of nearly twelve years.

At Brussels, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Charles Dri-coll, lecturer of Bow, Middlesex.

At King-st., Portman-sq., aged 70, Geo. Stansfield Furnage, esq., late of Upper Thames-st., city.

At his residence, Gothic-cot-age, Park Village East, Regent's-park, aged 58, John Barton Baldwin, esq., late of Ingthorpe Grange, Craven, Yorkshire.

At Carshalton, Surrey, aged 79, Gibbon Carew FitzGibbon, youngest son of Thos. FitzGibbon, esq., of Hospital, co. Limerick, Ireland.

At her house, Saffron-Walden, aged 60, Mrs. E. Barnard, relict of the late John Sampson, esq., of Chesterford-mill.

At his residence, in the Highfield-road, Edgbaston, aged 86, William Herbert Lightfoot, esq.

Aged 53, Sidney Smith, esq., of Woodland-cottage, Sturry.

Aged 74, John Purchon, esq., of Moorfield-house, Moor A.lerton, near Leeds.

At Hoxton, aged 20, Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Collins, esq., of Newton St. Lee.

Suddenly, at his residence, Charlbury, Oxon, aged 82, Samuel Saunder, esq.

At Maidenhead, aged 72, Emma, fourth dau. of the late William Pycroft, esq., of Edmonton.

Nov. 5. At Upper Norwood, Surrey, aged 68, Edward Kingsford, esq., late manager of the Southwark Branch of the London and Westminster Bank, formerly of Canterbury.

At Cambridge-sq., the Hon. George Lionel Massey, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Lord Clarina.

At his residence, Exeter, aged 82, Samuel Mortimer, esq.

At Brussels, aged 42, John Lambert, esq., M.D.

At Catterick Vicarage, aged 53, Mrs. Croft, wife of the Rev. John Croft, Vicar of Catterick.

Aged 78, John Renshaw, esq., of 20, Barnsbury-park.

At Strelly-hall, near Nottingham, aged 22, Julia Frances, wife of James T. Edge, esq., and dau. of S. T. Kekewich, esq., of Peamore, Ex. ter.

Aged 31, Hannah Maria, wife of Mr. Charles Boorer, and eldest child of the Rev. Jno. Williams, of Witton, Monmouthshire.

At Birmingham, at the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. Charles Heath, aged 82, Mary Anne, relict of the late Joseph Rushforth, esq., of North-house, Elland, Yorkshire.

At Dartmouth, aged 83, George Augustus Scudamore, esq.

In London, aged 58, Robert Parker, esq., of the Heaning, near Clitheroe, and of Clare-hall, Halifax.

Nov. 6. At Reading, aged 60, Miss Lamb, cousin of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, the proprietress of a large and respectable preparatory establishment for young gentlemen. On Thursday morning she left home with seven of her pupils, who were going to spend the day at the residence of the parents of one of the boys. They walked rather fast to meet the train, and on getting within forty yards of the ticket-office she inquired of a railway porter whether it would be long before the train was up. He informed her that it was just going to start. She asked him to run to the station to stop the train for a minute or so. The pupils then hastened on, and the clerk knowing them gave them tickets, and they got into the train. Miss Lamb, however, had not proceeded more than a few paces after the porter and pupils had left her, when she dropped down in the road, and on the railway people going to her aid she was found a corpse. It was stated that the excitement consequent upon hurrying to meet the train might have led to the sudden and fatal attack.

At Roads, Northampton, aged 65, Charlotte, relict of John Kircopp, esq., of Northumberland,

and sister of the late General Munro, Royal Artillery.

At his residence, Bladud-buildings, Captain William Langhorne, R.N.

At Chase-side-house, Enfield, aged 76, William Everett, esq., for many years Receiver-General of Stamps and Taxes.

At Downe, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Wedgwood, dau. of Josiah Wedgwood, of Etruria.

At Brixton, Surrey, aged 71, John Aldham, esq., late of the East India Company's Service.

At his residence, Chester-place, Kennington, aged 85, John Exter, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 80, Thomas Dumbreck, esq., late Collector of Inland Revenue, Glasgow.

At his residence, Goulden-terrace, Barnsbury-park, Islington, aged 41, Edward J. Tryon, esq., leaving a widow and five children to lament their irreparable loss.

At West-Cliff-villa, Ramsgate, aged 63, Mary, wife of Cap. James Corbin.

At his residence, Clapham-park, aged 74, William Back, esq., M.D., many years Physician at Guy's Hospital.

Aged 57, Mr. John Thew, senior proprietor of the *Lynn Advertiser*. He was born at Lynn, of poor but honest parents, and educated in the Lancastrian School, where he made so good use of his time that he was appointed when only 19 years of age to the mastership, the remainder of his term of apprenticeship to Mr. King, upholsterer, being kindly relinquished. Here he remained, conducting the school with great satisfaction for 19 years, when, finding his health suffering, he relinquished it for the business of a bookseller, which he successfully established, and afterwards became the founder of the above journal. Last Christmas he was attacked by influenza, which, acting on a previously debilitated frame, brought on a complication of disorders from which he never recovered, and the third epoch of 19 years terminated his active, honourable, and Christian life.

Nov. 7. At Park-terr., Greenwich, aged 84, John Marlow Deane, esq., many years at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

At Salisbury, aged 83, Maria, second dau. of the late Philemon Ewer, esq., Bursledon-lodge, Hants.

At Broomside-house, near Durham, aged 23, John Bowling, esq., only son of the late George Bowling, esq., solicitor, Pembroke, South Wales.

Suddenly, at Hyde-vale, Blackheath, aged 42, William Joyce, esq.

At Surbiton-park, Kingston, Surrey, aged 68, Wm. Sandford, esq.

At Manchester, aged 49, Nicholas Whittaker Green, esq.

Suddenly, at Northampton, aged 19, Brydges Jackson, the only child of the late T. B. Evered, esq.

Nov. 8. At Southernhay, near Exeter, General Sir John Rolt, K.C.B. and K.H., colonel of the Queen's Royals. This distinguished officer entered the army in 1800, and served in the following year under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, where he was severely wounded, being shot through the body on the day that he landed there. He subsequently joined the British army in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he had received a cross and one clasp. He commanded the 17th Portuguese Regiment from 1812 down to the close of the war. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 2nd Regiment of Foot, or Queen's Own Royals, on the death of Lord Saltoun, in 1853, and in the following year attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He married in 1824 the youngest dau. and coheir of George Caswell, esq., of Sacomb-park, Herts.

Suddenly, in the camp, Aldersholt, aged 19, Lieut. Sydney Smith, H.M.'s 77th Regt., fourth son of the late Bright Smith, esq., of Bryanston-square.

At Dalham-hall, Newmarket, aged 60, Richard Franklyn, esq., late of the Royal Mint.

At Kingsdown, Kent, aged 76, Wm. New Campbeu, esq.

At Tunbridge-Wells, aged 72, Amelia, relict of Aylmer Haly, esq., formerly of the 4th (King's Own) Regt., and of Wadhurst-castle, Sussex, and for many years a magistrate of the county of Sussex and Kent.

At Lime-court, Beckley, Sussex, aged 73, P. Painter, esq.

At South-st., Finsbury, aged 59, Wm. Smeaton Woodberry-down, Stoke Newington, and Finsbury-pavement, London.

At Queen's-terr., Southsea, aged 71, J. Williams, esq., Surgeon, R.N.

At Morden, Surrey, aged 75, Mary, wife of Lancelot Chambers, esq.

Nov. 9. At Benacre-hall, Suffolk, aged Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart., M.P. Edward, who has faithfully represented the Eastern Division of Suffolk on Conservative principles during the last ten years, succeeded as Baronet on the death of his father, Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, who died December 18, 1881. The late lamented Baronet was born at Benacre, in 1802, and married, 1st, Louisa, daughter of Sir George Prescott, Bart., by whom he had a daughter (the wife of the Rev. F. Mortimer Clissold) survives; and 2ndly, Harriet, daughter of J. J. Hope-Vere, esq., of Cranleigh, Lincathgow, by whom he has left seven children, the eldest son, who succeeds to the title, being now in his 14th year. The Baronet, who was educated at Westminster, formerly held a commission in the 14th Light Dragoons, was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieut. for Suffolk. In 1851, Sir Edward was installed Provincial-Grand-Master of the most ancient and honourable Order of Freemasons, which office he held to the time of his death. The Hon. Baronet was most deservedly respected by all who knew him, and his numerous acts of charity to those around him, who stood in need of his assistance, will be long and gratefully remembered.

At Geneva, from typhus-fever, aged 19, Edith Lucy, wife of George Troote Bullock, esq., North Coker, Somersetsh., and eldest daughter of Henry W. Berkeley Portman, esq., of Dorsetshire.

At the Château of Chantilly, France, M. de la Roche, wife of Lieut.-Col. George MacCall, and youngest dau. of Bonamy Dobree, esq.

At the residence of her father, John B. H. de la Roche, esq., New Court, Newent, Gloucester, aged 26, Jane, wife of Capt. Arthur H. C. Snow, Regt., Inspector of Musketry, Gibraltar.

At Pelham-crescent, Brompton, France, of Joseph Johnson, esq., late of Easingwold, Yorkshire.

Lieut.-Col. Maclean, unattached, formerly of H.M.'s 43rd, 20th, and 46th Regiments.

At Salt-hill, Jane Amelia, relict of John T. Warren, esq., formerly Military Inspector-General of Hospitals.

At the Moot, Downton, Wilts, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Chas. William Sherrin, late Rector of Goldhanger.

At St. John's-wood, Regent's-park, aged Mary, relict of Capt. Hanslip, late of North Cross, Hants, and formerly of the 66th Regt.

Aged 52, Henry Robinson, esq., of L'orchestre, and of the East-India-house.

At his residence, Sussex-place, Hyde-park, aged 70, Walter Buchanan, esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Bridport Harbour, aged 73, Wm. Swain, Nov. 9, at the village of Debden, Essex, aged 81, Mr. James Mansfield.

He was an extraordinary character, for, though not above the ordinary height, he was of immense magnitude, measuring 9 feet round, and weighing 33 stone of 14lb. When sitting on his chair (made especially for him) he measured 6 feet 6 inches.

cially for his use, four feet wide), his abdomen covered his knees, and hung down almost to the ground. When he reclined it was necessary to pack his head to prevent suffocation. He could only lie upon one side. About ten years ago he was exhibited at the Leicester-square Rooms, London, as the "Greatest Man in the World." He has also been exhibited in the country. A suit of clothes made especially for him would comfortably button up four ordinary-sized men. Mansfield was a butcher by trade, and at the time of his death was a hale old man, posse-sing a good

constitution and a sanguine and happy tempera- ment. His remains have been interred at Debden.
Nov. 10, aged 83, Anne Dorothea Bridget, widow of Basil Montagu, esq., Q.C.
At Richmond, aged 79, Jonathan Johnson, esq., of Claremont-house, Ealing.
At London, Jane, wife of Thornton Fenwick, esq., Solicitor, Stockton-upon-Tees.
At the Royal York-crescent, Clifton, Sophia, relict of Lieut.-General Hy. Evatt, Royal En- gineers.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and Upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Oct.	25 .	493	139	162	134	24	960	848	868	1716
Nov.	1 .	495	147	163	125	36	969	777	792	1569
"	8 .	536	150	145	146	29	1006	820	791	1611
"	15 .	552	139	175	174	42	1090	816	739	1555

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
	65	5	45	4	26	5	40	9	46	4	44	5
Week ending Nov. 15.	64	4	46	7	26	2	41	7	47	3	43	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD.

Hay, 3*l.* 8*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

Comparative Statement of Prices, and Supply of Cattle at Market.

This day, Monday, November 24, 1856.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	4,990
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	22,120
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Calves	163
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	300

Monday, November 26, 1855.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	4,614
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	21,922
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Calves.....	190
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	540

Monday, November 27, 1854.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	4,500
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	27,243
Veal	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Calves.....	150
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	300

COAL-MARKET, Oct. 20.

Wallsend, &c. 19*s.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 58*s.* 9*d.* SUGAR, per cwt.—Average, 35*s.* 6½*d.*

BRANDY, per gallon.—Best Brandy, 10*s.* 1*d.* to 10*s.* 5*d.*

TEA.—Souchong, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* Congou, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* Pekoe, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, by H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, St
From Oct. 24 to Oct. 23, 1856, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					W
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	54	60	51	30, 10	foggy	9	43	53	43	30, 15	cldy
25	53	58	53	, 44	fair	10	38	44	33	, 10	clou.
26	50	54	49	, 58	cloudy	11	33	47	39	29, 43	'air.
27	49	56	43	, 49	fair	12	33	45	39	, 40	do.
28	46	49	40	, 48	foggy	13	33	45	32	, 55	do.
29	42	48	40	, 28	fair	14	33	45	33	, 92	fair
30	48	55	50	, 17	do.	15	33	45	44	29, 95	clou
31	51	57	50	, 19	constant rain	16	35	47	34	30, 10	fogg
N.1	48	56	47	, 20	foggy	17	35	46	33		do.
2	45	65	49	, 23	fair	18	40	49	43		rain
3	45	55	48	, 27	do.	19	40	50	47	29, 90	do.
4	43	53	45	, 30	foggy, fair	20	42	53	47	, 96	clou
5	44	53	37	, 37	do. do.	21	47	55	50	30, 20	do.
6	38	50	41	, 30	do. do.	22	49	55	51	, 11	fair,
7	43	52	43	, 26	cloudy, fair	23	49	56	50	29, 73	fair
8	42	53	43	, 20	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Billa. £1,000.
24	212½	91½	92½	91½	2½	226	2. 5 pm.	3. 5 pm.
25		91½	92½	92		226½		2. 6 pm.
27	213	91½	92½	91½				2. 5 pm.
28	212½	91½	92	91½	2½			2. 5 pm.
29	213	91½	92½	91½			2 pm.	2 pm.
30	212	91½	92½	91½	2½			par 4 pm.
31	214	91½	92½	92				par 4 pm.
N.3	218	92	93	92½			4 pm.	par 3 pm.
4	213	92	92½	92½	2½		4 pm.	par 3 pm.
5	213	92½	93	92½	2½			2. dis. 3 pm.
6	214	91½	92½	92½	2½			2. dis. 2 pm.
7	215	91½	92½	92	2½		3 pm.	2. dis. 1 pm.
8		91½	92½	92				2. dis. 2 pm.
10	216	91½	92½	91½				2. dis. 1 pm.
11		91½	92½	91½	2½	226½	2 dis.	2. dis. 1 pm.
12	215	91½	92½	91½		226½	2 pm.	3. dis. 1 pm.
13	215	91½	92½	91½			1 dis.	5. dis. par.
14		91½	92½	91½	2½		par 1 pm.	1. dis. par.
15	217	91½	92½	91½			1 dis.	2 dis.
17	215	91½	92½	91½		225½		par.
18	217	91½	93	92½		227		par.
19	217	92½	93½	92½				par.
20	215-17	92½	93½	92½	2½	226½		par.
21	215	92½	93½	93½				par.
22	217	92½	93½	92½		225		2 pm.

EDWARD AND ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Brokers,

17, Change Alley, Lond

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